The Constitution's 75th Anniversary Edition

The Weather
Yesterday: High, 75. Low, 64.
Today: Moderate temperatures.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 75 Years an Independent Georgia Newspaper, Georgia Owned and Georgia Edited

The South's Standard Newspaper
Associated Press—Wide World
North American Newspaper Alliance
International News Service

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REDS DRIVE PAST RZHEV NORTH, SOUTH, REPEL GERMAN STABS AT STALINGRAD



"MARINES HAVE LANDED"—This picture illustrates the famous U. S. Marine saying. It shows Marines in full battle kit charging ashore on Guadalcanal Island in the early phase of the U. S. offensive in the Solomon Islands. Now "the situation is well in hand."

Aussies Acclaim Milne Bay Victory, 'MacArthur Touch'

MELBOURNE, Australia, Aug. 31.—(AP)—The Australian press and public enthusiastically acclaimed today the Allied victory in the Milne Bay entrapment and defeat of the Japanese.

The news that the Japanese had risked a cruiser and nine destroyers to evacuate all they were able to rescue of their ill-fated expedition which landed last Wednesday and that the small remainder had ben compressed into the narrow finger of marshy land which forms the northern shore of the bay at the southeastern tip of New Guinea was accepted as another herald of an important turn in the Pacific warfare.

General Douglas MacArthur's communique announcing that these remaining forces were being "rapidly reduced" and that the Japanese had been forced to abandon all their heavy equipment, including tanks, was seen as not only disposing of the fourth Japanese strategem to take Port Moresby but also putting into Allied hands a new key to the initiative.

(So far, Tokyo broadcasts received in New York have said not a word about the Milne Bay action, not even mentioning that a Japanese landing was made there.)

Contributing greatly to Australian elation was the fact that although American service troops wer in the area, the action was an Aussie victory under an Australian commander.

There was little doubt, however,

Continued on Page 12, Column 3.

Senate Finance Group Amends New Tax Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP) Members said today the Senate Finance Committee had voted tentatively to amend the new revenue bill to permit corporations to set up a credit of 10 per cent of their surtax and excess profits taxes for reduction of debts or remission of them after the war.

This 10 per cent post-war rebate proposal was reported to have been decided on after the committee voted to hold corporation rates to the house rates of 45 per cent on normal and surtax earnings and 90 per cent on excess profits. Added to this, however, was a limitation on the amount of taxes a corporation would be forced to pay to 80 per cent of its net excess profits taxable income.

Senator Herring, Democrat, Iowa, said about $300,000,000 in potential revenue would be lost by these changes in the bill. He emphasized, however, that final decisions had not yet been made on the corporation schedules.

U. S. Force in India Developing Resources

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(AP)—A New York Times dispatch by Herbert L. Matthews from "a town in India" said today that an American force numbering thousands was there developing its resources.

"Curiously enough, the only abundance here is an enormous quantity of precious material booked for China under lease-lend that cannot get to China now that the Burma road is closed and cannot be used by the Americans and British because of that technicality," Matthews wrote. The town was unidentified, but this might indicate it was in eastern India near Burma where the Japanese have concentrated troops.

"Right now this town can take everything that the enemy might throw at it," Matthews added.

FDR Condemns Costly Accident Toll in Nation

BETHESDA, Md., Aug. 31.—(AP) Citing "the almost incredible total of 42,000,000 man days" lost last year through industrial accidents, President Roosevelt appealed today for greater safety in the factories, and on the highways as well.

Dedicating a towering new naval medical center here in suburban Washington, Mr. Roosevelt declared that it was "not only our enemies who kill valuable Americans" but that "carelessness in driving on the highways, or in the operation of machines in factories, can cost us many lives needed by our country in using every resource most effectively."

"Valuable Workers."

He listed 40,000 persons killed in automobile accidents last year and nearly 1,500,000 injured; 19,200 fatalities in industry and more than 2,000,000 injuries, 100,000 of them permanent.

"Among those who have been killed or disabled," he said, "were men and women who could have helped us build planes, tanks, ships and guns—who could have served in civilian defense or in many other essential services."

Moreover, in view of "a national shortage of doctors and nurses," he added that "every preventable civilian accident diverts sorely needed medical, surgical and nursing care from the imperative requirements of our Army and Navy."

"Harming Fighters."

"It is not going too far to say," the President continued "that any civilians in the United States who, through reckless driving or through failure to take proper safety measures in industrial plants, kill or maim their fellow citizens, are definitely doing injury to our sons and brothers who are fighting this war in uniform. And similar injury to our armed forces is done by pedestrians or workers who, through thoughtlessness and carelessness, put themselves in harm's way.

"Not all of us can participate in direct action against our enemies; but all of us can participate in the saving of our man power.

The center with its 270-foot tower, which Mr. Roosevelt personally took a hand in designing, was dedicated by him "as a monument to our determination to work and to fight until the time comes when the human race shall have that true health in body and mind and spirit which can be realized only in a climate of equity and faith."

He asserted the nation was wholly dedicated to the defeat of tyrants and "to the removal from this earth of the injustices and inequalities which create such tyrants and breed new wars."

The ceremony took place on the 100th anniversary of the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Mr. Roosevelt paid tribute to the bureau's men and women "risking their own lives that other lives may be saved."

Napoleonic Descendant Is Reported Wounded

VICHY, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Prince Achille Murat of the Napoleonic line was reported in serious condition tonight at the Blois hospital where he was taken with wounds said to have been inflicted during a recent RAF attack on the Bordeaux-Paris express.

The government announced that two of his eight children were less gravely wounded.

Constitution Marks 75 Years of History

The Constitution this morning prints its 75th Anniversary Edition, in observance of its 75 years of continuous recording of the history of Atlanta and Georgia, the triumphs and foibles of its citizens, the joys and sadness of their lives.

Three generations of the Howell family have guided the destinies of The Constitution, from Evan P. Howell, whose cannon defended the city during the War Between the States and whose pen later was to defend this section against the grasping hands of conquerors, through Clark Howell Sr., who built and molded the paper as the city was built and cast into its later-day greatness, to Clark Howell, who returned from France after the last war to assume the responsibilities of various departments and who today serves as editor and publisher.

In this edition is mirrored much of the history of Atlanta and Georgia. It is a record of the state's progress.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 27, 1942

Dear Major Howell:

Hearty congratulations on the completion of seventy-five years of continuous publication of The Atlanta Constitution.

The three-quarters of a century which have elapsed since the establishment of your paper have been marked by profound changes in the life of the South and in the life of the Nation as a whole. And now you reach this notable milestone at a time of grave crisis -- a crisis which threatens all of the institutions under which we have found happiness as a Nation.

Every cherished freedom is challenged by the forces of totalitarianism which we fight. The world has already witnessed suppression of freedom of the press and freedom of speech in every land which has been brought under the heel of the Axis powers.

My anniversary message to you as your paper enters upon its fourth quarter-century is to dedicate anew all of your resources to the support and defense of our cherished freedoms, not the least of which is freedom of the press.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Major Clark Howell,
Editor,
The Atlanta Constitution,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Autumn Rains Begin To Fall in Territory On West of Moscow

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MOSCOW, Aug. 31.—The Russians advanced slightly in the Kletskaya area northwest of Stalingrad today and stoutly repelled all German stabs at the industrial center on the Volga, but the determined enemy was hauling up strong reinforcements for a supreme attempt to capture the city and sever the great water route.

The fall rains which first bogged Hitler's machines in the bottomless Russian quagmires already have started in the Rzhev sector, 130 miles from Moscow. The Russians mounting a counteroffensive in that area continued to drive west, have passed the city on the north and south and are fighting in Rzhev itself. The north bank of the Volga in its upper reaches has been cleared completely of the foe.

The Germans likewise were stopped in the Caucasus, where one column south of Krasnodar was driving toward the Black sea and another below Prokhladnaya was perilously near the Grozny oil fields.

Planes Cloud Skies.

In great tank battles on the flat between the Don and the Volga northwest of Stalingrad, the Russians said they were holding their own and crippling scores of attacking panzers. The skies were clouded with German dive-bombers and Russian fighters parrying their thrusts. Hundreds of tanks were in combat.

(The German said they had driven to within 15 miles of Stalingrad and had set great new fires in the city in bomber attacks. The Nazis also claimed continued progress toward the Black sea and acknowledged Russian attacks near Rzhev and south of Lake Ladoga.)

In the Kotelnikovski sector southwest of Stalingrad where the Germans were attempting to develop the southern arm of an envelopment, numerous attacks were reported repulsed.

Rzhev Defenses Stiffen.

The Russian advance in the Kletskaya area was on the west

Continued on Page 12, Column 2.

'Secret Gun,' U. S. Tanks Aid In Rzhev Drive

By HENRY C. CASSIDY.

WITH THE RED ARMY AT POGORELOYE GORODISCHE, OUTSIDE RZHEV, Aug. 31.—(AP) A Russian major with curly hair and a blond mustache stood on a height facing this town today and told how the German line was broken before Rzhev, first by a military ruse and then with U. S.-made tanks and the Red Army's secret gun, "Katiusha."

Now through the Nazis' vaunted winter line the Russians have passed Zzhev on north and south, cleared the entire northern bank of the Volga and driven from the northern outskirts into part of Rzhev itself. This offensive has been strongly sustained since August 4.

American-made M-3 tanks participated in the break-through along a nine-mile front. This is how it happened, the major said:

"The Germans concentrated their forces to the south and paid little attention to their northern sector, thinking the Red Army would not be able to make strong attacks here.

Decoy Battalion Employed.

"Through their scouts the Germans knew five or six days ahead of time that the offensive would take place, but they didn't know what direction it would take.

"To deceive the enemy we sent a battalion forward at 3:30 a. m. on August 4 from the south, while the real offensive was scheduled at 6:15 a. m. from the north.

"This ruse succeeded and the enemy was fooled. The prisoners we have taken all thought that the offensive started at 3:30 a. m."

The German 161st infantry division, commanded by Major General Rekke, massed to meet the supposed attack on the south, but the Russian battalion withdrew, the major went on. Then Russian artillery pumped shells into the enemy ranks.

Germans Demoralized.

The Germans were demoralized by an hour and a half of this fire and lost 60 per cent of their personnel, the major said. The Russians on the north advanced 7½ miles, meeting only slight resistance from isolated enemy units.

Pogoreloye Gorodische itself was encircled and captured by Russian troops charging from the surrounding woods, after Russian artillery had pounded the enemy positions for an hour, exterminating the enemy garrison of 650 men.

Generally the Russians broke through a nine-mile section of the 40-mile line, running from Rzhev to a point east of Gzhatsk.

The Germans, puzzled for days as to the direction the offensive would take, kept their troop reserves in the rear, but concentrated three flights of aircraft, totaling 400 planes, in the Smolensk, Vyazma and Vitebsk regions to bear the first brunt of battle.

350 Bombing Flights Daily.

The Russian fighters warded off mass bombings on August 4 and 5, the major said, but the Germans sent up a cloud of fighters on August 6 and made an average of 350 bombing flights daily.

This, said the major, "rather ef-

Continued on Page 12, Column 2.

Burma Air Base Raided Sharply by U. S. Planes

Not Yet Ready For Two-Ocean Drive, Says King

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—(AP)—To those critics who "would have us do everything everywhere all at once," Admiral Ernest J. King today gave the assurance:

"When we get more troops we'll kill more Huns and Japs."

"Our two-ocean Navy is not yet in service," the chief of Naval operations said. "The smaller ships for it will begin to come into service around Thanksgiving or Christmas.

"The plain fact is we haven't the tools yet. Some of our critics would have us do everything everywhere all at once. It can't be done with what we have to work with.

Token of Future.

"Literally, we are confronted daily with answering the question of how to do the best we can with what we've got—of where to go from here."

But the Tulagi offensive, Admiral King declared, was "a token to the Japanese of what they're going to get more of and very soon—as soon as we get the tools to work with.

"The United Nations are engaged on eight fronts," he observed. "No one of them can be slighted."

Admiral King said the present Naval strength of perhaps 600,000 or 700,000 men would rise to a million and a half, and commented:

Enlistment Voluntary.

"Enlistment in the Navy so far has been entirely voluntary. We

Continued on Page 11, Column 2.

Damage Done Tech Deplored by Brittain

In a statement on the possible loss of accredited ratings for Georgia schools yesterday, Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of Georgia Tech, declared that "a million dollars would not compensate for this hurt either to Tech or to the University at Athens."

"This does not take into account the effect of such action on the medical college and other branches of the state school system," he said. Dr. Brittain added he made the statement in order "to clear up conflicting reports" about the value of retaining an accredited rating among other universities and colleges:

"Owing to conflicting reports by the press and over the radio, it becomes necessary for me to answer inquiries definitely and officially lest there be doubt about the position of the Georgia School of Technology as to accrediting.

"A letter from Registrar L. W. Chapin as to the facts of The Technique article is as follows:

"'August 31, 1942.

"'Dr. M. L. Brittain, President
"'Georgia School of Technology,
"'Atlanta, Ga.

"'Dear Dr. Brittain:

"'On August 28 there appeared in our student newspaper, The Technique, a statement concerning the size of the entering freshman class for the October term, a prediction based on the number of applications for admission on file in the office of the registrar. The article was written and printed without being submitted to me or to any other responsible official of Georgia Tech for verification, confirmation, or correction, and the interpretation placed on the number of applications was that of a student reporter, was not my own, and was not called to my attention until I saw it in the columns of The Technique. Since the matter has attracted some notice in the press, I cannot let pass without emphatic protest the fact that the article as written gives the erroneous impression that I am of the opinion that "Tech's worries are dispelled" and that Tech's enrollment will not suffer as a consequence of our being dropped from membership in the Southern Association.

"'It is a fact that there are at present in my files 504 applications for admission to the Georgia School of Technology. But it is also a fact that under normal circumstances not more than two-thirds of the students who complete their applications actually report for registration. Under the present circumstances (which are

Continued on Page 11, Column 1.

More Fall Weather Forecast for Today

Fallish weather will be back today, Weatherman Glen Jefferson said yesterday. His official forecast was "continued mild temperatures."

Atlantans found the low reading of 64 degrees yesterday a bit chilly. The high was 75.

Chinese Force Still Pursuing Fleeing Japs

CHUNGKING, Aug. 31.—(AP)—The Chinese "made further advances in pursuit of the retreating Japanese" in western Chekiang province today after annihilating more than half of the enemy forces occupying Sungyang which fell late last week, the high command said tonight.

As Chiang Kai-shek's men continued their offensive which has netted more than 200 miles of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, American bombers struck three sharp blows at the Japanese air base in northern Burma at Myitkyina. The RAF attacked river craft at Akyab.

With the Burmese monsoon dripping toward its finish, the Myitkyina base could be used effectively should the Japanese attempt an invasion of the southern province of Yunnan through which the Burma road courses. Chinese intelligence places the Japanese strength in Burma at five divisions and growing.

The communique mentioned no locations of fighting in Chekiang or Kiangsi in eastern China, nor did it refer to the Chinese operation in Kwangtung where the Japanese were last reported driven to within 40 miles of Canton, great metropolis of the south.

Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the United States Air Forces in China, said three large fires were started in Myitkyina yesterday.

Iceland Is Bombed By German Plane

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 31. (AP)—A German plane dropped two bombs this morning near the village of Rauferhofn, northeastern Iceland, the United States Army announced.

The bombs landed in a potato patch two miles from the town, it was said, and two Icelanders were knocked down by concussion but apparently were not seriously injured.

Rauferhofn is on Iceland's northernmost peninsula and is less than five miles from the Arctic circle.

Constitution Keeps Faith With Readers On News, Features

The Constitution has kept faith with its readers by keeping faith with the news.

Through all of its 75 years, from its beginning down to the present, The Constitution has made it a point that only the best in world-wide news coverage was good enough for its readers.

The same policy has applied regarding the newspaper's special features.

That is why today readers every morning greet such friends on Page One as The Associated Press, and International News Service.

On the comic pages, they meet "Terry and the Pirates" and "Dick Tracy" and "Little Orphan Annie" and many others.

Story Behind Story.

The story of The Associated Press—in which The Constitution has held membership virtually from the paper's inception—is a story in itself, a big story.

One writer expressed it well when he called it "the story behind the story on the Front Page."

The Associated Press is the world's largest news gathering organization. The outbreak of another war has stepped it into higher gear than ever before.

Concentrating on reporting the whole story accurately and swiftly, despite handicaps of disrupted facilities and censorship, the AP places emphasis on team work both at home and abroad.

Dashing Days Gone

The dashing days of personal adventure when one man could cover a war are gone. Instead, the "shock troops" of the AP's carefully trained world-wide staff are comprised of thousands of full-time men, in addition to hundreds of resident correspondents and part-time reporters.

The foreign correspondent, a romantic and colorful figure to many, in these war days must not only be a good reporter. He must get his news out.

His task becomes harder when one considers that he works against the difference in hours between the United States and the country he is covering. Adding to his problem of getting out the news is the censor.

Incidentally, this is the ninth war the AP has covered. During the first days of World War II, the delay in getting out dispatches ranged from 30 minutes to 30 hours.

Disturbed Conditions.

Disturbed conditions provided another headache for the AP staffer. Foreign dispatches, like big stories here, are sent a few paragraphs at a time. These are called "takes."

To the censor with the blue-pencil, the order in which these "takes" went out meant next to nothing. Thus "leads"—first parts of the story—would come in long after "adds," or additional material.

This was the sort of thing the foreign correspondent was up against.

To make sure stories get out, correspondents frequently sent three or four copies—each by a different route. The cost is high, yes. But that is secondary with the AP. The big thing is to get the story on Page One.

Long Preparation.

Long preparation and the ingenuity of staffers put the AP first with the news of the invasion of Poland; first air raids on border towns; Hitler's "win or die" fighting speech; Chamberlain's "final warning"; the entry of Britain and France into the conflict; the story of the torpedoing of the Athenia; the assassination of Premier Calinescu in Bucharest.

Bureaus in London, Berlin and Paris operate today under wartime conditions prevailing in those cities. Office windows are covered with black paper for the nightly blackout. Gas masks are an indispensable item of reportorial equipment.

But to return to the censor. Correspondents use many tricks to outwit him. Often a reporter will mail out a story outlining some development he expects to happen. Then he will send a brief cable telling New York that message such and such is correct or confirmed. Thus the story is out—with the censor wondering how it happened.

Slang Messages.

There are many tales told of slang messages which were readily interpreted by an American editor, but which were not understood by the censor. For instance, it wouldn't take long for an editor to know that "big shot kicked bucket ayem" meant the dictator of the country from which the message was sent had made a sudden exit.

Yet the censor might think it innocent.

Such incidents, although exciting, are considered less important than the steady work necessary in covering a war which is not a series of big battles; but is, rather, a "running" story which means day-by-day reporting. Objectivity and understanding of the news must be preserved.

Thus, amid the welter of rumors, unfounded reports and propaganda, the Associated Press seeks to maintain its traditional watchwords—"Accuracy and Impartiality."

INS Coverage.

Besides the AP service, in this era of world strife that makes foreign news of primary importance, the International News Services, which serves The Constitution with its regular night leased wire report, is known for its foreign news coverage.

The INS is proud of its slogan—"The right man at the right place at the right time."

In addition to furnishing The Constitution with the latest and most up-to-date foreign coverage, INS maintains a staff of "big name" writers, who are constantly on the alert for stories behind the news.

These include Bugs Baer, Louella Parsons, Damon Runyon, Bon Considine, W. W. Chaplin, Inez Robb, George Lait, Admiral Clark Howell Woodward, Merryle Ruykeyser, and many others.

40,000 Words Nightly

From 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 2 o'clock in the morning, the wires of INS bring into The Constitution building more than 40,000 words nightly by these writers and others.

Two former Atlanta newspaper men are now with INS on the war fronts. Robert G. Nixon, former Atlanta bureau manager, is with American troops in Ireland. He was with the British at Dunkirk, and, upon his return to England after that historic event, wrote an eye-witness story which was held up by the censors for 30 days.

Yet when the story got out—it was still a "scoop."

Another former Atlantan on foreign fronts is John R. Henry, who left the Atlanta bureau nearly two years ago. At present he is with the Atlantic fleet.

Hauptmann Beat

The INS has among the scalps in its belt such "beats" as the arrest of Richard Hauptmann, the German who kidnapped the Lindbergh baby; the assassination by the Nazis of Chancellor Dollfuss, of Austria; the famous "gold clause" decision by the United States Supreme Court; the abdication of King Edward for "the woman I love"; Corrigan's wrong-way flight; death of Pope Pius XI and election of Pope Pius XII.

INS men have their share of narrow escapes while getting the news. Larry Meier was injured by shrapnel covering the raid on Dieppe; Nixon was wounded during the "Battle of Britain."

But to turn from Page One to the comic pages. Here, too, The Constitution keeps faith with its readers.

Comic Favorites.

The comics include such favorites as "The Gumps," by Gus Edson; Frank Willard's appealing character, "Moon Mullins"; Harold Gray's human "Little Orphan Annie"; Chester Gould's ace detective, "Dick Tracy"; Walter Berndt's "Smitty"; Milton Caniff's great strip, "Terry and the Pirates."

And let's not forget "Superman," by Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster; Edgar Rice Burroughs' "Tarzan"; Zack Moseley's "Smilin' Jack"; "Grin and Bear It"; "Little Joe"; "Smokey Stover"; "Just Nuts"; "Aunt Het"; "Private Buck"; "They'll Do It Every Time," and "Off the Record."

Other features are Dr. William Brady's "Health Talks"; the editorials of Robert Quillen; "Your Figure," by the famous Ida Jean Kain; "Today's Charm Tip"; the patterns of "Lillian Mae"; the syndicated "Household Arts" patterns, and the "Barbara Bell" patterns.

First Lady's Column.

There is a cross word puzzle, above the average in appeal.

There are the columns of Eleanor Roosevelt, Dorothy Thompson, Westbrook Pegler; the Hollywood gossip of Louella Parsons; the humor of Bugs Baer's paragraphs; Dale McFeather's "Strictly Business"; Edythe Thomas Wallace's "Points for Parents"; Clint Bonner's "Southern Oddities" and Damon Runyon's "The Brighter Side."

A leading feature is the "Gallup Poll," which appears periodically, always interesting and thought-provoking.

The staff columns include Ralph McGill's "One Word More," which has become a potent factor in southern public opinion; Ralph T. Jones' "Silhouettes," an old friend to many; Dr. Louie D. Newton's "Good Morning"; Sally Saver's food column; Winifred Ware's fashions and beauty; Jack Troy's "All in the Game"; Dixie George's "Heart and Home" problems; The Constitution Quiz, another popular feature; the Georgia chatter of Dudley Glass; Harold Martin's "Dreams and Dust"; Paul Warwick's "Notion Counter"; Gladstone Williams' "Washington Parade"; the society gossip of "Sally Forth"; Ruth S. Cogill's "Among Atlanta Dogs"; Alice D. Jennings' "Horoscope"; the "Bible Briefs" of Harvey Livingston; Roberta Lyndon's "Typewriter Talk" and the "Gardens" of Elbridge Freeborn.

Special departments of The Constitution bring more variety and interest. These include radio; real estate; woman's page; food page; book page; theater page; movies; religion; garden; Sunday magazine; industrial page; music notes; and "This Week" magazine.

A Creed of Service

The Atlanta Constitution was founded in the dark days of 1868 to lead the fight for the return of constitutional government in Georgia. From the need that called it into being came not only its inspiration but its name.

The Constitution, established to lead a fight, led it!

This newspaper was created to serve the people of Georgia and the south—to fight for their rights and, having obtained them, to protect them.

It was founded as a militant paper. It will remain one!

For almost three-quarters of a century there has been handed down in the offices of The Atlanta Constitution an unbroken continuity of policy. That policy is to serve all the people without fear or favor, to guard their rights, to espouse their interests.

In 1876, Captain Evan P. Howell, after four years of service in the Confederate army, became publisher of The Constitution. He kept the faith.

Twenty years later, the late Clark Howell, eldest son of Captain Howell, assumed the direction of this newspaper. He also kept the faith.

God willing, that faith will be preserved through the years to come.

No newspaper in Georgia, and but few in the nation, has so rich a heritage—as measured by human leadership and service to the public—as The Atlanta Constitution.

Proud of such a heritage, and ever cognizant of the attendant responsibility of preserving such a magnificent tradition, The Constitution stands today rededicated to Georgia and its people—reconsecrated to the public welfare.

The Constitution has never lost sight of its concept of duty to the people of the state, the south and the nation. It never will.

In the future, as in the past, the motivating purpose of The Constitution will be to fight militantly for progress and reform; to condemn the public plunderers; to expose corruption in public office; to cherish democratic principles; to be loyally Democratic, but not blindly partisan; to be interested in—but not be in—politics.

To be liberal, without rancor or radicalism; to be clear-headed, forward moving and free; to be independent without undue pride of opinion; to avoid demagogy; to defy dictatorship; to eschew un-American "isms."

To fearlessly strike down the intolerant; to succor the helpless; to counsel the strong; to sympathize with and help the underprivileged; to decry class discrimination; to combat the depredations of plutocracy; to oppose predatory poverty; to maintain religious tolerance; to protect the right of property; to demand social and economic justice; to stand for soundness always—soundness in government, in men, in all things upon which hang the hope and happiness of all the people.

To pray that the Giver of every good and perfect gift remain with us and be with us ever; to evaluate the human above the material; to remain humble in victory, unbowed but unsoured in defeat; to revere the past, live in the present, and look to the future; to dwell in the sunshine; to walk toward the light so that the shadows will always be behind.

Providence permitting, these shall ever remain the purposes and objectives of The Atlanta Constitution and those who guide its destinies.

CLARK HOWELL.

(Reprint from The Atlanta Constitution, Sunday, January 31, 1937.)

George Moore Came Here as Jobless Youth

Immigrant Boy of 15 Became Business and Civic Leader.

George Moore, founder and president of the George Moore Ice Cream Company, Inc., came to this country as a youth of 15, unable to speak the English language, and without family or friends here. He says he was terrified on the train bringing him from Savannah where his boat docked, to Atlanta.

But in spite of handicaps, he had the courage and enterprise to start a confectionery business on Hunter street at Central avenue. Tiring of having to buy the ice cream he sold, he bought a hand freezer and began making his own.

After several years he installed an electric freezer and began making ice cream for his friends too. From this beginning, he expanded to the operation of a small ice cream plant which delivered by horse and wagon. In 1910 he bought one of the first Ford automobiles in Atlanta, to deliver his ice cream.

Demands for George Moore's ice cream grew so much that in 1917 he bought his own building, at the present location, 54 Alabama street, S. W., for the company.

A prominent and valuable citizen of Atlanta for the last 45 years, Moore has been an outstanding leader of the Atlanta Greek Community of which he is past president. He was one of the founders of the Greek Orthodox church in 1905, and is still one of its big benefactors. He is one of the founders and a past president of the Eleon Society; president of the Order of Ahepa in Atlanta; president of the Greek Civic Club; a member of the Elks Club; a lieutenant colonel on the Governor's staff; state chairman of the Greek War Relief Fund; and a director of the United War Work Fund drive.

The King Will Get His Mail Some Later

NORMAN, Okla., Aug. 31.—(AP) King Leopold of Belgium has a lot of mail piling up for him here.

Copies of "Books Abroad," an international literary quarterly published at the University of Oklahoma, to which the king subscribes, are being held for mailing when the war is over.

Yank Sailors Boom Scotch Plaid Trade

EDINBURGH, Aug. 31.—(AP)—The demand for plaids by Americans in Scotland has grown fast. Shopkeepers have been surprised—and pleased—at the number of United States sailors in these parts who claim descent from the old Highland clans. Business has been brisk in neckties and souvenirs bearing the clan tartans.

Edinburgh has been giving a real Scottish welcome to the first leave parties from the American task force in British waters. The American Red Cross has established a Service Club in one of the leading hotels.

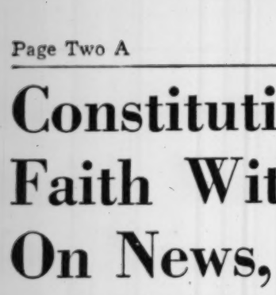
Jesse H. Jones' Congratulation

The Atlanta Constitution has been an institution in American journalism for so long that most people would credit it with more than seventy-five years of service to the south and the nation. It has always had character and, for many decades, tradition.

Your distinguished father and you have maintained the standards set by such distinguished men as Henry W. Grady, Joel Chandler Harris and Frank L. Stanton, all of whom achieved international reputations.

My congratulations to you on this anniversary and may The Constitution always be a leader in the fight for right and justice, as it has been in the past three-quarters of a century.

Sincerely yours,
JESSE H. JONES,
Secretary of Commerce.



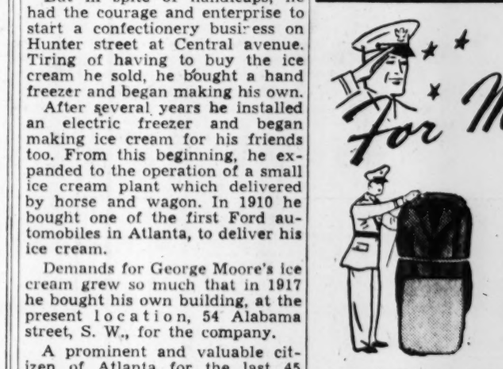
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For several generations of Southerners, "I saw it in The Constitution" and "I Bought it at Davison's" have been pledges of confidence and pride. As old friends and neighbors we have worked side by side through the years. We congratulate The Constitution on 75 years of fruitful service. May we continue to go forward together in service to Atlanta and the South. May we continue to deserve the trust our friends have placed in the integrity of a fine newspaper . . . and a forward-looking store.



DAVISON-PAXON CO.

Many Natural Advantages Led to Location of City of Atlanta

Surveyor Put Stake At Summit of Ridge 1,050 Feet Above Sea

ATLANTA

From Colonel Stephen H. Long to Mayor William B. Hartsfield, by Ivan Allen, Author. Atlanta From the Ashes—Rotary in Atlanta—A Staggering Problem, Merging the Counties.

Atlanta has always been different from its neighboring Southern cities.

It was not founded by man. It was located by an Act of the Georgia Assembly which, becoming convinced that railroads would supply the transportation of the future, in December 1836, created the Western and Atlantic Railroad, to run from the Tennessee to the Chattahoochee Rivers, and to be extended across the Chattahoochee "to a point not exceeding eight miles from that river" which should be convenient for extending branch railroads to Athens, Columbus, Forsyth and Madison, Georgia.

In providing for the settlement that was to become one of the largest cities in the South, the Legislature itself did not know exactly where it was locating the city. It left that to the engineers. And it was pure accident—or maybe only good railroad surveying—that led Abbot Hall Brisbane, surveyor and assistant to Col. Stephen H. Long, famous railroad engineer, to drive his stake on top of a ridge, 1050 feet above sea level, separating the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf, yet the required eight miles from the banks of the Chattahoochee.

Staking the Station.

That stake, marking the location of the old Union Depot, would be almost in the exact center of Atlanta today if the depot were still in existence.

Altitude! Altitude! Altitude!

Few people in the busy city of Atlanta today realize the important part that altitude has played in the promotion of Atlanta's famous "Atlanta spirit" and the building of a great city with a population of 500,000 busy souls in its metropolitan area.

With the exception of Denver, Colorado, no other city of its size in the United States is located this high above sea level. This has been Atlanta's greatest natural asset. In fact, when you stop to think of it, it is Atlanta's only natural asset. It is a city with cool nights; an equable all-the-year round climate; good working conditions. It is a city so healthful that it has never found it necessary to quarantine against any disease epidemic. It is a city where the men walk . . . and work . . . fast and where the women have natural and beautiful complexions.

It is a city where the "chills and fever" so common to the South are unknown and which has contributed little to the upkeep of the patent medicine vendor. It is, in short, "The City of Pep." Because it possesses what no other major Southern city has . . . altitude. It is, let me emphasize, the first ingredient of the spirit which has made Atlanta world-famous.

Experts tell us that there are three factors which, singly or in combination, will lead to the development of a great city. These are a break in transportation facilities, raw supplies and factories, and a prosperous surrounding country. Charleston, for example, got a "break" in more ways than one, because it was located where river and later rail transported materials had to be transferred to ships. Birmingham is typical of a city where raw materials and manufacturing develop a center of population. Other Southern cities are backed by rich agricultural or mining sections.

Atlanta had none of these. Even after Surveyor Brisbane drove his now famous stake, it was some time before Atlanta had any transportation at all. It was 1842 before the first train ran over that road, and then it "carried on" only as far as Marietta, Ga. It was 1845 before the first train from Augusta reached Atlanta . . . then known as Marthasville . . . and the following year before a train from Macon pulled in over the Macon & Western railroad. That these railroads played an important part in the development of the city cannot be denied. But not so all-important a part as has often been credited to them. Certainly the city lacked the "break in transportation" which had been so important a factor in building up the older cities of New Orleans, Charleston and Savannah.

Arsenal of Confederacy.

Atlanta has never had natural resources, as has Birmingham. It became a cotton manufacturing center because it was a cotton marketing center. It developed into the "arsenal of the Confederacy," one might say, in spite of itself!

And its soil has always been the poorest in the state.

We shall have to retrace something of the history of Atlanta, in order to find what has made it "tick."

When Abbot Brisbane located the terminus of the Western & Atlantic railroad, he found only one settler near by, one Hardy Ivey, who had contracted to pay "in produce as he could spare it" for 200 acres in what was then called Canebrake.

He must have been "hardy" in spirit as well as in name, for only a few years before the Creeks had occupied that bank of the Chattahoochee, while the Cherokees were ensconced on the other side. Neither had any love for the white men who were steadily encroaching on their domains. Nor had they much use for each other. At any rate, his cabin stood near what is now the junction of Ivy street and Auburn avenue, and his bones are said to rest beneath the paving of a near-by parking lot.

Atlanta's best-known thoroughfare, Peachtree street, derives its name from Standing Peachtree . . . or perhaps Standing Pitchtree . . . which was the name of the near-by Cherokee town.

"End of Nowhere."

In 1839, Atlanta consisted only of a few shacks going by the unromantic name of Terminus and known to the more facetious as "the end of nowhere." But the Western & Atlantic really reached Terminus in 1842. That Christmas Eve a wood-burning locomotive named "Florida" arrived in a 16-mule wagon and was carefully placed on the rails. An excited crowd of 500 people from Decatur . . . even then a fair-sized town . . . cheered the proceeding. An auction sale disposed of the lots nearest the railroad tracks. And Atlanta—or Terminus—was off, with the "Florida," to a flying start!

The "Florida" has long since passed away—a victim, perhaps, of the War Between the States. But Atlanta is still going strong.

In 1843 the name of Terminus was changed to Marthasville, in honor of the daughter of former Governor Wilson Lumpkin, who had done much to arouse the interest of the state in railroads as a means of transportation. But that name didn't stick, the railroad agent said it was too long to write, and in 1845 the name became Atlanta by the ingenious process of "feminizing" the Atlantic part of the Atlantic & Western railroad.

Thus Atlanta's nomenclature displays more logic, by far, than it does learning.

Still and all, Atlanta had something!

Atlanta belongs to the class of 1850, which means that it belongs with such striplings as Los Angeles, San Francisco, St. Paul, Akron, San Antonio and Grand Rapids, all of which appeared for the first time in the census of 1850 as having populations of 2,000.

In Spirit and Years.

A new town in spirit as well as in years, however, Atlanta began life as the focus of iron rails marking the shortest distance between it and such points as Augusta, Chattanooga, Birmingham and Macon. And, as the south marches forward toward economic independence, Atlanta forms the spearhead of that effort.

As a weapon in that fight for independence, every Atlantan is said to have carried about with him Henry W. Grady's famous speech, "A Georgia Funeral," in which he said:

"It was a one-gallus fellow whose breeches struck him under the armpits and hit him at the other end about the knees. He didn't believe in decollete clothes. They buried him in the midst of a marble quarry; they cut through solid marble to make his grave; but the little tombstone they put above him came from Vermont. They buried him in the heart of a pine forest, and yet the coffin was imported from Cincinnati. They buried him within touch of an iron mine, yet the nails in his coffin and the iron in the shovel which dug his grave were imported from Pittsburgh. They buried him by the site of the best sheep grazing country on earth, yet the wool in the coffin bands themselves were brought from the north. The south didn't furnish a thing on earth for that funeral but the corpse and the hole in the ground. And they put him away and the clods rattled down on the coffin.

"And they buried him in a New York coat and a Boston pair of shoes and a pair of breeches from Chicago and a shirt from Cincinnati, leaving him nothing to carry into the next world with him to remind him of the country in which he lived and for which he fought for four years but the chilled blood in his veins and the marrow in his bones."

Well, the south has changed some since Henry Grady's time.

Industrial South Now.

The south today makes monuments and coffins and shoes and shirts that are the equal of any produced in the United States . . . thanks to Atlanta's spirit of leadership. And not a few of these articles are made right in Atlanta, where Henry Grady lived, breathed and had so much of his inspiring being.

With the steel shears of industry, it has cut the apron strings of cotton and branched out to make fuller and greater use of its natural resources and native talent and ability.

But let us return to our timetable.

The United States census of 1860 gave the city a population of 9,500 and by 1864, in spite of the inroads of war, this had grown to more than 12,000 people.

More than that, it was the arsenal of the Confederacy, from which went supplies of all sorts to the south's armies in the field. This fact, more than any other, made Sherman determined to take the city. And, as almost everybody now knows, he did take it. On September 2, 1864, it was forced to surrender. And on November 14, of that same year, it was burned by his orders.

Sherman's Havoc.

How complete that destruction was can be seen from the fact that, before the Siege of Atlanta began, there were 3,800 buildings in the city proper. When Sherman's armies left, there were but a handful of buildings still standing!

We come now, to that second factor which goes to make up Atlanta's famous spirit.

Attitude! Attitude! Attitude!

No city in the south . . . not even Richmond . . . suffered the wholesale destruction that Sherman wreaked upon Atlanta.

Its citizens, coming back from concentration camps and from flight into sections of the south even deeper than Atlanta, found their homes in ashes; their manufacturing plants deliberately wrecked; their once-prosperous business enterprises at a standstill and their money worthless.

Under such conditions, citizens could not have been blamed for giving up in hopeless discouragement. Indeed, citizens of not a few other southern cities did . . . with the result that their progress since reconstruction days has been painfully slow. But Atlanta people were "different." Atlanta had never been a plantation city. It had never depended upon tidewater to give it water power and manufacturing. It had never been a break in a transportation chain from river to ocean waterways. It had been composed of people who had worked hard to build up small businesses . . . and they had the advantage of altitude plus attitude. They had the health . . . the energy . . . the spirit to build again!

From War Ashes.

By 1870, Atlanta had a population of more than 20,000 people . . . even if one-fourth of it consisted of widows!

It had risen from its ashes.

If no city in the south ever went through such destruction, no city ever had more difficulty than Atlanta in rebuilding. Every factor was against it.

Carpetbaggers ruled business. Newly freed Negroes ruled politics.

In an election from which most of the white men in the state were disenfranchised, the Republican candidate, Rufus B. Bulloch, was named Governor and set out upon a career of graft and reckless expenditure seldom equalled in the history of any state.

Under such circumstances, the fact that Atlanta had been named capital was cold comfort to its citizenry.

It was no honor!

Consider, too, some of the other factors which operated against the development of the city.

Take Civil War pensions, for example. Started by the federal government in 1862, by 1875 these were giving Union soldiers $29,000,000 a year. The south, including Georgia and Atlanta, had to pay their pro rata share of these, even if it did not get one penny back! And, on top of this, the southern states had to pay their own Confederate pensions — enough to hold any city under and keep any section perpetually impoverished!

This was the period, too, of rapid railway expansion. But all railroad building was now in northern hands. It was all the south could do to keep what roads it had in repair. So the new roads went to serve the north . . . but never the south.

Gold Dust Twin.

The tariff, Gold Dust Twin of the pensions, still further operated to keep Atlanta and the south poor.

And with 90 per cent or more of the money-making patents owned by eastern individuals or firms, industry went east instead of coming south, still further concentrating wealth and power in eastern hands. It is, to a large extent, still there, only the rent (dividends) on our capital ever comes back.

But this is the story of Atlanta, not of that concentration of wealth and power which still serves to hold the south in subjection. Atlanta managed to escape both the curse of Sherman and the eastern industrialists who, if they could not keep the south subjected by force of arms, aimed to do it by force of wealth. You see, it was not like the other cities with which the north was dealing. It had aptitude. And, under the fires of poverty, humiliation and indignation it was acquiring something else—attitude!

The thrifty people of Atlanta were not long in realizing that, whether they liked it or not, they must look to the east and gather what crumbs they could from the Yankee table.

It might hurt their pride. But there was another way of looking at the tragic picture. It might be the means of turning the tables on the traditional enemy. Little David Atlanta, if it got a few stones for its slingshot, might be able to fell Goliah New England. It was worth the try, at any rate.

Flaming Attitude.

So while other southern cities sulked in their tents, not having the courage or spirit or what-have-you to get up and rebuild brick or even wooden business houses, the leaders of Atlanta's business and industry girded their loins and went out to see what they could do in the way of making a slingshot and gathering up a few financial stones. They were reasonably successful.

Decentralization was their password and co-operation the keynote of their success.

First came the big insurance companies.

The insurance companies of the east wanted a share of the new business now developing in the south, and leading Atlanta business men were neither too proud nor too sore at the world to help get it. Such men as General John B. Gordon, Major Livingston Mims and other generals and heroes of the Confederacy headed southern branches of the big insurance companies.

Their prestige helped to heal the breach between the north and south in those critical days when reconstruction, though overthrown, was bitterly remembered, and their leadership served to make Atlanta really the Gate City of the South. Soon Atlanta had become the insurance center of the section, and it remains so today.

Under the leadership of Hugh and Samuel Inman, Atlanta next took the lead in the cotton business. Even though most of the textile mills were still located in New England, the Inmans, with headquarters in Atlanta, maintained offices in New York, Boston, London, England, and Bremen, Germany, putting Atlanta definitely on the map in the cotton business.

In 1881, Atlanta's first great fair, the Cotton Fair and Great International Exposition, was held at Oglethorpe Park, with more than a thousand exhibits from all of the states in the union and seven foreign countries.

The Exposition Mills, formed to take over the main exposition building, opened the way to a textile industry, which, if not seen, contributes materially to Atlanta's annual payroll. With the exception of the Exposition and Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, the visitor to Atlanta rarely sees or has any conception of the number and size of the cotton mills which, with their own little communities, make a circle around the city.

Without other natural resources, Atlanta had taken cotton and literally made the most of it.

Attitude did it!

In 1868, one of the south's most famous papers, The Atlanta Constitution, was founded by Colonel Carey W. Styles. A weekly newspaper, the Luminary, had been established as early as 1845 by the Rev. Joseph Baker, but never became popular because, in those pre-Associated Press days, it was considered to carry too much spiritual advice and not enough news. It was succeeded in 1849 by the Atlanta Intelligencer.

Grady and Harris.

But The Atlanta Constitution, with Henry W. Grady as editor and Joel Chandler Harris as romancer, was destined to help make Atlanta famous and, in so doing, to become famous itself. In an age of great editors and of great newspapers, it held a place second to none in the confidence of the reading public. The famous Atlanta spirit was making itself felt. Atlanta, in spite of obstacles which would have beaten down many a larger, older and wealthier city, was getting on.

When Joel Chandler Harris, the author of Uncle Remus, left home at the age of 14, to learn the printing trade, he found Atlanta a prosperous city of 10,000 people. Two years later he was to sit on a fence rail and watch Sherman's calvary ride toward the sea!

Yet, when he and his family registered at the Kimball House in 1876, it was to find the city grown to 30,000.

For 20 years it was nip and tuck as to whether the saloon element or the "law and order" element was to rule the city government and even when the law and order party gained permanent control, Atlanta had more than its share of liquor dispensaries. Some think that it still has. How those early saloon keepers would have laughed had they been told of the prohibition and soft drink days to come!

In May, 1866, in Atlanta a magic formula was perfected, that formula was Coca-Cola.

Coca-Cola Comes.

Purchased by Asa G. Candler and made for a time in a kettle in the rear of his drug store, Coca-Cola made Atlanta's first really great fortune.

And, in so doing, Candler demonstrated the Atlanta spirit at its best. With a formula which no one apparently believed in but himself, and a lot of hard, discouraging work, he showed the south that it, too, could remake its fortunes if it would. It made millions for him. It is still making millions for its stockholders, in spite of the return of liquor, wine and beer to the south.

In 1887 Atlanta's second great exposition, the Piedmont Exposition, was held on the site of what is now Piedmont Park. It was attended by some 200,000 people, including President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and still further added to the city's prestige.

Three years later Atlanta's population was more than 65,000.

Atlanta's third great exposition was the Cotton States Exposition, in 1895. The resources and industries of ten southern states were pictured here, and more than 1,000,000 people attended.

This exposition, perhaps, more than any one thing established Atlanta as the leader of and spokesman for the south. The new Georgia state capitol, which the federal government had blithely located in Atlanta but which it had declined with thanks to pay for, had recently been opened. It had cost a cool $1,000,000. The federal penitentiary was soon to be completed. Atlanta was fast approaching the 100,000 population mark and rapidly outstripping other southern cities which had missed the bus or been too proud to make terms with changing conditions.

But if the day of the exposition was ending, a new day of service was dawning for Atlantans.

Dawn of Service.

There are many people in Atlanta today who will tell you that fairs offer the greatest factor in the upbuilding of Atlanta. The great Cotton Fair held in 1881 offered the logical reason for bringing the cotton mills of New England to the cotton fields of the south. Again in 1895 the Cotton States International Exposition opened wide the doors of the south to all the states of the union and many foreign countries made exhibits here. In 1916 the business men of Atlanta concluded that the best way to popularize Atlanta and help build up the "back country" and develop industry, agriculture, and live stock raising, would be to build a per-

Continued on Page 5, Column 1.

Congratulations From George

Let me congratulate The Constitution on its seventy-fifth anniversary for its long and constructive service to the state and nation under the able leadership for many years of your distinguished father, Honorable Clark Howell. The Consttution constantly and consistently supported agriculture and general industry of the state and southeast and has been a stabilizing influence through periods of commercial and political stress. This policy has been continued under your capable supervision, and I extend personal greetings and admiration.

WALTER F. GEORGE,
U. S. Senator from Georgia.

Washington, D. C.

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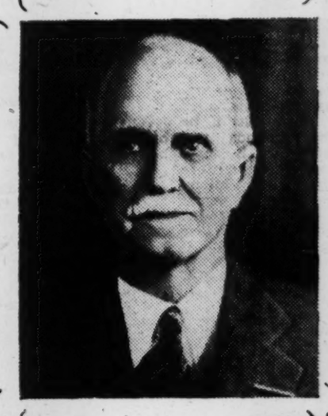
TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION ON SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENT. KLINE'S, WHILE ONLY SIX YEARS OLD IN ATLANTA, IS DEVOTED TO THE SAME IDEALS AND PRINCIPLES. IT FILLS US WITH JUSTIFIABLE PRIDE TO BE PART OF THE SAME GREAT SOUTH THAT THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION SO LOYALLY HELPED BUILD.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

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60 YEARS OF STEADY GROWTH THROUGH EARNEST SERVICE



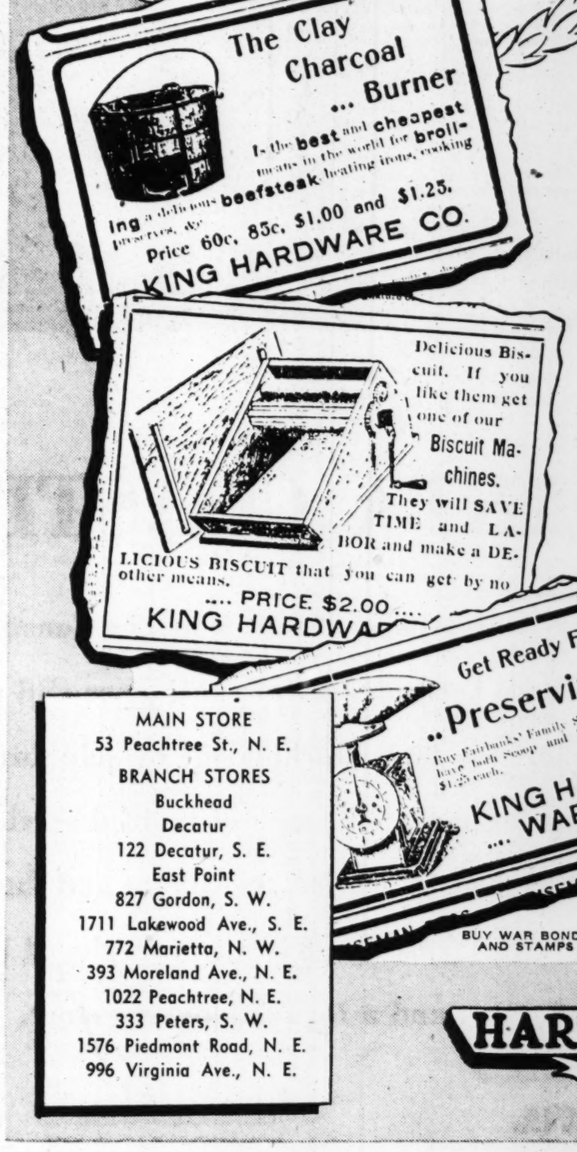
George E. King
FOUNDER

WITHOUT FANFARE, but with unceasing steadiness—through good times and bad—this company has widened its scope from the small store which its founder opened in 1882 to a metropolitan enterprise with a retail division of thirteen stores in Greater Atlanta and a wholesale division servicing other retailers of the Southeast.

The same strict rules of business conduct, the same rigid integrity, the same determination to serve his neighbors well, which George E. King took with him into his modest establishment when he first unlocked its doors—at Peachtree street and Auburn avenue, sixty years ago, when Atlanta's population was only 40,000—have been part and parcel of this firm ever since.

Our branches, which have reached out to cover the whole city's convenience, are branches in the literal sense—their inspiration comes from the original roots of fair dealing and far-sighted consideration for our customers.

We who now carry on this heritage pledge ourselves that this shall always be so.



These ads among the first of our company to appear in The Constitution, started a long, long line of advertisements which has established this firm as one of the largest and most consistent users of newspaper advertising among the hardware houses of America. On its 75th Anniversary, we salute The Constitution and look forward to many more years of friendly association with it.

MAIN STORE
53 Peachtree St., N. E.
BRANCH STORES
Buckhead
Decatur
122 Decatur, S. E.
East Point
827 Gordon, S. W.
1711 Lakewood Ave., S. E.
772 Marietta, N. W.
393 Moreland Ave., N. E.
1022 Peachtree, N. E.
333 Peters, S. W.
1576 Piedmont Road, N. E.
996 Virginia Ave., N. E.

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

KING HARDWARE COMPANY
ATLANTA OWNED AND OPERATED
53 Peachtree St., N. E.

Big Quarrying Industry Aid in Growth of State

Coggins Granite, Marble Firm Operates Eight Pits.

Important in the development of Georgia has been the growth of a great industry, literally carved from the very heart of the state—the quarrying of marble.

Coggins Granite & Marble Industries, Inc. operating eight quarries, was founded by a native Georgian, B. F. Coggins. This man of courage and vision first became interested in the marble business as a side venture, when his nephew persuaded him to invest his small savings in a mail order monument business.

Coggins admits he thought he was throwing away his $200 to $300 at first, buying the catalogs, circulars, and stamps for carrying on the business. But when returns started coming in, he sold out his holdings in an Atlanta shoe company, and returned to Canton to open a retail monument business near the quarries.

Chief Concern.

In order to keep up an income while getting this business started, he opened a small grocery store in Canton, but the marble company was his chief concern.

With a second-hand typewriter as the only office equipment and some circulars as the principle sales promotion literature, the Roberts-Coggins Stone Company was launched early in 1906. It prospered steadily though slowly, and soon Frank Coggins bought out his partner and changed the name of the business to Coggins Marble Company.

When the business outgrew the first store, Coggins bought the lot in Canton where he was born, and built a beautiful new building for his store. Changing conditions had made the property unsuitable for a residence which he had hoped to build there.

Company Grows.

As the company grew, absorbing other companies, it became more apparent to Coggins that success in the wholesale and retail monument field depended to a great degree on the quarries and finishing works supplying these memorials.

To be completely successful, Coggins realized he must weld every part of the industry under one head. He must control quarries, finishing plants, and wholesale outlets.

It was an uphill fight and about 20 years passed before he felt success was assured. His far-seeing vision told him expansion into the quarry field was necessary, but it took all the courage, determination, and perseverance the young man possessed to work through those years to acquire the holdings he knew were absolutely vital to his success.

In 1919 Frank Coggins and C. Comolli, of Elberton, organized the Georgia Granite Corporation, Coggins first venture into the quarrying field. About three years later his quarrying interests were extended to other marble and granite fields.

Eight Quarries.

The magnitude of what this one man has accomplished cannot easily be grasped without seeing his eight fine quarries. These quarries are as follows: Georgia Granite Company, Oglesby Granite Quarries, Southern Quarrying Company, Beaver Dam Granite Company, Berkeley Granite Company, all located at Elberton, Ga., and the Tennessee Marble, Inc. at Knoxville, Tenn., the Columbia Marble Company, at Marble, N. C., and Moretti-Harrah Marble Corporation at Sylacauga, Ala.

Six of these quarries are granite and two are marble. They cover an area of more than 2,300 acres. Thirty electric motors, eight electric overhead traveling cranes, five locomotive cranes, 23 gang saws, 50 channel bars, and 12 derricks, operated by 300 quarry employes, are needed to lift this enduring stone from its age-old resting place.

More than 250,000 square feet of floor space are employed in the finishing plants, where 350 other employes turn the stone into finished memorials.

These are but a few of the impressive statistics on one of the state's leading industries, which Georgian Frank Coggins has carved out of the earth to bring enduring fame to his native state.

Russell Sends Best Wishes

At this the seventy-fifth milestone in the long and useful life of The Atlanta Constitution, permit me to extend to you and your associates my sincere congratulations and best wishes.

For three-quarters of a century The Constitution has been a vital factor in the life of our state and section. The influence of that peer of all American journalists, Henry W. Grady; the work of Joel Chandler Harris with his immortal Uncle Remus stories, and the sweet songs of Frank L. Stanton have all enriched the lives of three generations of Georgians.

The Constitution today has a brilliant staff of feature writers and reporters and maintains the traditions and high standards of the past. I am sure that felicitations are reflected in the hearts of thousands of Georgia families who look forward to the daily arrival of The Constitution and who appreciate the contributions that this paper and the Howell family have made to the building of our section of the nation.

With cordial personal regards, I am

Sincerely,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
U. S. Senator from Georgia.

Washington, D. C.

Defenders Take Jobs in Britain

Civil defense workers in Britain are being released to work in industry. One-third of those in civil defense services and one-sixth of those in the national fire service are to take jobs. The minister of home security in London informed local authorities the step was prompted by four main considerations; the need to replace defensive thinking by an offensive will to victory; frank recognition that complete immunity from danger is unobtainable; the demands of productive industry for manpower, and the wastefulness of maintaining so large a number of whole-time staffs standing-by night and day. The less vulnerable areas will provide the greater number of workers. Those called away must return quickly when needed. Those who get jobs in their own areas will continue part-time defense work.

Natural Advantages Led to City's Location

Continued From Page 4.

manent exposition and hold annual fairs.

The Southeastern Fair was organized on a business basis, built on city property, the profits to be invested on the grounds and buildings, operated by business men. It now has an expenditure of more than one million dollars and it is the largest annual event that occurs in the southeast except Mardi Gras at New Orleans.

Much credit should be given to this annual fair for the rapid improvement in our live stock, agricultural, and rural educational developments.

Rich and Poor.

Remember, Georgia is commodity rich and consumption poor, and in this fight for freedom, canned vegetables, milk and meat will take up this job where the bombs and planes leave off.

Atlanta is proud of this great permanent annual fair that has become the show window of production.

Atlanta now began to turn to education and culture.

The Georgia School of Technology had been opened in 1888. Now, over a period of 20 years, the Georgia Military Academy, Marist College, Southern College of Pharmacy and Emory University were established. Atlanta had for years been the leading center of Negro education in the country thanks to a policy of "education without taxation" adopted during carpetbagging days. Now it was to become an educational center for "white folks" as well.

In 1902, the present Carnegie Library was opened and in May, 1910, the Metropolitan Opera company of New York City had its first week of grand opera in the city . . . an annual event which was to bring thousands of music lovers to Atlanta and which was continued until the depression forced its discontinuance.

Forward Atlanta.

But perhaps the crowning accomplishment of Atlanta's famous spirit . . . to date . . . has been the million dollar advertising campaign which was put on by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce in 1925. Under the direction of a Forward Atlanta Commission, Atlanta spent $250,000 a year in advertising in leading news, trade and commercial papers in the United States in the four-year period between 1925 and 1929. The result was that many new firms located in the city; many others located branch offices—pay rolls showed a marked increase and population advanced more rapidly than ever.

Perhaps the momentum gained by this campaign helped carry Atlanta on through the depression.

At any rate, the city has never ceased to expand, and today has a population of more than 300,000 people within its limits, with probably another 200,000 in its metropolitan area.

Here is a city of slums and skyscrapers; of crowded wooden Negro cabins and palatial homes, that are the equal of any to be found in the great cities of the north and east, of Southern hospitality and Yankee energy. It had the first skyscraper ever to be erected in the South—the Equitable building, now the Trust Company of Georgia building. It is eight stories high. Now it has a dozen skyscrapers . . . among them the Hurt building, which is the largest office building in the southeast.

It is a city of banks and branch offices . . . a center of distribution and transportation, manufacturing and industry.

City of Nicknames.

Atlanta has borne, and still bears, a variety of nicknames. It has been known as the Capital City, the Federal City, the City of Homes, the Insurance City, the Railroad City and the Gate City.

Of all these names, I think The Gate City is most fitting. Atlanta has, not one, but three gates. The first is the Gateway of Rail Transportation. The second is that of Highway Transportation. And the third is that of Air Transportation.

Atlanta was founded as a railway terminal. It owes much of its growth to rail transportation. Without the railroad, it would never have come into being. Mr. Harry Ivey's descendants would still be farming near what is now Auburn Avenue and Ivy Street though probably paying interest on the mortgage instead of farm produce for the land.

But Atlanta has been quick to take advantage of highway development and bus and truck transportation too. A glance at the highway map of the State will reveal that the city is one of the South's greatest centers of highway transportation of all sorts.

Now let us consider Atlanta as The Gate of Air Transportation.

When "Atlanta From The Ashes" was published in 1928, the fact that Atlanta's eight railroads, operating fifteen main lines from the city, reached 18,000,000 people overnight, was considered some overnight reach!

Today it is nothing.

Glimpse of Air Future.

The late Rudyard Kipling had a glimpse of the future of air transportation when he stated that "We are at the opening verse of the opening page of the chapter of endless possibilities!"

Columbus, in 1492, proved that the world was round. But Atlantans in 1942, are just beginning to realize it. Where, fifteen years ago, 18,000,000 people could be reached overnight and 70,000,000 people in 24 hours by rail, today half of the entire population of the world can be reached from Atlanta's municipal airport within 24 hours.

London is just across the way.

Moscow is only a little further away, flying the "great circle" route over the polar regions!

All of North and South America . . . and of Africa . . . all of Europe . . . and much of Asia now lie in the 24-hour "good neighbor" radius of Atlanta. And by that token, Atlanta's leadership of the south and for the south has become of more than sectional and more than national importance. It is world-wide in its scope and in its possibilities.

Railways! Highways! Airways!

Atlanta has not merely one, but three gates through which the trade and commerce of the south may flow out to an awaiting world. And through them its responsibility of leadership has multiplied tenfold.

Like most American cities, Atlanta does not present its best aspects from the window of a railway coach, although bus riders may glimpse a little of its beauties on the way in. The traveler will know, however, miles of warehouses through which his train creeps that he is entering a big city and a busy one. And if he is at all familiar with the American scene, he will realize, by the same token, that Atlanta is also a wealthy city.

Ten-Mile Radius.

Furthermore, Atlanta is a far-flung city. From Five Points, one can ride for ten miles in any direction and not be outside of the city. True, he may be beyond its "fire limits," but that means little in these days of city building. And the more one sees of it, the more he realizes that Atlanta, measured by other cities of these United States, has less than its quota of slums and more than its quota of neat, comfortable, well-kept homes.

Ansley Park, Druid Hills, Peachtree road, Morningside, these are but a few of the residential sections of Atlanta which more than counterbalance the "inner circle" of colored sections and the inevitable fringe of poor-white homes.

Even Atlanta's mill villages are "different," well-kept, painted and in good repair.

All of Atlanta's luck has not been good, of course.

In the "great fire" of May, 1917, more than 2,000 homes were destroyed and the property damage amounted to $5,000,000.

But Atlanta's insurance companies were equal to the financial strain and Atlanta people were not discouraged by the disaster. They had been through trial by fire before. In five years' time it was almost impossible to tell which blocks had been ravaged and which had escaped the conflagration.

Here, again, the Atlanta spirit met the test.

Atlanta Spirit.

And what is that Atlanta spirit? There have been 57 different interpretations of it by as many experts and near-experts; yet I think it can be reduced to a very simple formula.

That is: Altitude plus Attitude equals Atlanta Spirit.

Altitude . . . that location 1050 feet above sea level . . . gave inhabitants of Atlanta good health . . . a spring in their heels . . . an enthusiasm for their work . . . that people in the tide-water sections of the south did not possess.

Attitude . . . the common sense attitude of a people who had to work for a living, since they could not depend upon plantations, slaves, raw materials, a break in transportation or manufacturing for it . . . enabled Atlanta's businessmen in those hard reconstruction days to make the best of what they had; and they are still doing it.

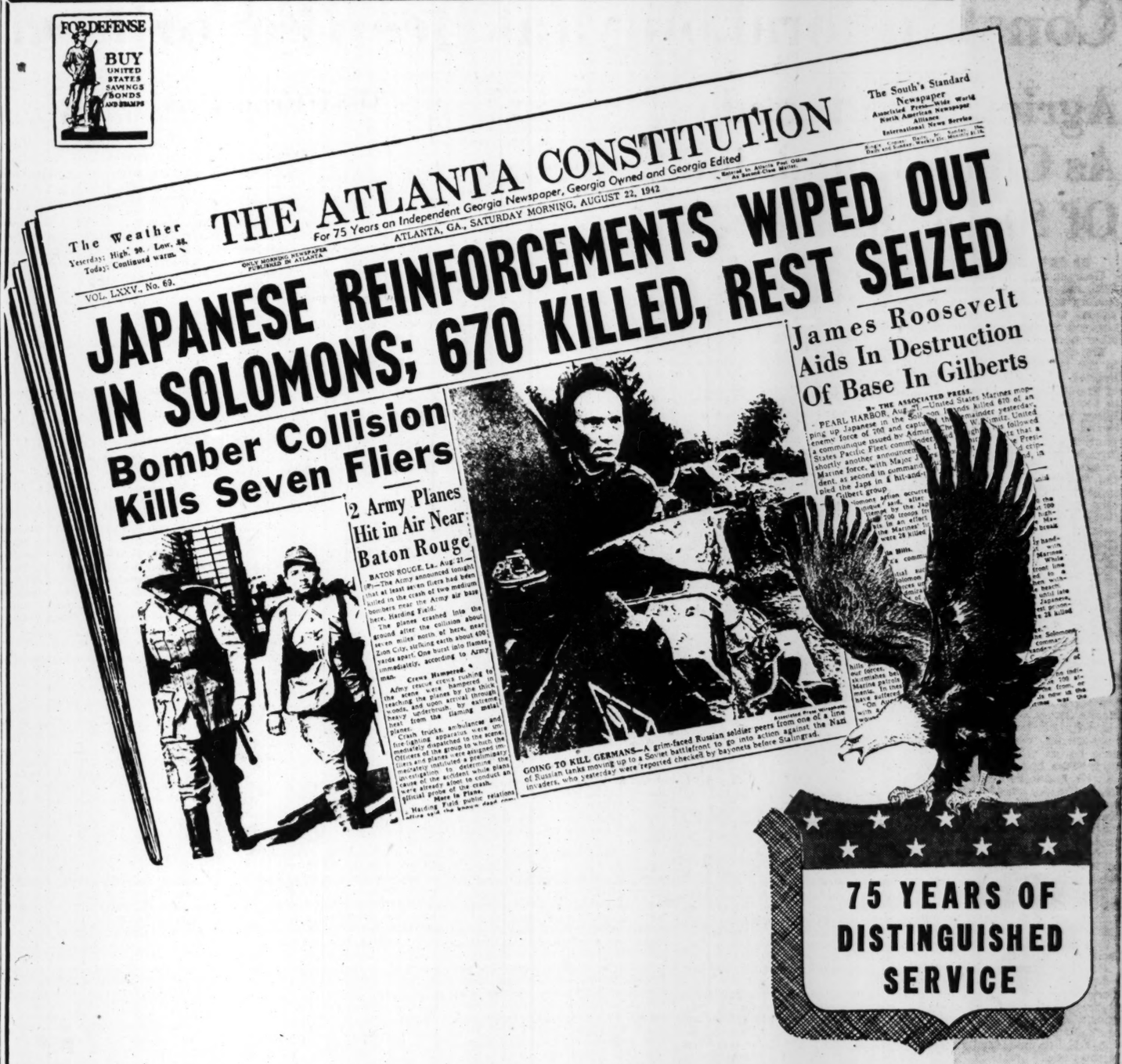
The Atlanta Spirit may be quiescent at times.

But it cannot die.

For the Atlanta Spirit is composed of Altitude, which cannot change, and Attitude, which is not likely to change as long as its citizens must fight, as they still must, for the crumbs of business.

What the future may hold for Atlanta, none can foresee. But, with the continuance of the present trend toward the decentralization of government, business and industry, it seems certain that it will maintain and probably increase its leadership in southern business, industry and trade . . . as well as culture. It is more than the capital of Georgia . . . it is the capital of the southeast. Its responsibility now is to provide wise leadership for the section which it serves.

And, I think the Atlanta Spirit will prove fully equal to the task.


FOR DEFENSE BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
The South's Standard Newspaper
For 75 Years an Independent Georgia Newspaper, Georgia Owned and Georgia Edited
The Weather Yesterday: High, 90. Low, 68. Today: Continued warm.
VOL. LXXV., No. 69. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1942

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS WIPED OUT IN SOLOMONS; 670 KILLED, REST SEIZED

Bomber Collision Kills Seven Fliers

2 Army Planes Hit in Air Near Baton Rouge

James Roosevelt Aids In Destruction Of Base In Gilberts

GOING TO KILL GERMANS—A grim-faced Russian soldier peers from one of a line of Russian tanks moving up to a Soviet battlefront to go into action against the Nazi invaders, who yesterday were reported checked by bayonets before Stalingrad.

75 YEARS OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

Cited for Distinguished Service

. . . Today we salute another great southern institution. One which . . . like J. M. High . . . looks back this September on a long, eventful history . . . dedicated to continuous service to YOU.

. . . An institution . . . like High's . . . born in the era of Atlanta's youth. 'Way back when the ashes of an old culture were still burning in the hearts of the South. An era which rose to fame with such outstanding men as . . . Joel Chandler Harris, writer of the beloved "Uncle Remus" stories . . . Frank L. Stanton, the people's poet, remembered for his "Mighty Lak A Rose," "Just A-Wearying for You" . . . Henry W. Grady, a great statesman and managing editor of The Constitution, who was truly the guiding genius in rebuilding "The New South."

. . . Yes, The Constitution . . . like High's . . . literally grew up with Atlanta. We're both as much a part of its memorable past as any one of the personalities listed above. True to the ideals of our noble founders, Captain Evan P. Howell and Joseph Madison High, we have each won the confidence, the good-will, the lasting friendship of Atlantans . . . by constantly striving, in our respective ways, to serve YOU.

. . . This year, more than ever, that confidence in service is a priceless heritage. So now, on the eve of our own 62nd Anniversary, High's salutes The Atlanta Constitution for its 75 years of serving YOU. May it continue . . . like High's . . . its distinguished service to Atlanta and the South.

HIGH'S HAS SERVED ATLANTA FOR 62 MEMORABLE YEARS...

High's

Constitution Long Has Been Favorite of Georgia Farm Populace

Agriculture Rated As Chief Occupation Of State Since 1733

By STILES A. MARTIN.

Georgia, since it was founded in 1733, has always been one of the leading agricultural states in the Union, there being more people engaged in farming than in any other occupation in the state.

For the last 75 years, farming in the state has had the wholehearted support and co-operation of The Atlanta Constitution. Back in the days before rural mail delivery was established, Star mail routes served rural sections and thousands of Georgia and southern farmers met the mail man on Tuesdays to receive his copy of the Weekly Constitution, which printed much farm news and advice, and in addition features articles from such writers as the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmadge; Dr. Dwight L. Moody; Betsy Hamilton; "Aunt Susie," (Mrs. William L. King); Bill Arp, the sage of Cartersville, who after the War Between the States said he "had killed as many Yankees as they had of him" and that he was ready to go to work.

Noted Writers.

Other noted writers included Sarge Plunkett, father of William S. Weir, of The Constitution's present proof-reading department; Henry Grady, Joel Chandler Harris, with his immortal Uncle Remus stories, which made rabbits such heroes with farm boys that they hated to kill them. Evan P. Howell, and later his son, the late Clark Howell, who insisted that a weather report be put on the front page of The Constitution daily. "Weather is an important subject with farmers," he said. The "Just From Georgia" column of Frank L. Stanton had much farm philosophy in it.

The Weekly Constitution was a weekly visitor to Georgia farm homes during the era of Georgia's greatest agricultural development. Rural free delivery now brings them the Daily Constitution.

Over the years, as the state has made progress industrially and along many other lines, it also has made great development along agricultural lines, is a leader in the production of many farms products and has developed and given to the world several exclusive farm products.

Georgia has some crops that are famous the nation over, including watermelons, pecans and peaches, and the state leads the nation in many crops.

The state grows twice as many watermelons as any other state; twice as many peaches as any other southern state, and leads the nation in carloads shipped; grows three times as many improved or papershell pecans; grows twice as many peanuts as any other state; leads all states in sweet potato production as well as in velvet beans.

Grows Peppers.

Georgia is the only southern state that grows pimiento peppers, having introduced this Spanish plant in America, and the acreage planted in this state being far ahead of that of California, the only other state that grows this pepper in commercial quantities.

This plant was grown first at Griffin, where there is now located a large canning plant that processes the peppers, along with other products. The area planted in this pepper has greatly expanded throughout middle and south Georgia, there being a number of plants that can the peppers and otherwise process them.

Georgia has given to the world the cotton gin, the Elberta peach, the most popular and most famous peach in the world; paper made from pine trees and many other outstanding accomplishments of farm activity.

The history of Georgia agriculture might rightfully be divided into three sections. The first section dated from the foundation of the state in 1733 until the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney at Savannah in 1793.

The second era dates from that period until about 1920, when the state was invaded by the boll weevil.

The third period began with the "boll weevil" era and continues until now. It has been during this last period that Georgia has made its greatest progress in agriculture, especially in the diversification of crops planted.

Georgia was a veritable one-crop (cotton) state for more than 125 years—from 1793 until 1920, or until the state was invaded by boll weevil and a changed farm plan was necessary.

The three farm eras in the state are reviewed.

Farming has always been and still is the chief occupation of the majority of the people of the state, there being more people living on farms than in cities.

Indians Were First.

The Indians were the state's first farmers and General Oglethorpe found them cultivating small patches and gardens when he settled at Savannah in 1733. Farming was the chief occupation of Oglethorpe's band. Each settler was required to have a garden and in addition, he engaged in silk worm culture. When silk worm culture, or the production of silk failed, the early settlers turned to growing rice, indigo and tobacco.

Gradually more cotton was grown, but there was difficulty in separating the seeds from the lint. Eli Whitney, a visitor at the Nathaniel Greene home, up the river from Savannah, solved this problem in 1793 by perfecting a machine that "ginned" the cotton, or successfully separatd the seeds from the lint.

After the invention of the cotton gin, the whole south or that section of it that was settled from Georgia eastward, then turned to cotton growing, because England would buy all we could raise and spin it into cloth. Slaves were brought to the south to grow cotton and in 1861, the War Between the States followed. After the war ended, the south and Georgia again turned to cotton growing because there was not only a big demand for it abroad, but also at home, as many cotton mills had been established in the eastern section of the United States and some in the south.

Record Crop.

Georgia, during this period was a large cotton-growing state. In 1911, the state grew its largest crop, 2,769,000 bales on 4,958,000 acres. The most valuable cotton crop grown in the state was in 1919, when the lint and seeds brought a total of $353,087,000, the lint bringing 35.8 cents a pound. Highest cotton acreage was planted in 1914—5,157,000 acres. In 1916 the cotton acreage was 5,060,000 and since that time there has been a gradual decline and now the acreage is around 2,000,000 annually — a drop of more than 3,000,000 acres.

Cotton is still king in Georgia, but his throne has shifted from the field to the factories.

During this high cotton production era in the state, oil mills had also developed which crushed the seeds, from which valuable oil, meal and hulls were obtained, which gave the farmers an added income from cotton. Before the crushing plans were devolped, cotton seeds had either been dumped into creeks or scattered over land for fertilizer.

During this era and up until the time boll weevils damaged the cotton crop, practically the state's only other two cash crops were peaches and watermelons. The state has long been a large producer and shipper of watermelons, and the nation today still looks forward to the appearance of the Georgia watermelons on the market.

About 60 years ago, peach growing was undertaken on a commercial scale in the Marshallville-Fort Valley area. One of the largest growers was the late Samuel H. Rumph, of Marshallville, in Macon county, credited with being one of the first, if not the first, commercial shipper of peaches in Georgia, and who used a small icebox, containing something like a bushel of peaches, this being the first refrigeration-shipping method and which was the forerunner of the cars into which blocks of ice were placed to keep the fruit cool, the cars being replenished along the route, until the peaches reached New York and other market centers.

Iced Cars.

Later, refrigerated cars were used and since, "frozen fruit" plants have been established which keep the peaches frozen for an indefinite period.

Mr. Rumph is the recognized peach developer in Georgia, as a propagator of trees; originator of the ice box, and owner of the largest peach orchard in the state.

He propagated and gave to the world the famous Elberta peach, regarded as one of the most beautiful in looks, the most luscious of all peaches produced up to that time, and which also was a good shipper.

Mr. Rumph is rightfully credited with being the "father of the commercial peach industry, and his peach, the Elberta even now a half century after it was propagated, is the most popular of all varieties, and leads all varieties in production.

Fort Valley became a center of peach production and when the last county to be created in the state was formed several years ago, it was named "Peach," with Fort Valley as the county seat.

About the time the peach was being developed in the state, farther south, in the Albany section, the papershell pecan was being developed, and this nut has been developed into a large commercial crop.

This brings us up to until about 1917, when the cash crops in the state were cotton, cotton seed, watermelons and peaches, and a small income from a few other crops, such as pecans.

Boll Weevil Comes.

During World War I ominous reports of the "enemy" not only came from the battleground in France, but information from the states west of us was to the effect "An army of boll weevils is approaching you from the west, and when these insects invade your cotton fields, only destruction or bare stalks will be left."

There were many skeptics who did not believe these reports, but realities and facts soon convinced the doubters. There was a gradual drop in cotton production in the state beginning with 1919, a further drop in 1920 and the full force of the weevils devastating effect was felt in 1921 when 787,000 bales were grown, compared with 1,415,000 the year before. the crop in 1922 dropped to 715,000 bales were grown, compared with 1,415,000 the year before. The crop in 1922 dropped to 715,000 bales and the next year, 1923, 2,648,000 acres produced a new low of 588,000 bales. Luxuriant fields that ordinarily would produce a bale to the acre, were bare of bolls, many of them never being entered by pickers.

More than 1,000,000 bales were grown in 1924 and the climb again became upward, but at a greatly increased cost of production.

During these lean years of cotton, farmers realized that a diversified plan of farming must be followed, new cash crops developed, whereby more cows, dairy and beef, were grown; more hogs were fattened for the packing houses and more chickens and eggs would be produced. This plan grew throughout the state and today there are weekly sales of livestock and poultry in many counties.

Plant at Moultrie.

Even then, the state had a sprinkling of packing plants. There was one at Moultrie built by local capital, afterward acquired by Swift & Company; there were one or two in Atlanta and Macon and local abattors in such cities as Macon, Columbus, Augusta and Savannah bought some livestock for slaughter and sale at local meat markets.

It was found that peanuts fattened hogs, so thousands of acres were planted in peanuts and hogs turned in upon them to do their own harvesting and grow fat at the same time and become ready for sale. More than 3,00,000 acres are planted in peanuts annually in Georgia on which hogs are grazed.

In addition to the peanuts planted for hog grazing, many more acres are planted for harvest, peanuts now being the state's second cash crop, the value last year being $24,194,000, ranking next to cotton in value. Tobacco, another new crop was third, valued at $11,408,000.

Twenty-five years ago few if any peanuts were grown in Georgia for sale, farmers restricting the acreage to a small plot for home use. Now there are around 50 shelling and crushing plants in the state that convert the harvested crop into oil, meal and butter and also for use in confections and those that sell for "5 cents a bag."

At Columbus is located one of the largest peanut processing plants in the nation, employing nearly 1,000 people and in Atlanta there are numerous peanut butter manufacturing plants.

Need for products to convert into vegetable oils has caused a big increase in the south this year in the acreage planted in peanuts, and Georgia farmers planted the record-breaking crop of 1,400,000 acres, more than double the acreage for harvest planted heretofore.

Beef Cattle Gain.

Beef cattle were also grown and as a result of the development of the livestock industry in the state, every major meat packing firm in the United States has built a plant in Georgia—the cost of which was approximately $25,000,000. Georgia is said to be the only southern state in which are located plants of the "big four" companies—Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson, these firms having plants at Augusta, Atlanta, Albany, Moultrie and Tifton with other plants at Macon, Thomasville and Columbus.

These plants process more than 1,000,000 head of livestock annually, bought principally from Georgia farmers, yet 25 years ago or before the advent of the boll weevil into the state, packers say a "prime" or "quality" hog could not be found for sale in the state.

In addition to the progress made in beef cattle, dairy herds also have been greatly increased in the state and milk and butter production showing big gains. There also has been a big gain in chicken and egg production.

Another crop developed by the boll weevil invasion was tobacco. In 1917, 300,000 pounds of bright leaf—cigaret—tobacco were grown in south Georgia and since that time the acreage an production have increased, and in 1941 54,655,000 pounds were grown on 67,000 acres, the value being $11,408,000. Bright leaf tobacco is grown in south Georgia in a stretch extending from Alabama to South Carolina, there being markets operated in 15 cities and towns.

Shade Tobacco.

Some shade or cigar-wrapper tobacco is grown in southwest Georgia, mostly in Decatur county, about 500,000 pounds, while some Burley tobacco is grown in several extreme north Georgia counties.

Other crops that have been developed largely in recent years include sweet potatoes, which have increased from the "home patch" and a garden "hill" to 105,000 acres planted in 1941, which produced 7,245,000 bushels, with a cash value of $6,520,000.

At the same time the "home patch" of sugar cane expanded to 27,000 acres, which produced 3,564,000 gallons, valued at $2,317,000. Most of the commercial cane is grown in southwest Georgia, Cairo in Grady county being the central manufacturing and shipping point. This section is also the center of the tung tree industry in Georgia, there being about 500,000 trees growing in this area and there being at Cairo a tung nut crushing plant which converts the nuts into valuable oil used in paints.

Cairo, also, is the site of a large pickle factory, affording a market for cucumbers and other truck crops grown in that section. Cairo also is a large seed shipping point.

Pecan growing also has made progress in recent years, there being a big expansion in groves set out. Georgia was a leader in the propagation of papershell pecans and the production last year was 10,242,000 pounds, which had a cash value of $1,205,000. The state continues as a larger producer of peaches, 5,561,000 bushels being grown in 1941, valued at $4,000,000.

Truck Crops.

As there has been a big expansion of many "field" crops in recent years, there has also been great gains in commercial truck crops in the state. You can buy almost the same kind of vegetables at Christmas time as you once did only during a few months in spring and summer.

Land planted in truck crops last year totaled 110,000 acres, crops grown thereon being value at $4,467,000. Twenty-five years ago you only saw vegetables growing in gardens in Georgia. These crops are now trucked to the cities and many are canned, there being about 1,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables canned in Georgia annually.

Another million-dollar industry that has sprung up in the state in recent years is that of plant growing in south Georgia for early shipment to northern states to reset. These plants include sweet potatoes, peppers, cabbage and tomatoes. These plants are inspected and certified by the state entomology department and they move from Georgia in solid train loads as well as by express and truck.

Georgia leads the nation in naval stores, another important "crop" in south Georgia, Savannah being the largest market in the world and the largest export point for these products from the pine tree—gum and turpentine. This industry which employs thousands of people is valued annually at from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. Valdosta is a large concentration point for naval stores and Brunswick is also a large export city.

Many Uses.

Naval stores products are used in paints, varnishes, lacquers, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, shoe polishes, railroads and shipyards and foundries.

Georgia forests afford employment for thousands of people the year round, sawmills operating in all sections of the state at all times. Sixty-one per cent, or 23,000,000 of the 37,583,000 acres in the state is classed as forest or potential forest land. The pine is the most extensive and the most valuable of all Georgia trees, although the oak, hickory, ash, poplar and cypress and other hardwoods are also valuable. Foresters have listed 165 species of trees in Georgia.

A further sale for forest products in the state has been created by the establishment of pulp mills in southeast Georgia, plants costing more than $25,000,000 being built in recent years at Savannah and Brunswick. These pulp mills afford a market for trees in that area.

Georgia has an income from its fishing industry along the coast, prawn and shrimp fishing and canning being an important industry.

Georgia's "ground" products yield millions of dollars annually, the most valuable being marble and granite. Other minerals obtained in the state include clay (kaolin) bauxite, Fullers earth, cement, lime, limestone, talc, slate, mica, tripoli, sand and gravel, barite, manganese ore, iron ore, coal, ocher, kyanite, gold and silver.

Many brick, pottery and cement plants and quarries manufacture products, valued at approximately $15,000,000 annually, and Georgia waterpower is valued at $13,000,000 annually. There are many power plants on streams in Georgia that create electricity that goes into every county in the state. Since the passage of the rural electrification act in 1938, the number of farms having electricity has increased from 6,900 to 65,000, or almost one out of three of the 216,000 farms in the state.

Georgia is bounded almost the entire distance on the east side by the Savannah river and on the west by a long distance by the Chattahoochee and on the south by the St. Marys river, and the state is traversed by many rivers and creeks, with an abundance of springs, which affo[illegible]ty of running water for liv[illegible]on the farms.

In 1917—24 years ago—there were 11,500,000 acres cultivated in Georgia, of which 9,700,000 were in cotton and corn. Yet in 1941 only 5,826,000 acres were planted in these two crops, yet the total acreage in all crops was approximately 10,000,000. So, in 1917, only 1,800,000 acres were planted in crops other than cotton and corn, yet last year 4,174,000 acres were planted in other crops. This shows a wide diversification of crops now being planted in the state.

In 1917, Georgia grew hardly more than a dozen crops, yet the 1941 crop report lists 21 main crops and 13 other crops, truck, etc. The diversified crop program has been greatly aided in Georgia by the AAA farm program instituted by the Roosevelt administration. This program also is proving of great value as a soil conservation factor.

Many agencies aid Georgia farmers, youth groups include the Future Farmers of America and the 4-H clubs, the latter organization having 100,000 boys and girl farmers as members. Every county in the state has the services of a county farm agent and home demonstration agent. At Athens is located the State College of Agriculture, which has supervision of the county farm and home demonstration agents. Experiment stations are located at Griffin, Tifton, Blairsville and at other points in the state, they giving the farmers the benefit of the latest farm developments.

Roads Paved.

Since the State Highway Department was created in 1919, more than 7,000 miles of roads in the state have been paved, and others greatly improved. These roads afford quick transportation to markets and this highway system also permits trucks to come to Georgia from all over the nation to buy farm products, often right at the farm. Farm markets over the state also afford sales points for much farm produce. Much of which in turn is sold to truckers and is hauled to various points over the nation for consumption.

With a system of paved roads, rural electricity, which also means lights, refrigerators and radios in the home, plus nearby markets for their produce, it might be concluded that the future of farming in Georgia looks bright.

Land, the source of all wealth; land, the only permanent thing in the world; land which has afforded a living for countless millions since Georgia land was occupied by the Indians and by the white man since 1733, will continue to be the home of and cultivated by thousands of Georgians.

1941 Crop Production

(Compiled by the Crop Reporting Service, Athens, Ga.)

CROP	ACREAGE	PRODUCTION	VALUE
Cotton	1,826,000	624,000 bales	$ 51,480,000
Cotton seed	——	278,000 tons	13,288,000
Corn	4,000,000	42,000,000 bu.	29,400,000
Wheat	191,000	2,196,000 bu.	2,306,000
Oats	513,000	10,516,000 bu.	5,679,000
Rye	25,000	188,000 bu.	199,000
Irish Potatoes (farm)	25,000	1,350,000 bu.	972,000
Sweet Potatoes	105,000	7,245,000 bu.	6,520,000
Tobacco	66,100	54,655,000 lbs.	11,408,000
Hay	1,390,000	790,000 tons	9,207,080
Sorghum Sirup	17,000	952,000 gals.	619,000
Sugar Cane Sirup	27,000	3,564,000 gals.	2,317,000
Peanuts (harvested)	670,000	525,950,000 lbs.	24,194,000
Cowpeas	255,000	1,148,000 bu.	1,837,000
Soybeans	13,000	88,900 bu.	194,000
Velvet Beans	1,188,000	505,000 tons	7,322,000
Lespedeza Seed	27,000	5,805,000 lbs.	435,000
Peaches	——	5,561,000 bu.	4,004,000
Apples	——	600,000 bu.	570,000
Pears	——	352,000 bu.	211,000
Pecans	——	10,212,000 lbs.	1,205,000
Watermelons	60,000	13,200,000 melons	1,452,000
Asparagus	1,700	39,000 crates	68,000
Beans, Lima	2,000	96,000 bu.	101,000
Beans, Snap	7,400	477,000 bu.	553,000
Cabbage	3,350	19,200 tons	448,000
Cantaloupes	9,500	475,000 crates	451,000
Cucumbers	2,450	115,000 bu.	79,000
Lettuce	380	46,000 crates	150,000
Peppers, Green	50	3,000 bu.	3,000
Peppers, Pimiento	12,000	9,360 tons	318,000
Irish Potatoes (truck)	6,000	540,000 bu.	365,000
Strawberries	200	13,000 crates	21,000
Tomatoes	5,200	286,000 bu.	458,000
Total	9,790,300		$178,042,000

Savannah Private Killed in Fall

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—(AP) Horace P. Millar, 45, of Savannah, Ga., a private in the Marines, was killed today in a fall from a fourth story window of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.

Abbeville Methodist Church Observes 50th Anniversary

By CORINNE WILKINSON.
Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

ABBEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 31.—When the Methodist church held its 50th anniversary celebration here Sunday, one of Abbeville's historic buildings was the scene of impressive ceremonies which assembled distinguished visitors, many of whom were descendants or relatives of persons closely identified with the history of the institution.

Every former member of the church and every former pastor of the church had been invited and many came from separate states. Local members entertained the visitors with a barbecue. The pastor of the church is the Rev. George Cleary Jr.

The church was organized in 1875 and had no permanent place of worship until the present structure was built in 1893, when the late Bishop Warren Candler preached the dedication sermon.

The site where the church now stands was donated by the late J. R. Alison "in consideration of the love I bear for the cause of the church, and from an earnest desire to promote my heritage on earth." The warranty deed was made to Mrs. R. E. Stubbs, Mrs. Julia Alison, Mrs. Carrie Rogers and Mrs. S. E. Williams, trustees of the church, all deceased. The remainder of the land was bought for $5 from the late P. C. Clegg, former citizen of Americus, and owner of the Ocmulgee Brick Company, of Abbeville, with the warranty deed made to Julia Alison, Dora B. Mobley, Carrie Rogers, S. H. D. Barnes, J. R. Allen, A. R. Royal, R. E. Stubbs and H. F. Land, trustees, all of whom are dead.

The charter members of the church were Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. D. Barnes, Mrs. Jane Stubbs and daughter, Mrs. Amanda Reid. All of these charter members, with the exception of Mrs. S. H. D. Barnes, are dead and she is 84 years old.

Rybert Printers Here 35 Years

Rybert Printing Company, 311 Edgewood avenue, has engaged in general commercial printing for 35 years. A local organization, founded by Thomas F. Rybert Sr., it fills business orders from coast to coast.

Thomas F. Rybert Jr. is his father's assistant, and A. E. Rasbridge is manager.

Baker's
SHOE STORE
• Formerly at 55 Whitehall, cor. Alabama •
HAS MOVED
TO
97 PEACHTREE ST.
FACING LUCKIE STREET
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR
NATIONALLY FAMOUS Qual-i-Craft SHOES
Preferred by Smart Women
BUY U. S. WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS



WALTER R. THOMAS
PRESIDENT

THE SOUTH'S FOREMOST
Jewelers

TODAY at 103 Peachtree Street, Myron E. Freeman & Bro. carries on the rich traditions of a romantic industry. Through the years, this store has enjoyed the confidence of Atlantans and Georgians. We have always considered our name as a solid guarantee to our clientele that they could buy in this store with absolute confidence.

THE president of this institution, Walter R. Thomas, gives you this pledge . . . that in the future, as in the past, the services of the people of Myron E. Freeman & Bro. will be dedicated to providing you with quality jewelry and courteous, efficient service at reasonable prices.

"The Largest Diamond House South"

MYRON E FREEMAN & BRO.
103 PEACHTREE STREET
"WATCH AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS"
WALTER R. THOMAS, President
ATLANTA ROME

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

DAVISON'S 5 GREAT DAYS! BASEMENT

BIRTHDAY SALE

GREAT ONCE-A-YEAR EVENT ALL ATLANTA WAITS FOR

Tuesday thru Saturday! Outstanding Savings in All Departments! Buy Now!



You Love To Mix 'Em, Match 'Em!

SKIRTS, SWEATERS

1.78

Samples, Irregs. 2.98

SKIRTS: Solids and plaids in sizes 24 to 32! SWEATERS: Cardigans and slipons! Sloppy Joes and fitted styles! Novelty weaves and necklines. New fall colors! Buy several now! Sizes 32 to 40.

Buy at Great Birthday Savings!

SAMPLE SWEATERS

1.27

Samples, Slight Irregs. 1.98 to 3.50

Cardigans and slipons in attractive novelty weaves! Long sleeved models! Short sleeved models! Sizes 32 to 40. Come early to take your pick from this lovely sample sweater group!

Girls' Dresses and Little Boys' Suits at Savings!

CHILDREN'S WEAR

77c

Regularly $1



Girls' Dresses: Tots', little girls' and big girls' dresses! Prints and solids in many adorable styles! Sizes 1 to 3, 3 to 6, 7 to 14. Save on a supply for school!

Little Boys' Wash Suits: Sizes 1 to 3 and 3 to 6! Every little boy is sure to need plenty of these! So buy all you need at this grand low Birthday price.

GIRLS' COATS: Tweeds and fleeces in all the smart colors you could possibly want for fall and winter! Beautifully lined, too! Styles for school and for dress. Buy now and save $2! Sizes 7 to 14. **6.88** Reg. 8.98

GIRLS' & BOYS' COAT & LEGGING SETS: For this low price you can get an attractive coat PLUS a pair of little leggings! Buy now at these wonderful Birthday savings! Tots' sizes 1 to 3. **6.88** Reg. 8.98

GIRLS' COAT & LEGGING SETS: You can save more than $2 on these during our sensational Birthday Sale! See that your little girl is warmly clad for the cold winter ahead! Sizes 3 to 6. **8.88** Reg. 10.98

LITTLE BOYS' COATS, LEGGINGS, HELMETS: These three-piece sets are just the thing every little boy will choose with glee for his next winter's outfit! Buy now at savings! Sizes 3 to 6. **8.88** Reg. 10.98

TEEN-AGE GIRLS' COATS: If you've a young daughter, be sure she takes advantage of this wonderful chance to own a nice coat at a low price. See them this week and buy! Sizes 10 to 16. **8.88** Reg. 10.98

A Small Deposit Holds Your Coat!

MISSES' SPORT SHIRTS

66c

Regularly 79c

Cotton Shantung! Ideal for school, for sports! Yoked, action back! White, blue, maize, beige, rose! Sizes 32 to 40!

MISSES' SAMPLE BLOUSES

1.39

Samples, Slight Irregs. 1.98, 2.98

Crepes, satins and multifilaments in beautiful styles for dress or for casual wear! Sizes 32 to 40! Buy a supply!

BOYS' POLO SPORT SHIRTS

$1

Made to sell for 1.39 to 1.69

POLO SHIRTS: Solid colors or bright stripes! SPORT SHIRTS: Solid color in-or-outers, half sleeves. Choice of sizes 8 to 18.

BOYS' KNICKERS, SLACKS

1.85

Made to sell for 2.98

Part-Wool KNICKERS: 50% wool! Herringbones, solid colors, patterns. Part-Wool SLACKS: Herringbones, tweeds. Sizes 8-18.

BOYS' FALL SUITS

7.85

Made to sell for 12.95

Complete with two pairs of trousers! One pair matches! One pair contrasts! Blue, brown, grey! Buy now and save! Sizes 9-16.



With Sturdy Cotton Tops!

NYLON HOSE

1.49

If perfect, 1.95 and 2.50

Beautiful nylon hose at a wonderful low price! No matter how many we buy, they always walk out the first day, so we advise you to come in early for yours! Limit, two pairs to a customer! Come early! No mail or phone orders!

Buy at Great Birthday Savings!

FINE SILK HOSE

79c

If perfect 1.15

All silks! Silks with rayon tops! Two threads, three threads, service weights! Buy now and save 36c on each pair! No mail or phone orders!

Entire Stock at Savings!

ANN STEVENS ARCH SHOES

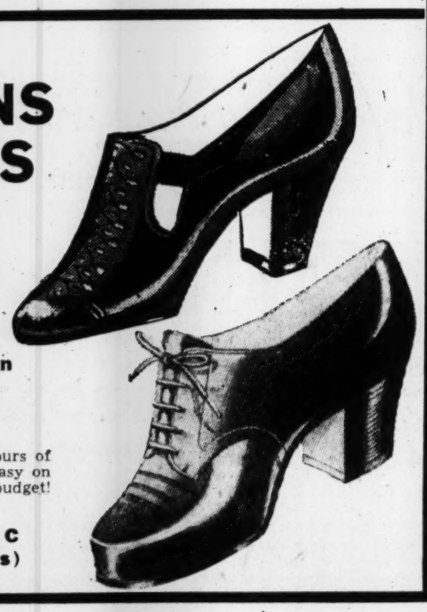
$4

Regularly 4.45

- Steel Arch Supports
- Soft, Flexible Soles
- Combination Heels
- Quality Materials

Here are shoes ready to go on duty for all hours of your busy day! Sober, down-to-earth styles, easy on your feet, easy on your walking, easy on your budget! Make it a point to try a pair!

Sizes 4 to 10. Widths AAA to C (Gypsy Tie, AAA to EEE Widths)





Beautiful Assortment of Closeouts and Samples!

CHENILLE SPREADS

- Beautiful Colors!
- Stunning Patterns!
- Buy Now and Save!

● A tremendous purchase of these Georgia - made tufted bedspreads, priced at a remarkable low! Gorgeous patterns and colors galore! Sizes for single and double beds. Take advantage of these wonderful savings and add beauty to all of your bedrooms!

Made to sell for 3.99 and 4.99 **1.99**

Made to sell for 4.99 and 5.99 **2.99**

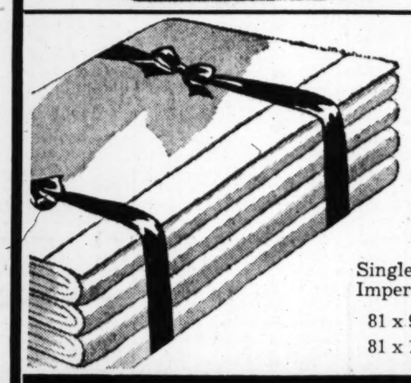
Made to sell for 6.49 and 8.49 **3.99**

25% WOOL BLANKETS

Single, size 70x80. Another success from our great blanket sale! Don't fail to come in this week, and buy at our wonderful low price! Be ready for the first cold weather with plenty of cover! They're bound with beautiful rayon satin!

2.98

Made to Sell for 3.98



All Are Famous-Make

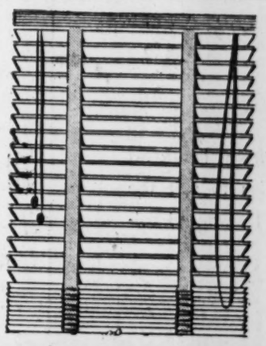
PEPPERELL PERCALE SHEETS

1.49

Seconds of 1.99

Single bed size 72x89. Labelled "Auburn". Imperfections are scarcely noticeable.

81 x 99	1.59	72 x 108	1.59
81 x 108	1.69	Cases, 42x36	36c



All-Wood Construction!

FINE VENETIAN BLINDS

3.29

Birthday Special!

Sizes 23, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 inches wide! We were able to get just a limited number of these high-grade Venetian blinds to sell at this bargain price, so you'd better come early!

DAVISON'S BASEMENT DAVISON'S BASEMENT DAVISON'S

War Placing Heavy Burden On Marriages

Woman's World Seen as Possibility Due to Manpower Loss.

By JANE DIXON.
For North American Newspaper Alliance.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. — A woman's world, in which the well of virile manpower not only has been trapped but drained to its dregs, is a possibility projected into the future by World War II. Even now the grand old institution of marriage is taking a terrific beating by reason of universal conflict.

Marriage, a hazard even under the most favorable circumstances, has become the great gamble from which young women turn away as being too desperate a chance to play or into which many of them plunge with no preparation for or understanding of the game. Other young women talk the problem over with their young men marching away and together they conclude discretion is the better part of matrimony, that it would be "cricket" to postpone the union until such time as a home of their own can be established upon a safer and more lasting basis.

Effect of War.

What will be the effect of the impact of war upon these young women who, for an indefinite time, perhaps permanently, are denied their natural functions as wife, mother, home-maker?

Already, according to medical men to whom this writer has put the question, the effect has begun to crack through the brave armor women have donned to meet the war effort. The symptoms are by no means reassuring.

A service doctor who, for military reasons, cannot be quoted, came into the war establishment from civil life. For an extended period he was head of the psychiatric ward of a large west coast hospital. In this doctor's opinion, suppression of natural functions has a depressive effect on both the physical and mental health of young women. They are likely to suffer nervous disorders, "raveled nerves" as he puts it. They weep at unexpected moments for no apparent reason. They show extra irritability. Lapses in memory, vagueness, inability to concentrate are manifestations of the condition.

Stenographer Case.

A case in point is that of a stenographer in the doctor's office. He noticed that she was becoming less and less responsive to her work; she misspelled simple words, misplaced papers, lost her notebook, became befuddled by the ordinary mechanics of her job. She grew so unreasonably sensitive to what was going on around her that she would burst into tears on the slightest provocation.

Eventually, after one such tearburst, she yielded to the doctor's urging, told him frankly that she felt "cheated." She longed for the companionship of young men but she was having no "dates." There just didn't seem to be any dates to be had. She looked forward to marriage but how was she going to find a husband when she couldn't even find a playmate? Work, home, dinner, rattle around by herself or with other girls, bed. Same routine the next day, on and on, days without end.

Chronic Neurotic.

This young woman was by way of becoming an introvert, a chronic neurotic. The doctor advised her there still were plenty of young men left in the world and that she must venture forth and find some who were companionable, but he is by no means sure his advice is practicable because he has heard young men in his branch telling about what a whale of a time they have at service dances, with 50 girls to a man, and "fellows, you sure can pick the cream of the crop these days."

Then, too, there's the moral issue, according to this doctor. Life is so uncertain for men going out there, perhaps to hold a rendezvous with death, that they grab what pleasure they can today, and to hang with tomorrow. They look for gay, sophisticated girls who are not too squeamish about their behavior. The serious, conservative type of girl finds the competition so keen that she must either assume a more reckless role or find herself entirely out of the running. Once the bars are down, she is liable to lose control, ending in disillusion and bitter unhappiness.

Few Cases Seen.

Assistant surgeon-general in charge of mental hygiene, U. S. Public Health Service, is Dr. Lawrence Kolb. The writer interviewed Dr. Kolb in an off-duty hour in his office, health center headquarters, opposite the great and impressive naval medical center at Bethesda, Md.

"I do not anticipate any considerable mental collapse in the ranks of young women by reason of war and its frustrations," said Dr. Kolb. "There will be individual cases, yes. But these collapses, in my opinion, are the outcome of unstable mind or character. Any strong emotional impact would be likely to disturb the equilibrium of such persons. Cared for, controlled in proper time and by proper method, they will not bring about any dangerous psychoses or permanent mental disability.

"Undoubtedly we must expect upsets in the health and in the mental aspect of young women who have looked forward to marriage as the goal of all their ambitions and who are deprived temporarily, maybe even for an extended period, of giving expression to their natural woman's functions. Whenever we interfere with nature, we run into trouble. Symptoms of an active frustration are sleeplessness, loss of appetite, hysteria, hallucination. The antidote is healthy fatigue—work, exercise, the expenditure of energy in a normal direction."

Cheerful Enough.

Caught in Washington for her first daylight air-raid test, this writer watched wave after wave of young women pour down the marble stairways of the civil service building toward their shelters. Meanwhile Mrs. Lucille Foster McMillin, dynamic and personable, only woman member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, talked about that vast army of youths who enter government service through standard examination.

"See those girls?" indicating the hurrying crowd on the stairs. "They're not making a holiday of this occasion. They're rather serious about it, but they are not confused or jittery. Perhaps they are thinking of their lads somewhere on the front who are facing reality, not just a test raid. Yet they're cheerful enough, anxious to obey the rules, to do their bit toward civilian defense.

"Has woman's world been disorganized by the war? Certainly. It's a strange new world in which we live; the old world of order and a reasonable security is in the past and in the future. But it's an ill wind—you know the saying. Women have been disorganized into organization. The old loose-leaf way of doing things won't do these days.

Those of us who scoffed at the budget system now find we must take up budgeting in a big way—budget our time so we can do the war work expected of us—budget our income to take care of the rising cost of living.

Can't Happen Here.

"Even though the cause of our compulsory reorganization is tragic, the effect can help to pay the bill for young, middle-aged and older women alike by jolting us out of a fatuous or an apathetic acceptance of our peacetime blessings into a passionate thanksgiving for them. The young man who returns from the war to marriage and home will be doubly dear to the woman who loves him and who was made to realize fully what the loss of a great happiness can mean."

In headquarters of the WAACS (Women's Auxiliary Army Corps) Genevieve Herrick, "fresh back" from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, where the soldiers in skirts are being conditioned to military form, greeted the suggestion of feminine crackups by reason of love's young dream gone amiss as "unthinkable."

"It can't happen here," says this staunch representative of her sex, who is a veritable reservoir of energy, big and bright ideas. "Not in a country which wins to its devoted service such young women as I've just watched taking their marching orders at Ft. Des Moines. Those WAACS are not taking time out for tears, no ma'am! They're buckling down to a job of work they know has to be done and they won't look back until it's over 'over there' or over here or wherever violence and fear rule the earth.

Many Have Husbands.

"So many of them have husbands, sweethearts, brothers, behind the guns. Only the smallest percentage of them were unemployed when they enlisted. The majority gave up better-paying jobs, promising careers, to help beat the Axis. Contrary to the suspicion of a few skeptics adept at pointing the finger, the WAACS are no glamor girls looking for adventure; they're a proud lot, a determined lot, and they'll never eat their hearts out crying for what they can't have. Instead they'll pitch in and help secure what they believe is their right, their heritage."

In front of the munitions building, that bulging beehive of war office activities, a 19-year-old waited for her sister to come out with the noon-day tide. She is leaving with the next contingent for Ft. Des Moines.

"Why?" was asked. "Why are you going?"

She is tall and straight and slim, with a windblown bob and unbelievably blue eyes that do not waver.

"My sweetheart was at Bataan," she said. "We don't know where he is now. Does that give you a rough idea of why I'm joining up with the WAACS?"



BRAZILIANS PLEDGE—This group of Brazilians demonstrating against the Axis in front of the Presidential palace in Rio de Janeiro, make the "V" for Victory sign as one of them exhibits a plaque ripped from an Italian building. This anti-Axis demonstration was followed by a declaration of war against Germany and Italy by President Vargas.

Women Put Glamor Ahead Of War Work

Slacks, Make-Up More Important to Milady, Plane Official Says.

By NELL GILES,
For North American Newspaper Alliance.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 31.—The harbor of Seattle is pocketed on Puget Sound with the neat strategy of a master pool player. Only Hongkong and Rio equal its natural protection.

But Seattle is some 200 miles closer to the Japs than any other Pacific coast city, so you feel the war here as you've never felt it in the east. Everywhere are sandbags, air raid shelter signs and overhead a fleet of barrage balloons dripping with wire cables.

There are 135,000 more people living in Seattle today than in 1940 and 10,000 of them are women working in war plants, notably the Boeing aircraft factory, which we visited.

Women in War.

What about women in war? H. O. West, executive vice president of Boeing, is not too enthusiastic. His comment in the press conference we had with him was only that they are doing "rather well." He admits that their fingers are deft and that at some of the jobs they are better than men.

But the trouble with women, said Mr. West, is that they think there's something glamorous about working in an airplane factory. To them the slacks, the makeup, the long hair-do and the thrill of climbing over a fuselage to buck rivets is the job.

Why doesn't somebody tell them that the job is to win the war? Never mind the stage setting and the props. According to this keen executive, who is the brains behind the world's greatest heavy bomber, the four-motored flying fortress, women create a disturbance in the factory. They won't obey the safety rules which interfere with their good looks, and they can't be depended upon as steady help for the duration.

It's easy to see the glamor angle that Mr. West talks about. You stand on the balcony overlooking Boeing's final assembly floor and if you don't get a thrill out of watching the giant cranes make one plane out of three parts you are deaf, blind and dumb.

Assembly Line.

Here there is no assembly line as there is in other mass production factories. The tail of the plane, the wings and the front part are assembled separately and the final step is to rivet these three into one. There are approximately 300,000 rivets in a flying fortress, and every riveting job requires two people, one to stand inside the body of the plane and brace the rivet and the other to operate the hand machine which drives the rivet. And nine times out of ten the person inside is a girl.

You see girls driving yellow "Jeeps" from one department to another to deliver mail. You see girl inspectors riding bicycles from the sub assembly department to final assembly.

Mr. West's opinion of the "disturbing influence" of women in war industries goes right down to the transportation problem in Seattle. The busses—there are no street cars—carry a passenger load 100,000 over the capacity for which they were planned. And to help solve the problem Seattle stores, offices and even dentists have staggered their hours.

On Mondays the stores open at 11:45 and close at 9 o'clock; on Thursday the hours are 9 to 4. And the result of this rearranged schedule is something for McGuffey's arithmetic book. Last weekend the Seattle stores had the biggest business in the entire history of the retail trade here.

Movies stay open all night. Day nurseries are doing a land office business. All civilian industries are keyed to the working hours of these 10,000 women at work in Seattle factories. Whether or not she is serious about her job, the job is serious about her.

McNeel Company Formed in 1892

The McNeel Monument Company, of Marietta, formed in 1892, is recognized as one of the country's largest marble monumental firms. It has memorialized graves in every state in the union.

Many of this firm's headstones and monuments now are placed on graves in Arlington cemetery. Mausoleums are a specialty. Mrs. M. L. McNeel is president and her three sons, Gene, Frank and Morgan McNeel Jr., are vice presidents.

Step Right Up and Insult Those Bums

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 31.—(AP)—Women fans at wrestling shows here get pretty excited at times. The other night one ebullient rooter turned to the lady on her right and said: "You don't look like you get very excited. How about holding my purse for me while I run down to the ringside?"

Sing-a-Gram Girl Gets Job Over Phone

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 31.—(AP)—First it was "sing-a-gram" and then sing a drama for Miss Eddine Rivers.

Miss Rivers is one of the girls a local telegraph office hired to deliver singing telegrams. A Chattanooga matron was so impressed by Miss Rivers' voice on one delivery that she persuaded Civic Chorus Director J. Oscar Miller to audition the girl's voice—by telephone.

Miller listened and liked. He praised Miss Rivers' voice highly and promised her a place in the Civic Chorus productions this fall.

Army Stops Buying Metal Office Furniture

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(INS)—No more new metal office furniture not already in the hands of dealers will be purchased by the Army, the Services of Supply of the War Department has announced.

This action is taken to conserve metals for vital war purposes. Office machines and appliances having an operational function are not affected.

The Army has been purchasing wood office furniture for several months.

Opportunity!



MAIN FLOOR FALL SHOES

Values to 15.75! $5.95

Hundreds of pairs to choose from, including Famous Makes! Beautiful styles to suit the Fall season . . . In suedes, calfs, wanted colors. Shop Early—and SAVE!

DOWNSTAIRS J. P. ALLEN & CO. Atlanta

1,487 *members of the*

LANE

Personnel

EXTEND HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES TO

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION *on its* 75th BIRTHDAY

. . . recognizing that for 75 years The Atlanta Constitution has been a Community Leader, and that it has been influential in building the communities so well served.

LANE realizes and appreciates that a great deal of the credit for the growth of LANE DRUG STORES is, and has been, due to their consistent advertising in The Atlanta Constitution.

Again . . . "HAPPY BIRTHDAY"

H. C. Taylor
PRESIDENT

LANE
DRUG STORES INCORPORATED



GROWING GEORGIA CITY—An air view of modern Dalton with its beautifully paved streets and scattered bedspread plants in a portion of the industrial areas near the N., C. & St. L. and Southern railroads. In addition to 40 bedspread plants, Dalton has two cotton mills, one thread mill, one silk mill, one chair factory, one yarn mill, six bedspread laundries, one manufacturer of jails, and other industries aiding its remarkable progress.



MODERN MACHINERY—Chenille operators, 90 per cent of whom are women, shown at work in one of Dalton's modern bedspread plants. There are 40 such factories, of varying size, in the Dalton area, employing some 10,000 workers with an annual pay roll in excess of $5,000,000 for this Georgia town.

City of Dalton 'Spreads' Itself To World Fame

Candlewick Bedspread Industry Grows Fast in 10 Years.

By HENRY NEVIN,
Secretary Dalton (Ga.) Chamber of Commerce.

It's not news for a town to grow, but few can claim the distinction of "spreading itself" literally and figuratively into a city within a decade, as has Dalton, "the Bedspread Center of the World."

It was in this thriving metropolis of 15,000 pure-born Anglo-Saxon mountain folk, situated in the foothills of the Cohutta mountain range of northwest Georgia that the candlewick bedspread industry originated slightly more than a decade ago.

"Revived" might be the more proper word. As a matter of fact, candlewick bedspreads were made by New England settlers who came over on the Mayflower and sister ships in the seventeenth century. It was a handicraft that reached its highest development before modern times on southern plantations between 1725 and 1850. For some unknown reason the art faded out until revived in 1895 by a Dalton woman, Miss Catherine Evans, who began tufting her first bedspread when she was a 12-year-old girl because she wanted one like the antique that her cousin had inherited. It took her three years to finsh the spread and she then made several duplicates for her relatives.

First Sale $2.50.

Miss Evans' first commercial sale of a candlewick spread brought her $2.50, and ten years later it was still a one-woman industry. Women wound their yarn on the old spinning wheel, transferred designs by rubbing a sheet over an inverted spread with a greased tin pan.

The success of Miss Evans fired the enthusiasm of Dalton housewives and soon almost every home became a small handicraft factory. Commercially minded distributors employed "haulers" to take materials to farmers' wives in the country, calling back later for the finished product and paying from 15 cents to $1 or more for the labor, depending upon how much "turfin" was required on the design.

It was estimated that at times some nine thousand men, women and children could be found siting on cabin porches, or around the fireplace after supper "turfing" at top speed on bedspreads.

Volume Production.

It was upon the advent of the NRA and Wage and Hour Law that Dalton really began to "spread itself." Mechanization became necessary and the old-time hand-tufted bedspreads was replaced by exquisite chenilles and needle-punch spreads which struck an even more popular appeal, due to volume production bringing the price of these beautiful spreads to within reach of the average home.

Today Dalton is a hive of activity, with 76 factories producing 80 per cent of the nation's tufted bedspreads within a radius of 50 miles. The industry employs 10,000 workers, consumes 30,000 bales of cotton annually and sells 25 million dollars' worth of bedspreads over the retail counters of the nation and foreign countries of the Western Hemisphere.

From a small town of approximately 8,000 people in 1930, Dalton has "spread itself" into an industrial city of 14,969, according to the latest directory, compiled in 1940, although the federal census, confining its count to the "one mile circle from the depot" city limit established when Dalton was founded in 1837, more than 100 years ago, shows only 10,863. This represents an official gain of 28.2 per cent in population and an actual gain of 85 per cent during the past decade.

Whitfield County Seat.

Dalton is the county seat of Whitfield county, which has a population of 26,114. And most of the population, directly or indirectly, is identified with the bedspread industry, the payroll of which exceeds $5,000,000 annually.

Along the highways for 50 miles or more in all directions, spreads, chenille robes, teddy bears, bath mats, rugs, and other tufted novelties can be seen swinging in the breeze on clothes lines in front of every tourist camp, filling station, country store and hotel.

The Dixie highway to Florida often has been called "Bedspread Boulevard," and tourists seeking directions to and from Atlanta and Chattanooga, Tenn., are told to "get on U. S. 41 and keep between the bedspreads and you can't go wrong."

Hollywood Attracted.

Even Hollywood came to Dalton to have a spread made for Scarlett O'Hara's bed in "Gone With the Wind." Famous fashion designers, interior decorators and advertising experts have identified themselves with the industry following the remarkable progress it has made within the past few years.

Originally founded in 1837 as the village of Cross Plains, Dalton was incorporated as a city and given its charter by an act of the Georgia legislature effective December 29, 1847. Captain Edward White was the head of a syndicate that bought the land on which Dalton is built, and they believed there would be, eventually, a city here of considerable size; hence, they laid out very broad streets and made ample provision for parks, churches and schools.

There seems to be some difference of opinion as to whom the town was named for. Some say it was for Edward White's wife, whose maiden name was Dalton; others, that it was for John Dalton, the engineer who laid out the town.

Whitfield county was created by legislative act December 30, 1851, from Murray county, originally Cherokee. It was named for the great pulpit orator of the Church of England, George Whitfield, who founded the famous Bethesda Orphanage at Savannah, Ga.

Dalton was the scene of many fierce battles during the War Between the States. General Joseph E. Johnston was in command of the Confederate forces here and a monument has been erected to his memory at the intersection of Hamilton and Crawford streets by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Famous Daltonians.

Dalton was the home of Robert Loveman, who gave to the world the immortal "Rain Song," and of Anthony J. Showalter, who set a world a-singing with that famous hymn, "Leaning on the Everlasting Arm." Will Harbin, noted southern author, was born and reared here, and received much of his inspiration to write from the majestic surroundings of these north Georgia hills.

Mrs. Frank (Marion McCamy) Sims, noted southern authoress, whose books are listed among the best sellers of today, it a native of Dalton, now living at Charlotte, N. C., where her husband is judge of the city court.

Modern Dalton has 29 bedspread plants (40 within a 30-mile radius); two cotton mills; one thread mill; one hosiery mill; one yarn mill; one brick and tile plant; one jail manufacturer; one chair factory; one tent and awning plant; two newspapers; one radio station; country club and golf course; modern hospital with cancer clinic; a Chamber of Commerce; Junior Chamber of Commerce; Civitan Club; Lions Club; Rotary Club; Elks Club; Woman's Club; Junior Woman's Club, and many other civic and fraternal organizations; 22 churches, representing almost all denominations; 9 public schools, including a modern high school with gymnasium, athletic field, playground and auditorium; two modern theaters; a modern 5-story steam-heated hotel—in short, everything to make it a live, fast-growing, progressive good town and an ideal community that is all that could be desired by the homeseeker looking for a place to really enjoy living.

Endless Stream Of Bedspreads Made in State

Northern Firm Signs Contract for Purchase of 5 Carloads.

DALTON, Ga.—The sale of a single tufted cotton bedspread by a 12-year-old farm girl for $2.50 back in 1900 is an event which will long be remembered in this section of Georgia.

It ought to be. Just the other day a buyer for one large New York department store stepped on a northbound train after signing contracts for the purchase of five carloads of these same tufted spreads.

There's just one big difference in the tufted cotton bedspreads today and the one Cathrine Evans sold 40 years ago. Cathrine made hers by hand. Now machines make them. And one machine does the work of 600 hands.

"Bedspread Boulevard," a 50-mile stretch down the Dixie Highway in Georgia, today consumes 30,000 bales of cotton a year. And that's a far cry from the scant pound or so Cathrine Evans used in duplicating the spread which had been handed down in her family as a treasured heirloom.

Once Cathrine had made the first fine tufted spread, it wasn't long before the neighbors took it up. And then there was an order from John Wanamaker's for half a dozen spreads.

That order from Wanamaker's started a landslide and before long even the businessmen were deserting their jobs to make cotton bedspreads. When one woman sold $60,000 worth of spreads to a single store, it was time to do something about the production problem.

Machinery was invented, and today from endless small Georgia factories there flows a constant stream of tufted spreads in a score of designs and colors. King Cotton's hit the trail to "Bedspread Boulevard."

Blackout Fabrics Center Interest

Preparations for blacking out vulnerable coastal cities and war industry centers are proceeding in an orderly manner, along with the development of suitable fabrics for window coverings, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council. This was attested recently by the practice blackouts undertaken by a number of eastern cities and by the actual measures taken by ports along the gulf coast to darken their waterfront while enemy submarines were operating nearby.

While the rush call for blackout fabrics in the weeks immediately followed the attack on Pearl Harbor has subsided, thanks to steps taken by the WPB, the task of devising suitable materials has been progressing.

Blackout fabrics can be divided into two classes: (1) Fabrics having a utility value alone, and (2) fabrics having both a utility and decorative value. Utility fabrics are needed for blacking out factories, warehouses, while fabrics in class 2 are preferred for blacking out houses, hotels, apartment buildings, stores and office buildings.

For curtains, most popular fabrics of class 1 are cotton warp sateens, filling sateens, double-faced sateens and twills. Also used are reps, jeans and cotton suiting fabrics.

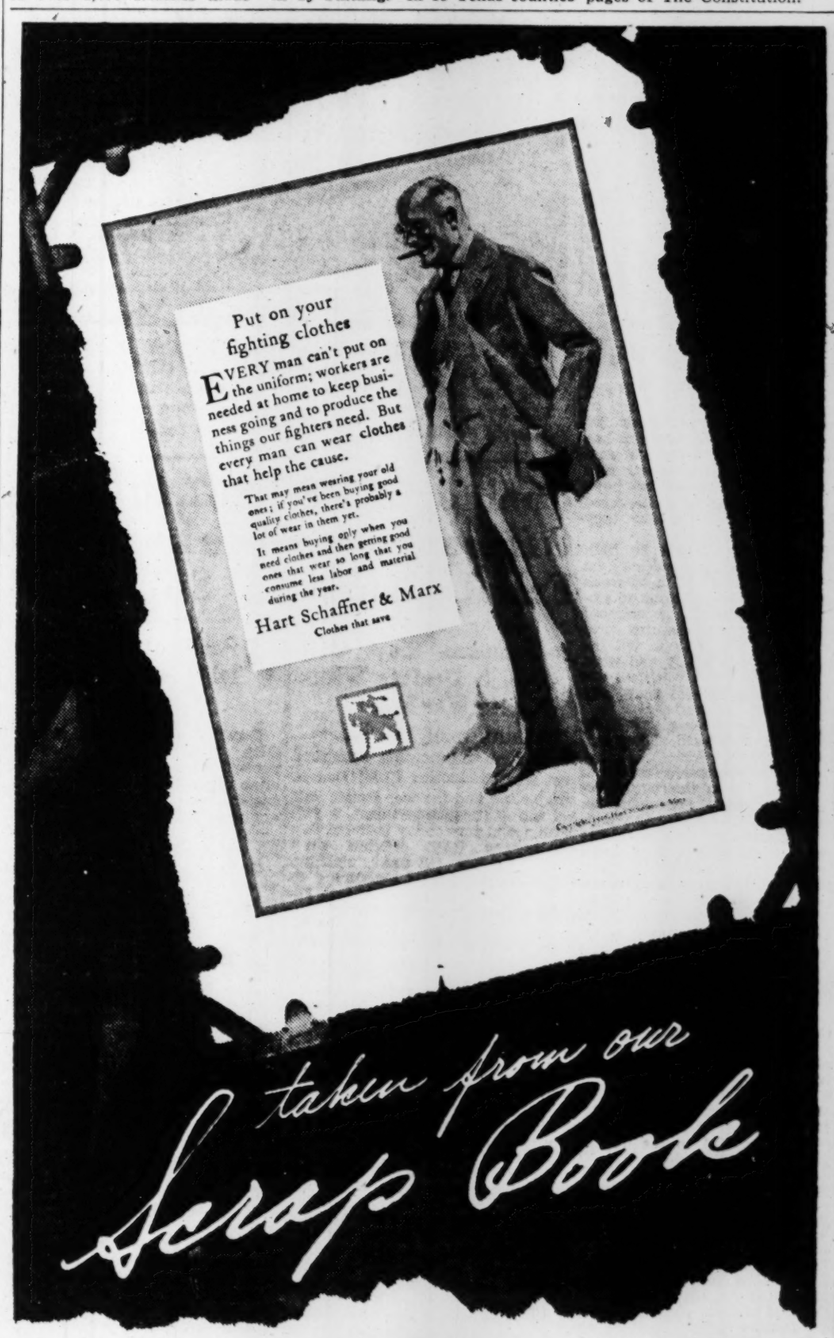
Curtains for household use must be opaque and possess good draping and folding qualities. Practically any drapery fabric when lined with a black or dark-colored sateen or other suitable cotton cloth satisfies these requirements.

According to the Textile World, just before the outbreak of war in England, vast quantities of black fabric were sold for household use. But once the first excitement was over, there was a reaction to the "funereal" appearance of black curtains. A survey of over 2,000 families made in July, 1940, revealed that although 91.1 per cent of the rooms occupied by those families were blacked out, 40 per cent of the people questioned described their arrangements as temporary and makeshift, and 97.8 per cent of those who were using black curtains planned to abolish them as soon as possible. Use of lined curtains or draperies were the preferred method of blacking out and 25.1 per cent of the housewives questioned had already lined existing curtains.

COTTON BURRS.

A Texas chemist has devised a method of utilizing the vast piles of cotton burrs which today are collected at the gins and destroyed by burning. In 15 Texas counties where snapping is a common method of harvesting cotton, it is estimated that 125,000 tons of burrs are destroyed annually. By one of several processes developed, the burrs are converted into insulating board, fertilizer, crude tannin and a plastic material. While judgment must be deferred until complete scientific tests are available, these findings suggest the possibility of building a new industry with great military significance from the lowly cotton burr.

The man who can perfectly paint anything but your wife's lips carries his ad in the Business Service column in the Want Ad pages of The Constitution.



This ad was run by Hart Schaffner & Marx in the other war years . . . in 1918 to be exact.

It could run today without change . . . even to the cuffless trousers!

Every word about these clothes that was true then is true now. Today, as then, Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes are fighting clothes . . . every inch.

Today, as then, we say . . . "buy good clothes . . . clothes that wear so long that you consume less labor and material during the year."

Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes for fall
BEGIN AT $45

ZACHRY
85-87-89 PEACHTREE

Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
THEY'RE AS GOOD TODAY IN EVERY WAY!

COAST KAY'S TO COAST
One of the Country's Leading Merchandisers of fine
DIAMONDS

Perfect . . .
is an important word!

. . . and perfection in its relation to the diamond is indeed the ultimate . . . for the diamond is Nature's supreme creation . . . and its degree of perfection can only be determined by Nature herself.

In choosing a diamond, color, cutting, absence of imperfections must be considered as well as carat weight. The mounting must be of smart design, in good taste and of a quality that will last for many generations.

For 28 years KAY has been searching the world's markets to bring you the most in diamonds regardless of the amount you choose to invest. Kay is dedicated to the selling of fine diamonds at moderate prices on easy credit terms.

Congratulations To The ATLANTA CONSTITUTION "The South's Standard Newspaper" On Its 75th Birthday

COAST KAY'S TO COAST 28 Years of Service
KAY JEWELRY CO.
3 PEACHTREE STREET
Opposite Peachtree Arcade

Re-Elect HELEN DOUGLAS MANKIN to the LEGISLATURE - - - Sept. 9th

Halford Tells Of Fine Job In Recruiting

High Standard Maintained, Marine Colonel Says in Visit Here.

"Recruiting conditions in the Marine Corps are generally in excellent shape," was the comment here yesterday of Colonel Frank Halford, national recruiting director of the U. S. Marine Corps, with headquarters in Washington. Colonel Halford arrived in Atlanta on the last leg of an inspection tour that took him from Washington to the west coast and then back through the south. He will leave today for Washington.

"Our field service is putting over a splendid job of recruiting the youth of America," he said, "and I find that the high standard of men always enlisted in the Marine Corps is being maintained."

The veteran Marine officer pointed out that most recruits these days were young men 18 or 19 years old. "There is a growing number of these young men who have recently registered for the draft who are making the Marines their choice. In fact, since the Solomon Islands invasion, they're crying for it."

But the colonel expects a sharp jump shortly in enlistments of older men, as the age limit for general duty recruits has been extended from 31 to 36 years of age. This, the colonel believes, will bring a flood of men who have previously applied for enlistment but were refused because they were over-age.

Colonel Halford was in high praise of the recruiting officers he had visited during his three-week tour, and he finds Atlanta no exception. "Countless prominent citizens all over the country have gone out of their way to tell me of the officers' courtesy and what a fine job the local recruiters are doing and the interest they take in community affairs."

But the recruiting situation wasn't all the Atlanta visitor had praise for.

"One very impressive feature of my trip has been the wonderful job the railroads are doing in meeting the vastly increasing loads with a greatly reduced operating force.

About the recent successful Leatherneck offensive in the Solomon Islands, he sai dit was "merely typical" of Marine style of warfare. "We have a tradition in the Marine Corps of 'When we hit we stay' and I think this has been mostly aptly demonstrated in the Solomons."



RECRUITING SITUATION WELL IN HAND—Colonel Frank Halford, national recruiting director for the Marine Corps (right), stopped in Atlanta yesterday on his way back to Washington after an inspection tour of recruiting offices throughout the country, and told Lieutenant Colonel John D. O'Leary (left), officer in charge of the Atlanta station, that he found Marine recruiting going smoothly.

Peak Movement Of Oil Expected

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—The railroads expect to reach a peak movement of 900,000 barrels of oil a day into the eastern seaboard before winter weather retards train operations, J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, today told a house committee investigating the oil, gasoline and rubber situation.

Tank car trains have accelerated the flow of oil into the east to a peak thus far of 831 barrels.

Of 150,000 tank cars in use on the country's railroads 70,000 are supplying the eastern seaboard, the executive said.

Representative Fitzgerald, Democrat, Connecticut, chairman of the committee, said that even if the 900,000 barrels a day figure should be reached it would still fall short of the estimated need on a curtailed basis of at least 1,300,000 barrels of oil a day.

Prizes Awarded In Plowing Test

ROME, Ga., Aug. 31.—(AP)—Four Georgia and five Alabama boys won prizes totaling $650 in a sectional tractor plowing contest at Mt. Berry which was held under auspices of the National Farm Youth Foundation.

Horace Ayers, of Silver Creek, Ga., won first prize of $200 in the contest on plowing a straight line and uniform turning.

Second prize of $160 went to Charley Reynolds, of Clayton, Ala.; third prize of $100 to Woodrow Haney, of Rockmart, Ga.; fourth prize, $50, to Willie Creswell, of Munford, Ala., and five prizes of $25 each to Charles Hitt, of Autaugaville, Ala.; Tom Savis Holder, of Bridgeport, Ala.; James D. Walker, of Dora, Ala.; Robert Baker, of Calhoun, Ga., and Frederick O. Scheer, of Eatonton, Ga.

Each of the entrants had qualified in contests held in various sections of the southeast. Tractors were furnished by the Agriculture Department of Berry College.

August Meat Production Hits New High for Month

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Meat production in August was the largest in history for that month and more than 10 per cent greater than in August a year ago, the American Meat Institute said today.

The institute said that the number of lambs and cattle marketed for that month and the number of hogs marketed the third greatest for any August on record.

With the exception of lambs, which advanced slightly during the third week of the month wholesale prices of meat did not change materially during August, the institute asserted.

Fleischer Appointed To National WPB Group

Announcement was made yesterday of the appointment of T. J. Fleischer, of the Walker Electrical Company, to the War Production Board's advisory committee on electrical switches. The Atlantan is one of nine men on the national committee and the only representative from the south.

The committee, made up of men nationally prominent in the electrical industry, will work in Washington, it was said.

Former WPB Officers Face Fraud Charges

Indictments Say Officials, 3 Dealers Withheld War Tools.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Acting on information furnished by War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson and the war frauds unit of the Justice Department, a federal grand jury today indicted two discharged WPB officials and three dealers in used machine tools on charges of conspiring to defraud the government and interfere with the war effort.

An indictment was returned in the District of Columbia court charging conspiracy on the part of Robert B. Rhoads, of Indianapolis, and Ralph L. Glaser, New Haven, Conn., who were chief and assistant chief, respectively, of the available used tools section, WPB, from January to August 4, when they were dismissed from their $6,500 posts.

3 Dealers Named.

Named with the WPB officials in the conspiracy were Louis E. Emerman, of Chicago, president of the firm bearing his name, and described as one of the largest tool dealers in the United States; Clarence J. O'Brien and his nephew, Frank L. O'Brien Jr., of Philadelphia. The five are charged with conspiring to prevent critically needed machine tools from being allocated to war contractors.

Rhoads and Glaser are alleged to have made a profit of $30,000 by selling to Clarence J. O'Brien and a partner an option on machine tools received from Emerman. The conspiracy was "hatched" in Emerman's hotel room here May 19, the indictment charged.

"Tools Remained Idle."

"Vital machine tools with a market value in excess of $150,000," remained idle "for a period of more than six weeks," because no report of their availability was made by any of the five defendants, the indictment stated.

A two-year jail term and $10,000 fine may be imposed on the conspiracy charge, the Justice Department said, but Rhoads and Glaser, also indicted on a charge of making false returns on expense accounts to the government, face a possible additional penalty of up to 10 years in prison and $10,000 fine for that offense, should they be convicted.

While the government said the option was transferred to Clarence J. O'Brien and Frank L. O'Brien Sr., a partnership known as the O'Brien Machinery Company, O'Brien Sr., was not named in the indictment. Instead, it named the younger O'Brien, associated with the firm.

Ex-Merchant Marine Seamen Will Be Listed

100,000 Needed To Sail 2,300 New Ships Being Built.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—A national registration of former merchant Marine seamen and ship's officers, to determine how many experienced men are available for sea duty, will begin September 8.

In announcing the registration Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping administrator, said more than 100,000 seamen and officers were be needed to sail the 2,300 new ships to b ebuilt by the end of next year.

Registrations will be accepted at all United States Employment Service offices in principal cities and towns, and former officers and seamen who cannot register in person may write for a registration blank.

"There is no compulsion in this registration," Land said, "all we ask of these men is that they let their country know who they are, where they are, and if htey are willing to return to the sea. They will be called only as the need for their skill becomes acute."

1,267,401 Gas Books Issued In Southeast

8.7 Per Cent Supplemental 'C's,' 9.5 Per Cent 'B's.'

Oscar R. Strauss Jr., regional OPA administrator, announced yesterday that of the 1,267,401 gasoline ration books issued to southeastern motorists under the present rationing system 8.7 per cent were supplemental C books and 9.5 per cent B books.

The average in all rationed areas along the Atlantic seaboard, he said, was 13 per cent C books, which are limited to specified preferential classes, and 17 per cent B books providing supplemental rations in smaller amounts.

In the five rationed states of the southeastern region, Strauss reported 1,036,909 motorists received only the basic A books from the approximately 70 per cent of the local rationing boards whose figures were totaled.

Emphasizing that none of the figures represented complete totals for the region or the various states, he reported 120,326 B books were issued by the boards checked and 110,166 C books, leaving 81.8 per cent of the book holders in the regioni with basic books only. Throughout the ration zone the average was 70 per cent, he added.

Strauss declined to comment on the report, but Washington OPA officials have announced that local boards, with comparatively few supplemental rations remaining to be acted upon are undertaking a re-examination of all supplemental approvals with particular emphasis on the holders of C books.

For the rationed southeastern states, the reporte dtotals and percentages of the three types of passenger car books issued were listed by Strauss as follows:

Georgia—A, 102,855, 78.9 per cent; B, 14,760, 11.3; C, 12,906, 9.8. Florida—A, 200,430, 70.5; B, 41,377, 14.5; C, 42,748, 15.0. Virginia—A, 364,277, 87.4; B, 26,885, 6.4; C, 25,086, 6.2. South Carolina—A, 244,769, 91.1; B, 15,175, 4.8; C, 13,590, 5.1. North Carolina—A, 124,578, 74.8; B, 24,129, 14.6; C, 15,836, 9.6.

Attitude in Race Still the Same, Linder Asserts

Commissioner Denies Reports He and Governor Are Friends.

Back at his desk after attending agricultural meetings at Dallas, Texas, and Jackson, Miss., Tom Linder, Georgia's commissioner of agriculture, yesterday reiterated that his opposition to Governor Talmadge in the Democratic primary of next week is unchanged.

From middle Georgia yesterday came reports that Talmadge employes on the state payroll are circulating daily through middle Georgia counties, insisting to the farmers that there has been no split between Linder and Talmadge.

"Why, Tom and Gene have been friends for years," the farmers are being told.

"I have made two statements in this campaign and I have no intention of changing my stand," said Linder.

"Talmadge left me and he left the farmers—I cannot support a man who has run out on us."

Linder insists that his attitude must not be construed as a desertion of Talmadge.

"Talmadge deserted me and the entire farm program of Georgia—he has abandoned the farmers," said Linder.

Linder is not stumping against Talmadge, but he is calling on his friends to scratch the name of Talmadge from their ballots.

Linder works at his desk in the agriculture department every day.

"I'm handling my job," he said yesterday.

"But, because I'm sitting here handling my job—I don't want anyone traveling around the state trying to express my opinions."

"The Talmadge workers in middle and south Georgia are using state-owned automobiles, riding around the state with gasoline bought by the state. They're doing a job they have been ordered to do. They're campaigning for Talmadge and trying to make it appear that Linder and Talmadge are still the best of friends, personally and politically.

"He double-crossed me and I'm against him," said Linder of Talmadge just yesterday.

Photo Contest To Be Started By Red Cross

$5,125 To Be Awarded for Pictures of War Activities.

To record wartime activities of the American Red Cross, National Chairman Norman H. Davis has announced a photography contest, to begin in October, with War Bonds totaling $5,125 as awards.

Said Chairman Davis: "Red Cross activities at home and abroad have expanded greatly in the war effort, and this story must be told if these vital services are to achieve their greatest usefulness. We need the imagination of camera enthusiasts to capture the drama, the pathos, the sympathy, the mercy embodied in our work."

Amateur and professional photographers are eligible to compete. Entries should be sent to the American Red Cross National Photo Awards, 598 Madison avenue, New York city. Winners of the contest, which will last through December, will be announced in February, 1943.

Nazis' Headquarters In Antwerp Bombed

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(AP)—The British radio said tonight that bombs were thrown at Nazi headquarters in Antwerp, Belgium. No details were given.

The same source said German authorities in Norway had arrested the daughter of the Polar explorer, Dr. Fritzjof Nansen. His son already is in a concentration camp at forced labor. CBS heard the broadcasts.

The man who can lay a roof without "laying down" on the job is advertising in the Business Service column in the Want Ad pages of The Constitution.

Webster High School To Open September 7

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

PRESTON, Ga., Aug. 31.—The Webster County High school here will open on Monday, September 7. Opening exercises will be held in the gymnasium-auditorium, beginning at 10 o'clock, and parents and friends are invited to attend these exercises.

There are still some vacancies in the faculty staff, but it is hoped that teachers will be secured before the opening date.

In the elementary school, the teachers are Mrs. G. S. Addy, Mrs. S. W. Hamlin, Mrs. L. S. Burks and Miss Doris Furney. The high school faculty consists of Miss Dorothy Moore, Miss Olive Matthews, Mrs. Foy Walker, E. R. Fowler and H. E. Sims. Mrs. E. R. Fowler will teach music.

Needed repairs and improvements are being made in the school plant. Of particular importance and interest is the new addition to the vocational agriculture building, in which the boys' shop will be located.

Professor H. E. Sims is superintendent of the school.

Five Are Killed In Automobile, Train Crash

Four Are Also Injured in Crossing Accident Near Unadilla.

CORDELE, Ga., Aug. 31.—(AP)—Five persons were killed and four injured in a train-auto crash two miles north of Unadilla yesterday.

The dead, all of Cordele, were: Mrs. J. B. Cone, Lois Moody, Billie Cone and Mr. and Mrs. Buford Powell.

The injured, also Cordele residents, are:

J. B. Cone, driver of the car; Dickie Cone, Trenchie Cone and the Powell baby.

The auto and a southbound Southern passenger train collided at a grade crossing near a cut. The car was badly smashed and some of the dead and injured were so tightly jammed in that it required several men to drag them out.

The injured were taken to a Hawkinsville hospital, where Cone was found to have severe head and chest injuries. Trenchie Cone had a broken leg and the Powell infant a head injury.

CHILDREN AID HARVEST.

Assistance of children is being sought to save the harvest in Northern Ireland. Members of the Irish National Teachers' Organization recently met in Belfast to map plans to co-operate in recruiting sufficient workers for harvesting the greatest acreage ever cultivated in Northern Ireland. The gathering, over which H. A. Macauley presided, was warned that great losses of food and a shortage next year will follow failure to obtain adequate harvesting forces. Both recent grade school graduates and members of the upper classes are being sought for the project.

A letter from the Bureau of Ships, United States Navy Department, confirms the suggestion that caulking material made from cotton promises to be increasingly important in view of the shortage of jute for manufacture of oakum.

CONGRATULATIONS

to the

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

on the occasion of its

75th ANNIVERSARY

We pause at this time to pay tribute to an institution that has rendered outstanding public service for three-quarters of a century.

Just as the "South's Standard Newspaper" has always been a willing contributor to the future greatness of this section, so has the firm of Claude S. Bennett, Inc., locally owned, locally managed, and locally financed, become a distinguished part of the warp and woof of Atlanta's economic structure, a permanent factor in the city's growth and prosperity.

Not unlike the progress of this great newspaper, Bennett's from an humble beginning has grown great by never swerving from the straight line of simple honesty, plain common sense and fair dealing with the public. In these trying times, with world-wide unrest, we find no reason to alter or change even in the slightest the Four Cardinal Principles of CONFIDENCE, RELIABILITY, INTEGRITY and RESPONSIBILITY which have been our guidon through the years, and we pledge a continuous following of these ideals which have written the destiny of our institution from its beginning.

Claude S. Bennett INC.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
207 Peachtree Atlanta

FAITH IN GEORGIA



In a churchyard on St. Simons Island still stands the sturdy oak under which John Wesley preached his first sermon in Georgia in 1736. Having survived two stormy centuries of history, it is today a sentinel of a great man's faith that beckons to the future.

Such faith in Georgia—in her peoples, her business and institutions—has brought us through wars and panics, failures and successes, from which we have emerged ever stronger and better prepared for the formidable tasks ahead.

On that faith was builded the Trust Company of Georgia and its group of state-wide banks . . . whose experience, financial strength and responsibility are founded upon generations of service to the individual, business and industrial interests of our State and the entire South.

That same faith encourages us all to turn our idle dollars into fighting dollars through the purchase of War Bonds and other Government securities . . . out of which will come ultimate triumph for our State and Nation.

WE EXTEND A WARM HAND OF FELLOWSHIP AND CONGRATULATIONS TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY.

THE TRUST COMPANY of GEORGIA
AND AFFILIATED BANKS

ATLANTA—TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA
AUGUSTA—THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
COLUMBUS—THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
MACON—THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
ROME—THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
SAVANNAH—THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

MEMBERS FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM • FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Army Show to Visit Atlanta In October---Cotton Featured

The exhibit of military cotton textiles will be a colorful feature of the Quartermaster exhibit of the Army War Show now touring the country and scheduled to appear in Atlanta in October.

Designed to emphasize the important contributions of the cotton textile industry to the prosecution of the war, the exhibit highlights the innumerable cotton products that have developed in co-operation with the Quartermaster Corps to serve the special requirements of modern, mechanized warfare. It will join the war show at Detroit this week and will be seen by millions of Americans as it tours the chief cities of the nation. Cities where arrangements for showings have already been made include Milwaukee, Des Moines, Omaha, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Louisville, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Houston and Dallas.

Dramatic Presentation.

The exhibit not only dramatically depicts the "end use" of cotton goods in "photo-rama" presentation with special lighting effects, but also displays the actual items. Each of 16 panels pictures the actual use of cotton materials in real or simulated combat action and presents in illuminated compartments covered with plexi-glass, specimens of the equipment featured and small cuts of the cotton materials entering the fabrication of the military items shown.

The panels are grouped about a rotating four-tiered central theme display surmounted by a charging "Johnny Doughboy" figure of near life-size. It dramatically depicts the truly "all-out" effort of the entire cotton industry in supporting and upholding America's war effort. Shown on the tiers are miniature models of cotton fields, a typical river steamboat laden with cotton bales, cotton wagons rolling up to the gin, all symbolizing the background of the industry on which 13,000,000 Americans depend for a livelihood. Also shown are a profusion of real cotton bolls, specimens of cotton in various manufacturing stages and swatches of cotton fabrics that clothe and house the Army and of which individual purchases have run to millions of yards.

Bearing the caption, "In clothing, housing, feeding and transporting the Army, the Quartermaster Corps is the world's biggest buyer of cotton textiles," the summation exhibit piece, in the center of the 16 individual panels, illustrates the myriad wartime uses for cotton against a background of a flag-raising at an Army post.

"On Every Front."

A huge canvas canopy, with a drop facing captioned "Cotton Fights on Every Front," is suspended above the entire cotton exhibit. On it is a photo-montage which illustrates in symbolic fashion the merging into the nation's war activities of the entire productive efforts of all cotton agricultural and manufacturing enterprise.

Individual panels portray the uses for cotton materials in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, motor transport, in ferrying men and supplies across streams, for protection against rain and cold. In addition, there are panels picturing the innumerable use of cotton products in aerial warfare, at camouflaged railhead commissaries and for uniforms for all branches of the service. In order to illustrate the versatiltiy of cotton and to emphasize its usefulness in contrasting extremes of service, there are individual exhibits showing how military cottons are used in the tropics, the Arctic, in mountain warfare and desert campaigns.

In order to emphasize how far the Army has gone in caring for the comfort of soldiers, there is exhibited an extensive array of the numerous articles of personal equipment that are provided for each man in the armed forces. They include sheets, towels, mattresses, underwear of the finest quality, sleeping bags, bed comforters, barrack bags, cotton wash basins, handkerchiefs and mosquito nets.

Shows Productivity.

The entire exhibit was designed by Cleon Throckmorton in co-operation with the Cotton Textile Institute. Charles K. Everett, who handled arrangements for the exhibits for the industry, stated last night that the exhibit would prove of lasting beenfit to the industry in that it would serve to enlighten public understanding of the productive powers of the industry and the durability and versatility of its products. He asserted that before the end of the year that more than 80 per cent of the industry's output would be going into uses directly connected with the prosecution of the war.

"The extent of the industry's participation in the war effort," he said, "can only be understood when it is realized that mills are consuming close to a million bales or a half-billion pounds of cotton a month and in 1942 will turn out close to twelve billion yards of fabric. In the last war the industry with one-third more equipment succeeded in producing just a little more than half of the current output of mills."

Following the termination of the Army War Show tour the War Department plans to make the exhibit available for public showing on such occasions as state fairs and important trade conventions as well as in possibly department store auditoriums or metropolitan railway terminals with facilities for display drawing big crowds of spectators.

Three Flying Fortress Officers Awarded DSC

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Three air officers, including a bomardier who took the controls of a crippler plane and under the directions of the wounded pilot brought it safely home from an attack on occupied Europe, have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the War Department reported today.

Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commanding American troops in Europe, confered the decoration for gallantry in action on Second Lieutenant Euart T. Sconiers, of De Funiak Springs, Fla., the bombardier; Second Lieutenant Richard T. Starks, of Midway, Ky., the pilot, and posthumously on Second Lieutenant Donald A. Walter, of 18870 Baymond road, Cleveland, the co-pilot.

EXPERIMENTAL MATERIALS.

The National Cotton Council acts as a clearing house for research departments desiring cotton and cottonseed products with which to experiment. Last month one firm was furnished with cotton curing mats for experimental use in concrete construction; another received a supply of cotton stalks for chemical experiments.

1,000,000 Cans of Food Put Up This Year by Tennille Citizens

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 31.—(AP) People of Tennille and Washington county this year have put up a total of 1,000,000 cans of vegetable and fruits, half of which are the result of efforts of farmwomen, Mrs. Earl Clapp, state secretary of women's division, Civilian Defense committee, said today.

The report containing the figures, believed to be an all-southern record for preservation of food as a war-time effort, was made by Mrs. Roy Smith, Washington county chairman. The figures were so amazing, Mrs. Clapp said, that officials here checked back to see if an extra cipher or so had been added to the report erroneously, but the report was confirmed.

Seventy thousand cans of summer vegetables have been put up by Evans county farm women, according to a county report from Claxton.

Two canneries are being operated at Wakinsville, running overtime and putting up an average of 751 cans a day. In Oconee county, an average of 200 pounds of meat per family has been stored in a freezing plant and in Clay county over 1,000 cans of vegetables and fruits have been placed in school lunchrooms.

Many peaches were canned in Bartow county and in Webster county women have been turning their attention to making over old clothing, as a war precaution, in addition to the preservation of foods.

Women's work in Clayton county was in connection with canning and salvage, coupled with high interest in first aid.

GINNING REPORT.

EDISON, Ga., Aug. 31.—According to a report issued by the Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, with T. R. Manry as special agent, 89 bales of cotton were ginned in Calhoun county prior to August 16 from the 1942 crop, as compared with 1,938 bales ginned during the same period in 1941.

To fill an empty house, rent an empty room, telephone WA. 6565.

STRAY MULE BARES DEAL.

Extensive rubber buying by an American was revealed by a stray mule in the farming community of Huistan, Mexico. The mule was found wandering about with suitcases on its back containing $100,000 in Bank of Mexico bills. The money was to pay for wild rubber purchased in Chiapas. Efrain Ruiz and Cesar Solis, finders of the mule, turned over their discovery to the local army post, under command of Captain Arturo Tincon, who held the mule until it was claimed by Pedro Vega on behalf of his American principal. The name of the American was not disclosed.

Itinerant weavers in 1768 went from house to house weaving the yarn spun by the family.

Unions Aid War Drive, Mexico City Reports

Leaders of Mexican state employes' union are now touring the country in a movement to organize both federal and state employes for military training and to give information on the international situation. The campaign, Mexico City reports, will be concluded with a great gathering of unionists in the capital's bull ring. The activity follows a similar tour now being made by members of a senate commission.

The first power loom went into operation in Glasgow in 1773. Source of power: one Newfoundland dog on a tread mill.



HAPPY ARE THOSE WHO WALK IN COMFORT!

New Fall Patterns. Black kid patent trim, soft black suede patent and dull leath. or trim, black and navy blue gabardine leather trim. (Every pair of finest quality material).

Price Range $8.75 to $10.00

DR. PARKER'S HEALTH SHOES 216 PEACHTREE ST.

Damage Done Tech Deplored By Brittain

Continued From First Page.

not normal, to say the least) it is impossible to estimate with any certainty how many of these applicants for admission will actually enroll at the end of September, or even how many of the present student body will continue in attendance.

"'I must make completely clear and explicit that it is emphatically not my opinion that "Tech's worries are dispelled." I share with every other informed educator in the state the conviction that the loss of our accreditation cannot be any other than a serious blow to the Georgia School of Technology and to every other institution in the University System.

"'Respectfully yours,
"'LLOYD W. CHAPIN,
"'Registrar.'"

"I want it to be clearly understood that we at Georgia Tech feel that the loss of our accrediting status with the different organizations that represent the maintenance of high standards in educational work will be a calamity. In answer to a letter from one of our alumni, a distinguished architect of Macon, I wrote as follows a few days ago:

"'Your letter came during my absence from the state, hence the delay in answering.

"'My reply to your question is that the removal of a college from the accredited lists of such organizations as the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Association of American Universities, etc., will certainly be hurtful. These accrediting agencies were created for the purpose of protecting the public and maintaining as high standards as possible in scholarship. As a member of the Southern Association of Colleges, representing the Georgia School of Technology, I witnessed personally the injury to Louisiana State University and to the Missippi institutions of higher learning when they were dropped from the accredited lists by reason of the interference in their control and work by Governors Huey Long and Theodore Bilbo.

"'It is my opinion that the same damage will result to Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia if we are dropped from our places on the accredited lists. A million dollars will not compensate for this hurt to either institution, to say nothing about its effect on the medical college and other branches of the system.

"'Sincerely yours,
"'M. L. Brittain,
"'President.'

"The loss will be felt most severely, of course, by Georgia Tech, the University, at Athens, and the Medical College at Augusta. Every unit of the University System will be injured, and faculties and students realize this fact. In all of our history at Georgia Tech, we have never had such difficulty in keeping our teachers. Several have left us, and we are endeavoring to supply these vacancies, but we have found unusual difficulty from those who were before this accrediting trouble eager to join our ranks. It is my duty, therefore, to let the public know these facts and the need for change in attitude by our state officials to preserve our institutions of learning.

(Signed) "M. L. BRITTAIN,
"President."

'Not Yet Ready For 2-Ocean Fight'—King

Continued From First Page.

of the Navy wish to keep it that way."

This statement drew applause from his Cleveland Chamber of Commerce audience.

Earlier the Naval chief addressed workers of the American Ship Building Company's Cleveland plant—he had spoken to the company's workers at nearby Lorain Sunday.

Noting that they were building minesweepers, Admiral King urged the workers to see that the craft "get to salt water before navigation closes" on the Great Lakes. He said it was up to them whether the boats spend the winter here "or at sea hunting down Hun submarines."

The hundreds of shipyard workers gave him the "V" sign and a great cheer.

Admiral Spends Night With Brother

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Admfral Ernest J. King, chief of Naval operations, ate bacon and eggs at the home of his brother here today after spending the night in the spare room—unguarded.

"That's the way Ernie wanted it," said the admiral's sister-in-law, Mrs. Norman King, with a laugh. "I thought how the British had sent 50 men to capture General Rommel and wondered how our house would stand something like that."

The Cleveland Kings live upstairs in a double house. The William T. Jack family, which lives downstairs, flew a flag in the admiral's honor, and that was the only sign in the neighborhood that the United States' top admiral was there.

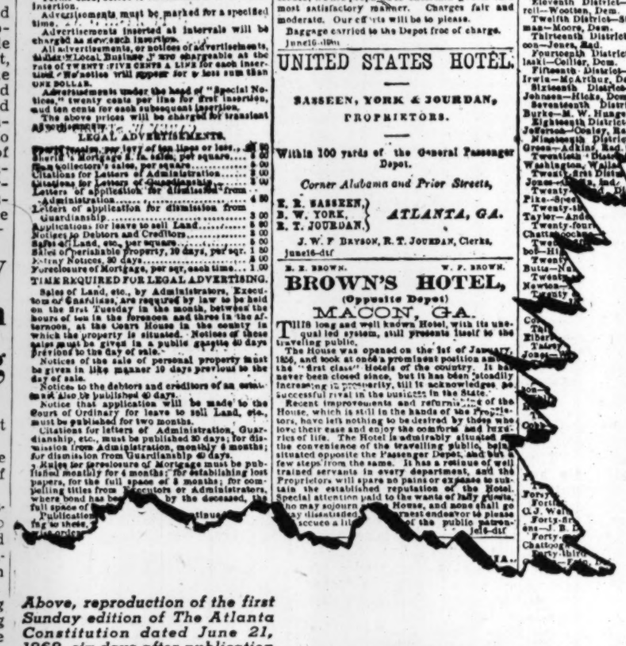
King was here to address a recruiting rally.

No. Ireland Girls Are Now Firemen

More than 150 girls are in the National Fire Service of Northern Island, and it is expected that some day the control rooms will be "manned" entirely by women. They do duty on control, are stenographers, clerks and telephone operators, cooks, drivers and dispatch riders. Girls are trained for the service in Belfast and in Liverpool, England. They may never "man" pumps, but they learn all about fire fighting apparatus. The main purpose is to release ultimately all men for operational work. At present girls work chiefly in the control room. They take all fire calls, send out the equipment, and build up maps showing where equipment is at the moment. During a bomb raid the girls were calm and were pronounced "100 per cent efficient."

WEATHER WOMEN.

MISSOULA, Mont., Aug. 31.—(INS)—Thomas Booth, head of the Missoula Weather Bureau, believes that within two years the national weather bureau will be 40 per cent feminine—with women replacing men who enter the armed forces or vital defense jobs. For the first time, women have been placed on government payrolls as meteorologists, he says, and will be expected to perform their duties as well as the experienced weathermen they replace.



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BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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2 Squares	8	10	14	18	30	40	50	70
3 Squares	10	12	18	24	30	45	60	80
4 Squares	12	15	20	25	30	50	70	90
Quarter column	15	20	25	30	40	60	80	100
Third of a column	20	30	40	50	60	80	100	120
Half a column	30	40	50	60	80	100	120	150
One column	50	70	100	120	150	200	250	300

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TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 60 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notice to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 60 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 4 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of four months.

Publication for the creditors to present their claims to the Executor or Administrator, 4 months.

Publications for the sale of Perishable Property, as the Court may direct.

Publications for the sale of Real Estate, when ordered by the Court, the full space of four months.

Publications for the sale of Personal Property, when ordered by the Court, the full space of one month.

Publications for the sale of Real Estate by Executors, when the will directs the same, the full space of four months.

Publications for the sale of Personal Property by Executors, when the will directs the same, the full space of one month.

Publications for the sale of Real Estate by Executors, when the will gives the power, the full space of four months.

Publications for the sale of Personal Property by Executors, when the will gives the power

Red Cross Aid In War Hits $60,000,000

England Received More Than Half of Total Since Conflict Began.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—The American Red Cross reported today that in the three years since the war broke out in Europe September 1, 1939, $60,000,000 in relief supplies have been distributed in Europe, Asia and Africa to aid 20,000,000 sufferers.

Aid to Russia has passed the $4,000,000 mark, the agency reported, and included the dispatch of 300,000 warm garments for women and children refugees from the fighting areas and more than 2,500,000 pounds of toilet and laundry soap.

More than half of the total expenditure went to aid England, $33,000,000 having been spent for the most part to aid civilians bombed out of their homes in the battle of Britain.

Relief to China totaled $4,000,000 for aid to 4,245,000 persons, including 1,600,000 children.

Food packages for prisoners of war in Europe were reported to have constituted a large item in the program. The Red Cross said it had sent 500,000 food parcels to Geneva for distribution along with 15,750,000 cigarets, 50,000 boxes of tobacco, 58,130 pieces of underwear, 44,000 shoes, 320,800 bars of soap and 12,000 sweaters.

Workers Plan 'Naval Victory' For Labor Day

150 Warships To Be Launched or Have Keels Laid Monday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—The Navy announced today that more than 150 warships, including many small vessels, would be launched or would have their keels laid on Labor Day, next Monday.

The Navy did not say how many of the total would be launched. The 150 vessels, it said, would include destroyers, submarine chasers, motor torpedo boats, mine swepers, coastal transports, tank lanking craft, seaplane tenders and others.

The statement termed the program scheduled for Labor Day "another naval victory—a victory won by the workers of America."

"The United States will celebrate Labor Day this year," the statement said, "with the central theme, 'Free labor will win,' and thousands of shipyard workers in 75 municipalities of 27 states where these launchings and keel layings wil ltake place—on the Atlantic coast, on the Pacific coast, on the Gulf coast and in the Great Lakes and inland waterways areas—will join in this best celebration marking actual achievement in the Navy's shipbuilding program.

"Organized labor, shipyard employes and management representatives wil participate in these ceremonies—an inspiration to all citizens and particularly to the more than 400,000 workers in over 100 shipyards from coast to coast who are keping the production of U. S. naval vessels ahead of schedule."

Russians Find Air Bumpy in Berlin Raids

Concussion of Antiaircraft Fire Tosses Planes.

MOSCOW, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Russian planes which bombed Berlin the night of August 29-30 were tossed about by the concussion of furious anti-aircraft fire and they played a desperate game of hide and seek with dazzling German searchlights, airmen in the raid reported today.

Berlin was hit hard, they asserted. After their missions had been completed they could see fires dozens of miles from the German capital, they said.

Serguei Danshin, pilot of one of the Soviet bombers which made the flight to Berlin, said Berlin was brilliantly lighted when he arrived. Searchlights made a bright ring around the city and fliers who had come ahead of him had started many fires.

"Comrades who had preceded me were still blasting their targets with bombs," he said.

His own machine, Danshin said, was found by one light and in a moment a dozen others were on him. But he had found his target, plants of the Deutsche Industrie Werke.

"Looking back, we saw the beginning of three more fires, one of them started by a terrific explosion. The anti-aircraft fire came so close to use that the carid smoke of bursting shells penetrated the cockpit."

The Russian raiders looked for the vast Siemens electric appliances and motor plant in Berlin. They expressed confidence many of their hundreds of small, medium and heavy bombs damaged those works.

About 50 fires were counted in the Berlin area, Danshin asserted.

As far back as 1813 a writer named Lees said: "The Oriental will obtain our twist, weave it into cloth, return it to this country, and with all our boasted machinery—all our steam looms and their subordinate preparatory machines—underseell us in our own market."



AIR AMBULANCE—Stretchers bearing the wounded of a recent battle on the North African front are shown lined up in front of a Red Cross plane awaiting removal to an Egyptian city hospital. These New Zealand and Australian troops are the ones who fought General Rommel's Nazi Afrika Corps to a standstill around the Alamein front. According to a Cairo report, Anzac troops have routed an Italian division on the Egyptian front.

Soviets Drive Past Rzhev On North, South

Continued From First Page.

side of the Don north of the Nazi bridgeheads on the bend of the river. The relatively narrow corridor through which the Germans were pouring forces to the distant approaches of Stalingrad was in constant danger of flanking.

Enemy resistance to the Rzhev offensive—aimed at drawing off German attacking power from Stalingrad and the Caucasus—was reported stubborn and stiffening through constant reinforcement.

Street fighting continued in Rzhev, but the Russians generally were silent as their operation developed. The old city is virtually a shambles and the Red army was forced to fight for every street and house.

U. S. Equipment Helps.

U. S. tanks, trucks and planes were materially aiding the Russians and winning high praise. The vaunted German east wall, a strong series of positions constructed for effective crossfire, had been pulverized on a nine-mile front.

Severe fighting continued on the banks of numerous waterways in the Rzhev district, but the rains forecast a long period of stalemate in the mud of autumn and ice of winter.

Reports from the Caucasus said the Germans had tried to cross a waterway near the approaches to the Grozny wells, but had been thwarted for four days. The fighting was near Prokhladnaya, a junction of two trunk lines of the North Caucasus railway. The Germans were declared routed from one settlement.

The Cossacks fighting in the mountain passes south of Krasnodar were reported inflicting many casualties in surprise attacks on long enemy columns. In one such brief engagement, the Cossacks were said officially to have put 300 Nazis to the sword.

'Secret Gun,' U. S. Tanks Aid In Rzhev Drive

Continued From First Page.

fectively slowed up the tempo of our advance. The Germans did gain some time, and they used it to bring up reserves from other sectors."

The Germans introduced into the battle parts of the fifth tank division, the fourteenth motorized and the 328th, 129th and tenth infantry divisions, the latter entering the struggle directly from the march. Now they are fighting fircely to halt the Red Army advance.

Although the German first line was quickly shattered, the enemy clung more tenaciously to the second line of defenses, running as much as four miles deep. They held out in some pillboxes long after the Russians passed them until they were blasted into the open.

I walked through the elaborate defenses of Pogoreloye Gorodische, outpost of the line.

Casements in Cellars.

There were three rows of barbed wire, flanked by minefields and backed by shallow trenches. The approaches were covered with mortar and artillery emplacements. Inside the town, casemates were dug in the cellars of the houses. The Germans had burned some of the houses to camouflage the casemates.

In the trench line were open earthworks with emplacements for three machineguns, casemates with timber roofs and deep dugouts for barracks. The communications trenches were about four feet deep, not supported by timber, and now they were filled with clay, water and the litter of their late occupants. The walls had crumbled under Red army shells.

"That is the work of Katiusha," the conducting officer said. He pointed to craters 10 feet deep.

Helped Save Moscow.

This "Katiusha" is the famed secret weapon which helped save Moscow last autumn.

In the town itself more than a hundred women, children and old men, who once lived here, stumbled about the ruins, searching for their belongings, washing their clothes in the Derzha river or waiting in line for food.

A tattoo of gunfire beat over the soggy fields and damp forests, and a pall of smoke hung on the horizon. The autumn rains have started here, promising to bog down both armies before long.

The offensive, although slowed by German resistance, already has achieved a principal purpose. It forced the Germans to bring reinforcements here from another sector, parts of five divisions.

U. S. Material Effective.

It also proved these things:

That the Red army still is strong enough to take and maintain an offensive on a limited front;

That U. S. material, now a regular part of Red army equipment, has been tried and found effective.

That the German defensive line, although expanded for seven months west of Moscow, still is vulnerable to concentrated attack.

American-made trucks and jeeps as well as tanks were in on this offensive. So were the U. S. Airacobras, which the Russians like about as well as any fighter at their disposal; also U. S. Tomahawks and Kittyhawks and British Hurricanes.

M-3's Heavy Firing.

The M-3 tanks demonstrated excellent firepower, the Russian officers said. They were used against the enemy's firepoints. Their only drawback was that sometimes their narrow caterpillar treads sank down in the mud.

However, so did the German tanks—thirty of seventy medium machines used by their 5th Tank division were buried in the mud and used as pillboxes.

Only in their second line of defense did the Germans have concrete pillboxes, and they were not reinforced with steel. Their value was in the skillful use of natural positions and organization of enfilpositions and organization of enfilading fire.

Allied Victory At Milne Bay Is Acclaimed

Continued From First Page.

that as one British military commentator put it, "The action bears the MacArthur touch."

It appeared that, as at Midway, Allied strategists had shrewdly calculated the next Japanese move on the basis of their previous efforts and had planned for it.

"Eloquent of Ability."

Allied preparation at Milne Bay was "eloquent of the tactical ability to outsmart the Japanese and shows that the offensively minded defenders of Australia made good use of their breathing space to set up a defense which was easily switched to offense," said the British commentator.

Prime Minister John Curtin said "Australia is well served" by "gallant forces and able leadership," and Army Minister Francis M. Forde declared "In their planning and execution Australia's military advisers acted with great foresight and ability."

Coupled with the successful grab by United States Marines of the Tulagi base the Japanese were preparing in the southeastern Solomons, the Milne Bay action was believed by observers to have materially eased the threat to Australia and set the stage for the next phase of Allied plans.

Sealing Eastern Flank.

Unchallenged possession of air facilities at Milne Bay will greatly aid the Allies in sealing Australia's eastern flank through the Coral Sea and make it easier to attack Japanese bases farther to the north on the New Guinea coast and in the northern Solomons and New Britain areas.

Offocials and press coupled their praise with a word of caution to easy-going Australians, however.

The Sydney Sun said "Our elation over this success must not be allowed to merge into the easy complacency which has followed other successes in past months."

Forde said "Although the latest news is encouraging it does not minimize the seriousness of Australia's position."

Every major crop grown in the United States may be grown in Georgia.

Georgia is the largest state east of the Mississippi river and 20th in size in the United States.

Construction Equipment To eB Inventoried

Machinery Will Be Made Available for War Projects.

All heavy used construction equipment owned by states, counties, cities and private contractors is slated for immediate inventory so that it can be routed directly into war work, it was announced yesterday by Forrest P. Armstrong, recently appointed regional chief of the War Production Board's used construction machinery branch.

Pointing out the urgent need for crawler tractors, cranes, rock crushers, gasoline and Diesel-powered shovels, draglines, bulldozers and ouxiliary equipment as well as accessories, Armstrong said that machines in the hands of distributors, state highway departments and prisons would be included in the inventory.

"Firms working on war construction jobs who are in need of construction machinery will be furnished with lists of the equipment available in their region so they can rent or buy whatever is necessary," Armstrong explained. He added that there is a ceiling price on this used machinery, with special consideration for reconditioned equipment, and further declared that if the owner is not willing to sell or rent the desired item it can be requisitioned upon orders from WPB.

War Footing Extended By Brazilian Decrees

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 31.—President Getulio Vargas formally followed up Brazil's August 22 declaration of war with a constitutional decree today that the state of war exists in all national territory and with four other measures to put the nation on a war footing.

The measures supplementing the decree were a prohibition against the operation of German and Italian insurance companies, granting of an option to all Brazilians to cancel contracts with Germans, Italians and Japanese, authorization of a 10-hour working day in defense industries and a provision for a 20 per cent increase in overtime pay, and authorization to state governments to extend one-year enlistment periods in police forces.

Spain, Southern France Hit by Serious Floods

MADRID, Aug. 31.—(AP)—A number of villages in northern Spain were evacuated today because of floods.

The Gallego river, which flows into the Ebro at Zaragoza, reached a record height. Many families in Galicia anxiously awaited news of fishermen who were caught at sea by sudden storms yesterday.

Heavy rains in southern France flooded extensive areas in the vicinity of Angeles, Lourdes and Luz, it was reported by radio broadcasts from occupied France. Extensive grounds in front of the famous grotto of Lourdes were under water.

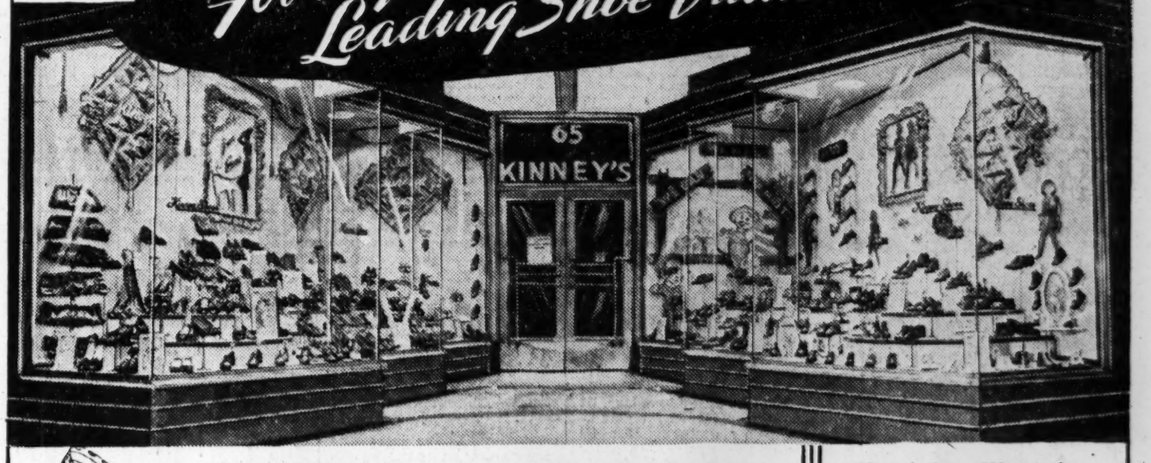
Five Generations Living In No. Ireland Family

Five generations are represented by living members of a Ballymena, Northern Ireland, family, with the birth of James Alexander Cromie. James' great-great grandfather is an 89-year-old former park ranger, David Smyth. The great grandfather is Alexander Smyth, 62, and the grandmother is Mrs. J. Cromie, only 43 years of age. James is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cromie, of Belfast.

Oldest Titles Awarded To Belfast Irishman

Major Samuel Craig, 94-year-old resident of Belfast, Northern Ireland, who has been hailed as Ulster's oldest living soldier, today also holds the title of being the oldest living member of the Wiltshire Regiment. The new laurel was handed Major Craig in a message from Major C. H. R. Barnes, who extended congratulations and best wishes to the aged trooper in a message sent from regimental headquarters.

Greater FALL SHOE VALUES For 48 Years Kinney's has offered Leading Shoe Values



KINNEY'S Exquisite New Styles!

LADY MINIRVA and GRACE FASHIONS

For crisp cool Autumn days . . . you'll step along in these shoes with pride and pleasure. All the new fall colors are here—military tan—navy blue and black—Pine Mountain Green, and smart maroon

Pumps, straps, ties . . . high heels, low heels and medium heels—all our fall shoes are styled to be the perfect accessory for your new fall dresses. Come in today.

BUY ON OUR LAY-AWAY PLAN

$2.98 AND 3.45

Sizes 4 to 10 AAA to C

Buy War Savings Stamps at Kinney's

These Are Kinney's "LADY-B-SMART" FASHIONS

Buy War Savings Stamps at Kinney's

—All Sizes 4 to 9 All Widths

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OXFORDS for COLLEGIATE GIRLS!

Standouts in Their Class

Novel treatments in straps and oxfords . . . fascinating groups of smart, sturdy, military patterns with lots of snap and go . . . and many others in our big array for the collegiate girl.

$2.29 AND 2.98

ALL SIZES

Buy War Savings Stamps At Kinney's

Come in and try them on. You'll like their roguish looks and long-wearing qualities.

Smart Styles at a low price

You'll love these styles — they're smart and yet priced so low. They have an added touch of workmanship and style that stamps them definitely as being worth much more than this low price.

SCHOOL SHOES for BOYS and GIRLS

ONLY AT KINNEY'S CAN YOU BUY THE NATIONALLY FAMOUS EDUCATOR SHOES For Boys and Girls

Smart variety of up-to-the-minute styles that give long wear and hold their good appearance. They are made on scientific lasts that allow young feet to grow naturally.

FREE! SOUVENIRS FOR THE KIDDIES



Use Our Lay-Away Plan

$1.69 to 2.49

Buy War Savings Stamps at Kinney's

These are smart little shoes, noted for comfort and long wearing qualities. They will stand plenty of rough treatment.

ALL SIZES

ALL SIZES

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION



CLARK HOWELL
Present Publisher of
The Atlanta Constitution

HENRY W. GRADY
"A mighty duty, sir, and a mighty inspiration impels every one of us to lose in patriotic consecration whatever estranges, whatever divides. We, sir, are Americans — and we fight for human liberty."
From a Speech—1889

EVAN P. HOWELL
Founder of
The Atlanta Constitution

INTEGRITY . . COURAGE . . LEADERSHIP

INTEGRITY OF PURPOSE . . . *facing its problems squarely, answering them truthfully . . . and maintaining an abiding Faith in Mankind.*

COURAGE TO FIGHT—*for Freedom and for Right—for the Truth at any cost . . . for Justice and the protection of its Ideals.*

LEADERSHIP—*in every Civic, Educational, and Philanthropic Enterprise . . . in service to our Country, our State, our City.*

FOUNDED in the wreckage of a war, and celebrating its Golden Jubilee in the midst of the First World War . . . The Atlanta Constitution marks another milestone as the world fights once again for its life and liberty!

Today, as never before, the Ideals of its founders are at stake! Today, the clarion call of Henry Grady still rings clear! Today, as often in the past, the call for Unity, Sacrifice, and Hope sounds from the pages which have moulded the thinking of our land for three-quarters of a century.

In marking the 75th Anniversary of this famous newspaper, we pay tribute to many of Georgia's illustrious sons. To one of its first publishers, Captain Evan P. Howell, and to Henry Grady. To Frank L. Stanton and Joel Chandler Harris. To Pierre van Paassen and Clark Howell. Their names recall hard-won victories! Their ideals have upheld their trust—and earned for The Atlanta Constitution its Right to Freedom of the Press.

We are proud to have grown these 75 years, with Atlanta's first newspaper. And on this auspicious occasion, we join all the South in a vote of appreciation for the past—and a pledge of unswerving confidence for the future. With Faith in the days ahead, we celebrate . . . .

THE 75th ANNIVERSARY OF TWO SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION . . . . . Rich's

Constitution Faithful Lighthouse of State, Nation for 75 Years

Yellowed Files Are Gold Mine to Historian, Publicist

For three-quarters of a century, The Constitution has been the faithful lighthouse of the people of Atlanta, Georgia, the south and the nation.

Its yellowed, bound files tell exciting stories of days gone by; the terrible reconstruction days, the carpetbaggers, the terror of granges, lawlessness and the final triumph of democracy. Its columns give a true diary of the south we know today and a vivid description of events recorded for school children in history books.

Those dusty files are a veritable gold mine for the historian, the publicist, the economist and the sociologist.

This is the history of The Constitution, founded during the dark days of 1868 to lead a beaten and bloody south back to its rightful place in the Union. The Constitution first appeared in print when politics was a maelstrom of bitter passions and honest statesmanship was scarce. Its pages embalm the fierce and fascinating struggle for a new era of justice and constitutional righteousness.

The Journalists.

From out of the ancient Constitution files step such men as Colonel Carey W. Styles, the founder, a former Confederate officer whose brilliance on the field of battle was equalled only by his eloquence with words; Captain Evan P. Howell, who helped make journalism what it is today; Henry W. Grady and W. A. Hemphill, to name a few.

Little did General Sherman realize the weight of his words when he said, "War is hell" during his paralyzing Georgia campaign. Blood ran red in Peachtree creek during the siege of Atlanta, but the tragedies of reconstruction which followed were equally productive of sorrow and loss.

President Andrew Johnson stoutly resisted the announced policy of Thad Stevens in 1868 to treat southern states as conquered territory.

For this resistance, President Johnson was impeached and put on trial before the senate for high crimes and misdemeanors. Johnson's trial was a terrible ordeal for southern people, for they knew with his conviction would come the rule of Ben Wade, of Ohio, a vindictive south-hater, who was next in line for the presidency.

Conviction Fails.

Thanks to the integrity of several fair-minded Republican senators, however, the conviction failed by a single vote.

That ordeal over, the Republicans in convention at Chicago nominated General Grant for the presidency. That nomination met with the approval of many southern men, who trusted to Grant's known desire for peaceful conditions in the south.

Early in June bills were passing congress for the readmission of southern states, including Georgia.

With the assurance that southern states would have some voice in the national government, even though upon terms dictated by the north, there arose a demand for press leadership. And the answer to this demand was the establishment of The Atlanta Constitution on June 18, 1868.

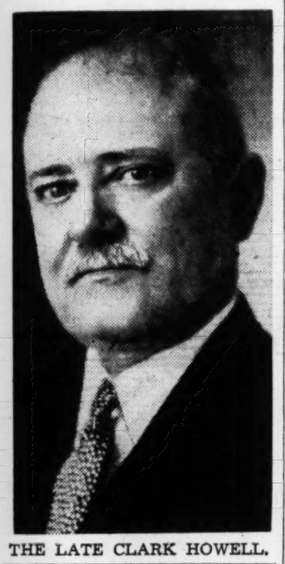
Hostile Powers.

The new paper was not immediately received with open arms. The powers prominent at the time were sure to be hostile and unscrupulous in oppression and suppression, and threats were voiced that the newspaper would be quickly strangled.

Such bleak prospects doubtlessly would have bluffed a man of less business caliber and patriotic daring than Colonel Styles.

President Johnson himself, whose chief obsession was the sanctity of the federal constitution, suggested the newspaper be named The Constitution.

Colonel Styles stopped in Washington to pay his respects to the President while on a material purchasing tour. Johnson suggested his name for the paper would be both timely and would help advance a theory of grounding the



THE LATE CLARK HOWELL.

government once more upon constitutional principles.

This blessing The Constitution has never violated.

Colonel Styles' active brain and unfaltering courage injected a spontaneous life into the infant newspaper, which, in turn, somehow gave new hope to Georgia and the Southland.

Colonel Barrick.

Burdened with the business and policy of his new venture, Colonel Styles began looking around for an editorial writer. He "discovered" Colonel James Russell Barrick, a highly educated Kentuckian, who divided his time between operating a small drug store on Whitehall street and penning vigorous prose.

Colonel Barrick accepted the post and for 10 months The Constitution fairly bristled with his verbal broadsides about the wronged south. His poems, too, are glorified in both southern and northern anthologies.

In less than a year, however, death ended what promised to be one of the most brilliant careers in American journalism.

The presidential campaign of 1868 was filled with excitement, for it was the first national campaign after the Civil War in which southern statesmen were permitted to take part by electing electors.

This election also was the first real test for the new Constitution.

Opposing Candidates.

Democratic candidates were Horatio Seymour, of New York, and General Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, opposed to Grant and Colfax, the Republican candidates.

Those who doubted the courage of the new Atlanta publication to speak for the rights of southerners, had not reckoned with the stubborn doggedness and fiery temper of Colonel Styles.

Due largely to The Constitution leadership, the doubting Democrats of Georgia rallied to their candidates and gave them a clear majority of votes. Louisiana and Kentucky were the only other southern states with the courage to support Seymour and Blair.

The votes of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia were all cast for Grant and Colfax.

Achievement of Paper.

That Georgia "went Democratic" in the face of undisputed Republican control was the first major achievement of The Atlanta Constitution, which, by this time, commanded a widespread circulation over the south.

Meanwhile, things were happening which editorial writers could use to rally their readers into line for spirited opposition to what they believed was unconstitutional aggression. General amnesty by President Johnson on July 4 helped tremendously, for it took away from thousands of southern men the terror of federal prosecution for treason because they served under the Confederate flag.

August of that year records the death of Thad Stevens, of Pennsylvania, leader of the radicals in congress and the most bitter foe of rehabilitating the south. He is the character "Stoneman" depicted in Thomas Dixon's novel, "The Clansman," and in its moving picture outgrowth, "The Birth of a Nation." The death of Stevens sounded the starting gun for the disintegration of the alliance of south-haters who had ruled legislation since the war.

Rufus B. Bullock, of Augusta, a man of northern birth, who had come to Georgia before the war, was declared Governor.

Persistent Prober.

Quite naturally, The Constitution attacked every feature of the proceedings that framed up the defeat of General John B. Gordon, the Democratic candidate. And from the very inception of the Bullock regime, the newspaper became the persistent investigator and publicity herald of the administration.

Bullock had the co-operation of several prominent Georgians who had professed to be "reconstructed" and to prove it had indorsed the nomination of General Grant. It was the work of these men that brought the defeat of General Gordon and plunged the state into four years of secret graft and open robbery.

Election returns showed that in the first house would be a very narrow majority of Democrats and "conservatives"—leaders dangling between "the powers" and the people. The organization meeting broke out into actual fights between factions and finally military powers came to the support of the radical group—the crowd that finally prevailed.

New Crises Develop.

Hardly a day of 1868-69—the birth year of The Constitution—passed without the development of some new crises affecting the domestic or political life of Georgia cities. The Constitution faithfully recorded each event, always taking a firm stand in the interest of its constituents.

In the face of the "Black Friday" panic, when gold reached 164 on Wall street, Colonel Styles decided he could no longer finance the newspaper and transferred his holdings to Colonel J. H. Anderson. Colonel Styles died a few years later.

Colonel Anderson brought in as his partner his son-in-law, Colonel William A. Hemphill, a brilliant Confederate artillery officer, who wore in one cheek a deep scar as a symbol of how nearly he came to giving his life for his ideals during the Civil War.

Colonel Hemphill came to The Constitution from a teacher's desk. His resourcefulness and business ability piloted the newspaper for more than 30 years over financial shoals and kept The Constitution well away from the notorious Atlanta "newspaper graveyard."

Anderson Retires.

After the retirement of Colonel Anderson left Colonel Hemphill as the principal owner of the paper, he employed on the editorial staff Colonel Isaac W. Avery, who had served as one of "Morgan's men" during the war.

Later on, Colonel Avery turned to other business engagements, and Colonel Edward Y. Clarke purchased an interest in The Constitution from Colonel Hemphill and became its managing editor.

In 1871, the Republican machine in Georgia began to crumble. The finances of the state were in serious straits and on the last day of October The Constitution published the startling announcement that Bullock had resigned, fleeing the state and leaving his office in the hands of Benjamin L. Conley, president of the senate.

That debacle was a great triumph for The Constitution, for the paper had bitterly opposed Bullockism, had worked diligently to expose the dealings of the Bullock-Kimball-Clews ring, the railroad bond indorsement frauds and other vagaries of the regime until the demand for criminal actions against the leaders had grown statewide.

Bullock Acquitted.

The flight of Governor Bullock was accepted as "confession and avoidance," although he was subsequently arrested, brought back to Atlanta and upon trial in Fulton superior court was acquitted. He continued to live here, and held several high business and civic positions before his death.

In 1872, the Democratic ticket, headed by Colonel James Milton Smith, of Muscogee, a rugged and incorruptible patriot, swept the state. The scalawags and carpetbaggers asked for terms of surrender, or fled back north.

From political perils, The Constitution entered a fierce competition era from other newspapers that had sprung into being over the state. The competition was especially strong in southwest Georgia, since railway schedules out of Macon made it impossible for Atlanta morning papers to get into south Georgia before night trains of the same day.



CLARK HOWELL.

To meet the challenge, the Atlanta morning papers hired special trains—an engine and a car—to carry their papers to Macon on a fast run, so they could be placed on morning trains to southwest and southeast sections.

Thrilling Stories.

Many thrilling stories developed out of the race to see who would be first to "get off the press" and get the first train started south.

Perhaps the most thrilling story, however, was the "daily scraping" in each office to get the money to meet exhaustive railroad charges for the extraordinary services. In the end, The Constitution won out.

One of the contributing factors to The Constitution's victory was the advent of Colonel N. P. T. Finch, of New York, an able journalist and a brother of the author of "The Blue and Gray" poem. Colonel Finch bought a block of stock in the paper and remained as chief editorial writer until after Colonel Clarke sold his interest to Captain Evan P. Howell in 1876.

In 1877, Colonel Finch sold out to Henry W. Grady and retired.

Captain Howell, returning from the war, became city editor of The Atlanta Intelligencer, then the city's only daily, and later became solicitor general of the circuit and state senator.

Forces Reorganized.

When he took active management of The Constitution as president and editor-in-chief, Captain Howell began a thorough reorganization of its forces. He negotiated the purchase of the Finch interest by Grady, whom he had brought over as a special writer.

Grady already had acquired fame in Georgia by his connection with other newspapers, notably the Atlanta Herald, as copartner of Colonel Robert A. Alston and of A. St. Clair Abrams. He possessed one of the most fertile and versatile minds ever produced in the south.

For many years, Grady used the columns of The Constitution with tremendous power to promote the Atlanta spirit, to make Georgia a mecca for capital and enterprises, to vindicate the loyalty of the people of the south and to put them in line with cosmopolitan patriotism.

In all of his remarkable campaigns, Grady had the wise and sympathetic co-operation of Captain Howell, who was pre-eminently astute in political matters and had an acute judgment over men and in every field where his paper exerted influence.

Other Stockholders.

Several other persons purchased financial interest in The Constitution during this period. Albert Howell Sr., brother of Captain Evan P. Howell, acquired stock which he later sold to Sam and Hugh T. Inman. Clark Howell Jr., a son of Captain E. P., bought several shares of the Finch stock.

The yellow fever epidemic on the coast in 1878 caused Joel Chandler Harris, then employed on The Savannah News, to seek refuge in Atlanta. Harris had been associated in Savannah with Colonel W. T. Thomson, the author of the famous humorous adventures of "Major Jones."

Tradition has it that Captain Howell was strolling through the corridors of the old Kimball House when he happened to look at the register and saw an entry: "Joel Chandler Harris, his wife and two measly children."

"Who is this man?" Captain Howell demanded. Within a half hour, he had met the writer of "Uncle Remus" and the next morning had him signed up for The Constitution. And it was in this newspaper that Harris' immortal "Uncle Remus" sketches first appeared.

Captain Howell Tribute.

Perhaps the best tribute to Captain Howell was paid by Alfred C. Newell, who joined The Constitution editorial staff in 1894, served for several years, and then entered the insurance business:

"It always has been the purpose and plan of The Atlanta Constitution, since its inception, to develop individual talent. While other newspapers were allowing their staff men to sink into the anonymity of the mass, The Constitution was the first publication in the country to develop columnists and stars. Captain Evan P. Howell, the father of Clark Howell Sr., could recognize genius at a glance.

"Captain Howell hand-picked Joel Chandler Harris. He hand-picked Henry Grady. He snatched up Frank Stanton from the wire grass. In the same way there are other men of national talent who were developed under the tutelage of Captain Howell. The Constitution has been the cradle of literary genius. Clark Howell Sr. consistently carried on his father's policy of the development of individual talent.

"There was Ed Bruffey, the first real sports writer in America.

"There was Maude Andrews (Mrs. J. K. Ohl), the first among woman writers to develop the personal society department.

"There was 'Bill Arp,' the philosopher from Cartersville.

"There was Ed Barrett, whose brilliance as a Washington correspondent gave greater color to Cleveland's regime than any other writer.

"There was Montgomery Folsom, a singer second only to Frank Stanton.

"There was Wallace Reid, the erudite.

"There was Orth Stein, the mysterious and iridescent misanthrope.

"There was Gordon Noel Hurtel, whose darkey stories of 'Judge Andy's Police Court' made him national in fame.

Lucian Knight.

"There was Lucian Lamar Knight.

"There was the brilliantly erratic Remsen Crawford, scion from 'the dark corner of Lincoln,' who later became a star of the Saturday Evening Post.

"There was Sam Dibble, editorial sage.

"There was the keen-witted Isma Dooly, and her sister, Louise Dooly, worthy successors to Maude Andrews.

"There was J. K. Ohl, who afterwards became Bennett's right hand man on the old New York Herald.

Ernest Wilkinson.

"There was Ernest Wilkinson, the first cartoonist of the south, and his associate, W. F. Henderson. There was Lewis C. Gregg, whose cartoons won national acclaim.

"There was Bobby Small, whose "A. P." achievements, subsequent to his journalistic birth on The Constitution, still are related where newsmen gather.

"There was John Young Garlington, who established the Alkahest.

"There was Jim Holleman, constructive and far seeing.

"There was Pierre Van Paassen.

"Since its inception, The Constitution has been able to walk and labor hand in hand with the people of Atlanta and Georgia, all bent on the same purpose—the development of resources, the building of men, and the support of all wholesome civic endeavors. Clark Howell, through The Constitution, has always been a builder, not a destructor. A southern optimist, not a fault finder. He has always helped, never hindered."

Gains Constituency.

During the first 30 years of its career, the paper had gone through first one crisis and another, slowly gaining a constituency that was national in scope. It survived while other newspapers came and went.

Older Atlantans may recall the death of the old Intelligencer, conducted by Colonel Jared I. Whitaker, a journalist of the state antebellum days. Then Colonel Sam Bard, an emergency Republican, ex-governor of the territory of Idaho and Grant-appointed postmaster of Atlanta, published his New Era until he was separated from the federal pay roll.

Georgia's political status was hanging fire in Washington, and that aroused the ire of Alexander Hamilton Stephens, former vice president of the Confederacy, who had been refused a seat in the United States senate.

Accordingly, Colonel Stephens founded The Atlanta Sun and began to lambaste the radicals editorially. His lengthy editorials, signed "A. H. S.," soon became the temporary wonder of the state. His money soon failed, and so died his paper.

State's Standard Paper.

Then, in varied succession, some of the most versatile "trained journalists" of Georgia and the south entered the field with The Constitution, that by now was acknowledged to be the standard daily of the state.

Some of these were the Atlanta News, by Alex St. Clair Abrams; The Atlanta Herald, by Bob Alston and Henry W. Grady—before Grady joined The Constitution staff; The Daily Capital, under Charles S. Atwood; The Post Appeal, by Colonel Marcellus E. Thornton and later by David E. Caldwell, and a flock of other papers, such as Telegrams, Evening Heralds and Gazettes.

Under the guidance of Captain Howell and Grady there was born on The Constitution a new type of journalism. They worked on the theory that the prosperity of the people to be served must be the basis of the paper's own prosperity.

Faithful Friend.

While other editors were grinding out behind closed doors lengthy, pointless editorials, Captain Howell and Grady were busy among the people who were bringing things to pass. They went out among the railway men and boosted whatever they were doing that would help the farmer, the manufacturer, the south and Atlanta in particular.

At the same time, they were equally as quick to jump upon an injustice in railway rates or management. They attended county fairs, state fairs and farmers' conventions. They made The Constitution the alert and faithful friend of the farmer, and were pioneers in recognizing the importance of regular farm news.

Nothing of interest to the people was ever alien to Captain Howell or Grady.

In 1877, a constitutional convention was called to Atlanta to revise and amend the Constitution of the state.

Members of that historic convention included:

General Alexander R. Lawton, Congressman James L. Seward, Nelson Tift, The Rev. George F. Cooper, of Americus, the real father of the Georgia railroad commission; T. M. Furlow and Joshua Hill, both candidates for Governor against Brown in 1863; Charles J. Jenkins, the "Old Roman," whose act as Governor of carrying away to Canada the great seal of Georgia to prevent it falling into the hands of General Ruger, the military governor, will live forever.

William A. Little.

William A. Little, later attorney general and justice of the supreme court; Pope Barrow, who succeeded Ben Hill in the senate; Robert Toombs, the Cato of the Confederacy; Nathaniel J. Hammond, ex-attorney general; Judge James R. Brown, Judge John Collier, who framed the first charter of Atlanta in 1847 when the name was changed from Marthasville.

Porter Ingram, who served as a member of the Confederate congress from Georgia; Colonel L. N. Trammell and Colonel A. W. Holcomb, both of whom had been members of the constitutional convention of 1868, and General Augustus R. Wright, of Rome.

Realizing the importance of the situation, Captain Howell ordered a skilled stenographer to take a verbatim report of the proceedings to be printed daily in The Constitution. Such a task had never been tried before outside of the national congress.

The next adventure championed by The Constitution was the first

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

School Children Find That Farming Is Fun

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—(INS)—Reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic is all right, but a fellow has to think of his carrots and spinach, too.

So Boston school children are taking the hoe by the handle and developing an abandoned plantation in near-by Woburn and Burlington into a thriving farm.

Hundreds of pupils congregate at Boston city hall every morning and go by bus to cultivate their assigned plots of from 15 to 25 feet. Others under 12 years of age are transported at half fare by the Boston and Maine railroad.

The students look forward to the day in the week assigned to them and, according to four agriculture teachers directing the project, weed, plant and till the soil with gusto, giving nary a sign that they are "city boys."

Mixing business with pleasure, the students take time out at noon for a picnic with lunches they carry with them.

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Sun and artificial light glare are protected against with scientific lenses that preserve the vision.

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JUNIOR and SENIOR HIGH
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A Faithful Servant



He Has
- ABILITY
- COURAGE
- CHARACTER
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- GOOD RECORD

Your Courts are one of your most important institutions and you should study carefully the ability of the men who preside over them. JUDGE HATHCOCK has demonstrated that he is capable, fair and impartial. He is painstaking and courteous, yet firm and courageous. He has presided over the Civil Court of Fulton County in a kind and dignified manner.

HIS RECORD IN THE APPELLATE COURT is your complete assurance of his knowledge of the law.

THE COURT OF APPEALS and SUPREME COURT HAVE APPROVED 84.6 PER CENT OF HIS DECISIONS! KEEP A MAN IN OFFICE WHO HAS PROVED FAITHFUL TO HIS TRUST.

"Reward Faithful Service"—Re-elect

Judge T. O. Hathcock

TO THE

Civil Court of Fulton County

Your Vote and Influence Will Be Appreciated

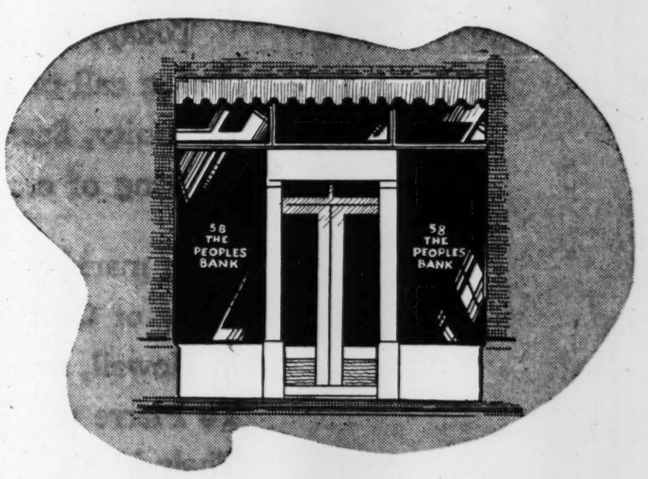
(Paid Political Advertisement)

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112 Modern Food Stores Operating Under the Atlanta Branch

THE PEOPLES BANK



An Atlanta Institution For Atlanta People

4% ON SAVINGS



PAY by CHECK
20 checks for $1—no other charges — no minimum deposit required—monthly statements rendered.

LOANS
$50 to $5,000
On signatures, endorsements, furniture, stocks, bonds, real estate (first and second mortgages), etc.

20 Years of Successful Banking in Atlanta

THE PEOPLES BANK
58 MARIETTA ST.

Ancient City Of Frankfort Is RAF Target

Important Commercial, Rail Center Founded Centuries Ago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31. One of Germany's oldest cities and an important industrial, commercial, and railroad center felt the impact of war bombs when Frankfort was "visited" by the RAF, says the National Geographic Society.

While the Main and Rhine normally offer Frankfort good water-transportation facilities, railroads touching there lead to the important centers of Europe, and the city's industries are many, Frankfort's standing amid German cities largely has been based upon its financial strength. Mayer Anselm, the first of the Rothschilds, hailed from Frankfort, whence he sent his five sons to corner the money markets of Europe. Since that time Frankfort has been the home of some of the world's strongest moneyed institutions.

Home of Rothschilds.

The ancestral home of the Rothschilds was at 26 Bernestrasse, formerly Judengasse or Jew street. During the days of Mayer Anselm, Judengasse was closed at night and on Sunday and holidays to prevent the Jews from leaving their district. The gates were torn down in 1806 when the French occupied the city.

Frankfort lies about 24 miles up the Main river from the Rhine. The city has occupied its present site for more than 1,200 years. It was called the "ford of the Franks" when Charlemagne held an imperial assembly there in the eighth century. Frederick Barbarossa, the first reigning German king, was chosen in the Romer, Frankfort's 500-year-old city hall. Several emperors who succeeded him were elected after stormy sessions in the same venerable building.

Emperors Crowned There.

From early times the city maintained a position of marked independence. In the 16th century is became a free city. Unhampered by local principalities, it rapidly grew. The city paid tribute to his protection under which, like other free cities, it became a great center of commerce, industry and wealth.

Little noticeable change has taken place for centuries in the old town of Frankfort, which the emperor alone and received stretches only a few blocks inland from the river bank. The cobbled, canyonlike streets are so narrow in some places that the steep gables of the gaily frescoed houses and shops on both sides meet over the narrow passageway. And they are so crooked that one can seldom see more than a city block before they veer off in another direction.

Constitution Beacon of Faith for 75 Years

Continued From Page 2.

"International Cotton Exposition," held in Atlanta in 1881.

Edward Atkinson.

Edward Atkinson, a statistical economist of Boston, brought into Atlanta original ideas and facts and figures to demonstrate the importance of "King Cotton" to every other material and social interest of the south. His suggestions led to the idea of an exposition.

Howell and Grady led in the publicity and organization, supported by such men as James W. English, Sam and Hugh Inman, Robert F. Maddox, E. P. Chamberlin, Benjamin E. Crane, Hannibal I. Kimball, John C. Peck and Robert J. Lowry.

Thousands of visitors from over the country flocked to the exposition in 1881. The show brought Atlanta and the state a tremendous amount of publicity that, within the next three years, landed more than $15,000,000 in capital investments for Georgia.

Other similar expositions extolling the glories of "King Cotton" were held in later years at what is now Piedmont Park.

New Building.

Rapid growth by this time caused Captain Howell to begin looking around for larger quarters for his paper. A new building was started in 1883 and by the following year was completed and occupied—the building as it now stands at the corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets.

In the summer of 1883, Clark Howell Sr., a son of Captain Evan P. Howell, was graduated from the University of Georgia. He was already familiar with the workings of The Constitution, but he wanted experience on other newspapers. So he went east and for about a year worked under managing editors of the New York Times and the Philadelphia Press.

Clark Howell returned to Atlanta in the spring of 1884 and became night news editor of The Constitution. He later became the assistant of Grady as managing editor, and between Grady and the younger Howell there existed the same close co-operation and confidence that had prevailed between Grady and his father.

Duties Fall on Howell.

Full responsibilities for conducting the paper soon fell squarely on the shoulders of young Howell, since his father and Grady were away frequently on speaking tours. Grady especially was in demand in many of the greater cities as a speaker and lecturer.

When, in December of 1889, "The Apostle of the New South" passed away, it was fitting that Clark Howell Sr. should become managing editor. He assumed the responsibility with a determination to live up to the high standards established by his father and the immortal Grady.

In 1897, Captain Evan P. Howell retired from the duties of editor-in-chief. A new organization was formed and Clark Howell Sr. was made editor-in-chief to succeed his father.

In 1901, the late Roby Robinson joined with Howell in buying the shares of Colonel Hemphill, who announced his retirement after serving a term as mayor of Atlanta.

The Constitution Publishing Company was then organized upon a million-dollar basis—the most valuable newspaper property in the south.

Robinson succeeded Colonel Hemphill as business manager of the paper and filled this office for five years, although he had agreed to serve only until a business manager could be found. He remained as vice president of the company after resigning from the business office because of other business pressure.

In 1912, Albert Howell Jr., a brother of Clark, was made president of the company, and Clark Howell became the general manager of all interests of the paper, both editorial and business.

Clark Howell Jr.

At the close of the World War, Clark Howell Jr., representing the third generation of his family to serve on The Constitution, became business manager. He had served during the war as major in the 326th Infantry Regiment of the 82d Division, which saw extensive front-line service.

One of the outstanding services rendered the state and Atlanta by The Constitution has been its support to the development of railroads.

From the day Atlanta became the "Terminus" of the Georgia Railroad and the starting point of the Western & Atlantic line, it was event that her growth must depend more than anything else upon lines of communication.

The Constitution gave its wholehearted assistance to the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line, later the main line of the Southern to Charlotte. General John B. Gordon projected the Georgia Pacific railroad, from Atlanta to Birmingham, to open to Atlanta and the Atlantic coast the coal, iron and stel of the rapidly developing Birmingham district. He later testified that The Constitution was one of the greatest factors in bringing the railroad into being.

Other Aid to Rails.

The Constitution supported a move by Julius L. Brown to extend the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road from Dalton to Atlanta, and also aided John N. Dunn, then one of Atlanta's leading merchants, in his efforts to open a line from Atlanta to Fort Valley.

Following these, the paper supported the development of the Marietta and North Georgia line, the Seaboard Air Line, the Covington and Macon and Atlanta road and the Birmingham and Atlanta, and many others.

Captain Howell was one of the leaders of the campaign of 1877 that fixed Atlanta in the state constitution as the permanent capital of Georgia. Quite naturally, his next move was to secure a new capitol to take the place of the old opera house, built by H. I. Kimball at Marietta and Forsyth streets.

The Constitution organized and carried through a campaign by which the legislature was induced to appropriate $1,000,000 for the building of a new capitol. Captain Howell served as one of the commissioners in charge of construction that built the capitol and had money left over to return.

Other Buildings.

Other structures for which The Constitution either pioneered or helped by effective boosting were the Y. M. C. A. building, the Masonic temple and the Emory and Oglethorpe University plants.

Only men with the rare genius of Howell, Grady and Hemphill could have achieved success after success in such gigantic undertakings.

Citizens of Atlanta and Georgia had faith in these men, for both Hemphill and Howell served as mayor and a characteristic statue was erected to Grady that is now one of the chief treasures of the city. Later on, Clark Howell became speaker of the Georgia house of representatives, then for five years was president of the senate before retiring from politics to devote his full time to his newspaper.

Another campaign in which The Constitution can justly take pride was its fight for the restoration of law and order in Atlanta after the Civil War. This city soon became the melting pot of society, overrun by crafty politicians, hungry carpetbaggers, gamblers, open gaming houses, flaming red-light districts and the like.

Wave of Crime.

In those days "Wheat street," "Shermantown," "Peaseville" and "Tightsqueeze" were places to be avoided by honest people. The "Ku Klux Klan," the "White Knights" on one side were opposed to the "Loyal Leagues," "Sons of Liberty," "Daughters of Freedom," and so on.

Out of these conditions grew a wave of crime. Highway robberies, burglaries, assaults and murders were common happenings. Politically controlled city police and county officials seemed powerless to give citizens adequate protection.

Finally, ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, who had influence with Governor Bullock, succeeded in obtaining the appointment of John L. Hopkins as judge and Evan P. Howell, then a young lawyer, as solicitor general of the superior courts of the Atlanta circuit.

They appealed to The Constitution for support to uphold their actions and to call upon good men to act fearlessly and fairly in grand juries and petit juries. The paper was worthy of the trust, exposing without pity all forms of lawlessness and demanding prompt punishment for every criminal caught and convicted.

Party Flag Bearer.

Soon the names of Hopkins and Howell became terrible to law breakers.

The Constitution's location and dedication made it one of the foremost flag bearers in the south for the Democratic party. The Republicans were put down permanently in 1874, but in their stead arose the "Independents," a band of southerners who were not on the best of terms with party leaders and who hoped to ride over the party into office on the votes of those who objected to party control.

At about this same time, the Greenbackers were making some headway at organization and farmers everywhere were being incited into granges and lodges of various names in order to promote class political action. Some of these factions became so strong that individual candidates defeated regular nominees in several congressional districts.

In all of those hectic years, The Constitution played a major role in the struggle to make party rule secure.

Champion of Education.

In the field of education, too, The Constitution has championed every vital interest of the state's University System; supported all the college enterprises in the commonwealth and more than anything else has stood for the widest and fullest common school system that the resources of the state could afford.

Much of the best educational legislation of the state has been enacted under editorial pressure from this newspaper.

Right in The Constitution office, in response to a call by Captain Evan P. Howell and Henry Grady, the first meeting was held that resulted in the establishment of the Georgia School of Technology, whose great plant in Atlanta now is conceded to be the foremost technological institution of the south and one of the greatest in the country.

Tech Site Selected.

Twelve prominent Atlantans attended that first meeting and with their contributions a training school was established. The general assembly, attracted by the school's accomplishments, made an appropriation for a state institution, and a board of trustees was set up to locate the school. They selected Tech's present site.

Clark Howell Sr. was one of the first American newspapermen to sense the presidential potentialities of Franklin D. Roosevelt and put his convictions into writing. He was appointed chairman of the Federal Aviation Commission by President Roosevelt in 1934.

Clark Howell Sr. also was a charter member and later a director of the Associated Press. He served on a national transportation committee under former President Calvin Cooledge.

Succeeded by Son.

Clark Howell Jr. succeeded his father as editor and publisher of The Constitution in the fall of 1936 and also filled the place as director of the A. P. left by his father.

That The Constitution has maintained a firm policy of fighting for clean government and the rights of the people is evidenced in the fact that it was awarded the Pulitzer prize in 1931 for "the most disinterested and meritorious service of any American newspaper" the previous year.

The award was made for The Constitution's fight in cleaning out the notorious "courthouse gang" that ruled Fulton county politically.

Montgomery Leads New Command

Lieutenant General Bernard Law Montgomery, C. B., D. S. O., who has just been posted to the command of the British Eighth Army (the Army of the Nile), entered the service as an infantry officer in 1908. He is a teetotaler and nonsmoker and has the reputation of being a commander of ruthless efficiency.

Now 54 years of age, he fought in France in the first World War, being wounded twice and mentioned in dispatches six times, and received the D. S. O.

In 1931, he was given command of his regiment, the First Battalion of the Royal Warwickshires, and was later employed as an instructor at the Staff College in Quetta, India, where he remained until 1937. He was then posted to the command of the Ninth Infantry Brigade at Portsmouth, and was later sent to Palestine and Trans-Jordan, where he was in command of a division and was again mentioned in dispatches.

During the present war he commanded in succession a division in France, the Fifth Corps in England in 1940, and the Southeastern Command—which would probably have had to bear the brunt of any attempted invasion of England—in 1941.

When commander of the Fifth Corps in England, General Montgomery is said to have insisted that all officers under 45 should do a seven-mile run once a week. This he is reported to have changed to a six-mile run in full marching order.

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We, too, are celebrating a birthday—our 84th Anniversary—and we're glad to congratulate The "Constitution" on its long term of service.



JOSEPHINE M. LOFTIS President



JOSEPH S. LOFTIS Chairman and Grandson "Sammy"

The House of Loftis was founded 84 years ago—by Peter Swift Loftis, an Irish immigrant lad, and Alice Altemus Loftis, his Quaker bride . . . Built on the bedrock of its guarantees and firm in the tradition of fair, honest dealing established by the founders, Loftis has become a National Institution under the wise direction of the family of the founders—S. T. A. Loftis, Joseph S. Loftis and Josephine M. Loftis . . . and today carries on under the guiding hand of Joseph S. Loftis, Chairman, and Josephine M. Loftis, President . . . selling fine jewelry at lowest cash prices on really helpful terms.

Our Birthday Wish



We're proud of our long and constructive record—as the oldest Credit Jewelry House in America and in the great city of Atlanta. Our "birthday wish" is that we may become acquainted with each and every one in Atlanta who desires beautiful jewelry—that we may freely put ourselves at your service from this time on.

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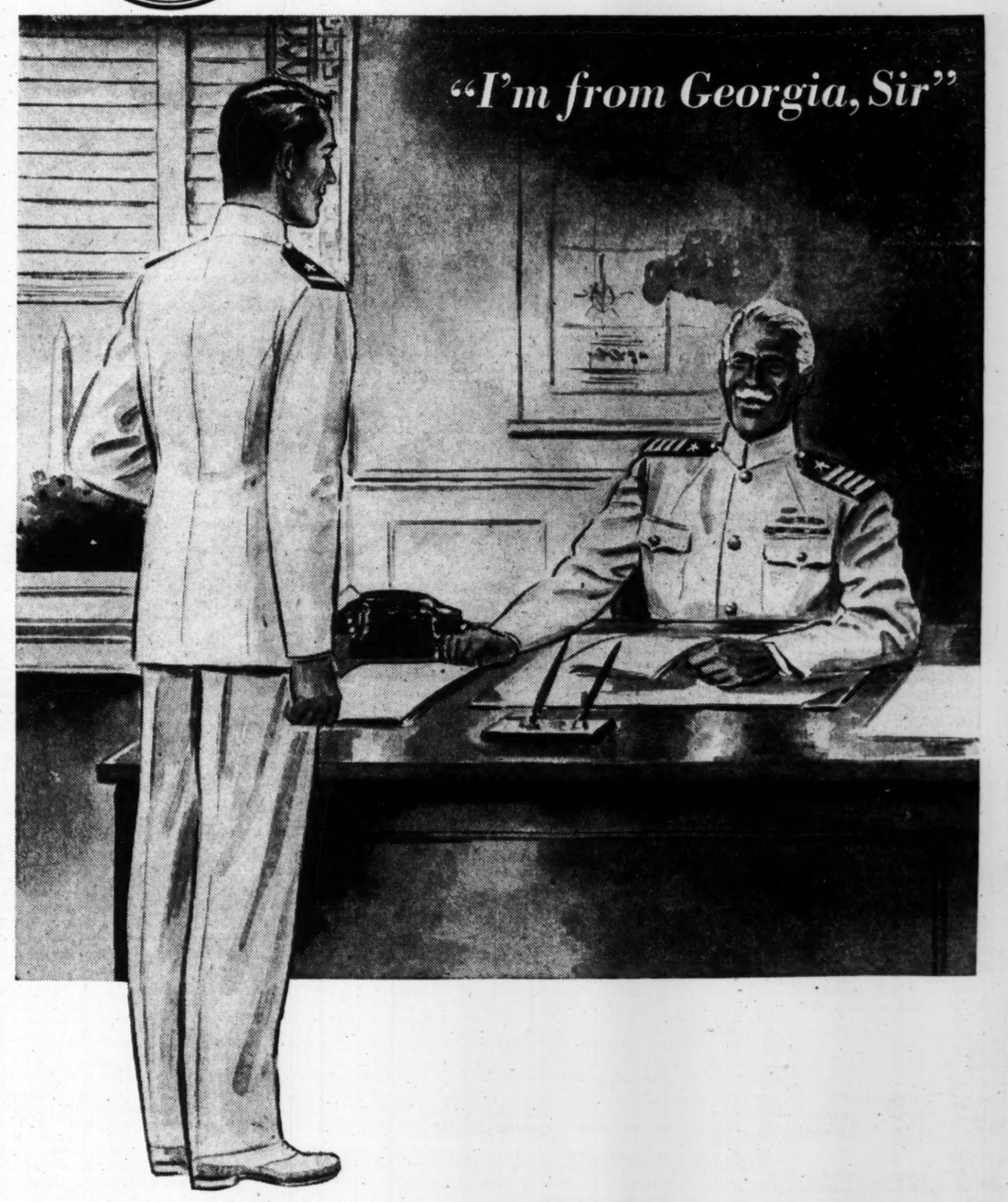
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THE SOUTH'S STANDARD NEWSPAPER CONSTITUTION JUSTICE ESTABLISHED 1868

For 75 Years the South's Standard Newspaper



WHAT DOES THAT MEAN TO HIM? You can bet your life he's proud of it! Thousands of miles from home, he thinks of green hills and red clay banks, moss-hung live oaks and magnolia trees. Friends. Family. He calls Georgia "God's country."

WHAT DOES THAT MEAN TO HIS BUDDIES? He's a fightin' man from the South, where leadership is a tradition. He will be chosen for tasks requiring courage; for hazardous missions; for responsibility to be relied upon. HIS leadership is no accident. Georgia men raise their sons in the shadow of great church spires. In a state that is abundant with great farm lands . . . progressive railroads and air lanes . . . power plants that generate the spindles of a great textile industry . . . great universities . . . respected newspapers . . . radio stations . . . military camps . . . training centers. All the elements of a great and progressive commonwealth.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO US AT HOME? His pride in the State of Georgia is a challenge to us to make it ever more worthy of his reverence for it. We pledge our lives to keep the home fires burning so that when his fight is done, and he faces home toward his "garden spot of the earth," he will be serene in the knowledge that the home folks HAVE NOT LET HIM DOWN.

The Style Center of the South

Muse's Peachtree—Walton—Broad

Nation's Editors, Publishers Laud Constitution on Anniversary

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
No newspaper reaches its seventy-fifth birthday by chance. Competition is too keen and the reader too discerning.

A publication of this age must have inspired the confidence of its readers in the beginning and held that confidence over the years.

The accuracy and fairness of its news columns and the honesty and integrity of its editorial opinions must have impressed its readers with its sincerity of purpose, its eagerness to enlighten, and its ability to serve.

Congratulations to Major Howell and his staff for the perpetuation of a great tradition on this, the seventy-fifth, anniversary of the founding of The Atlanta Constitution. NORMAN CHANDLER.
President and General Manager.
Los Angeles Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
The names Howell, Constitution and Atlanta form a trinity whose leadership in the progress of the new south is without peer. All honor on the diamond anniversary of The Atlanta Constitution to the wisdom of the Howells, father and son, in their undeviating policy of sound and constructive journalism and service to the best interests of Georgia and the south. May the next seventy-five years bring even greater rewards.
JAMES A. STEWART.
Managing Editor.
The Indianapolis Star.

SAVANNAH, GA.
The Savannah Morning News salutes its younger contemporary, The Atlanta Constitution, upon its seventy-fifth anniversary, and wishes it many more years of splendid public service. It richly deserves the reputation it enjoys as "The South's Standard Newspaper," for the vigor with which it has so consistently preserved the traditions of the south, while ably promoting the development of this section. Much of the credit for the constructive achievements credited to The Constitution is due to the vision and genius of the Howell family, three generations of which have edited and directed The Constitution.
H. V. JENKINS.
President.
The Morning News.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
The celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of The Constitution is unique in view of the long identification of your family with the newspaper. The Pittsburgh Gazette observed its seventy-fifth birthday before The Constitution was born but nowhere in our long record do we have a continuity of ownership for three generations of publishers.

The Constitution has long been known throughout the country as a vital and constructive force in the south. In fact we need not limit its influence to the south because it is a newspaper which for many years has been widely quoted all over the nation. This is due not only to the importance of Atlanta, but to the vigorous editorial policy which the Howell family has provided.

Our heartiest congratulations to you and your staff and best wishes for another seventy-five years of success and public service.
OLIVER J. KELLER.
President.
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

SEATTLE, WASH.
From one oldster to another, heartiest congratulations from the Post-Intelligencer to The Constitution!

We are seventy-eight years old ourselves, and it is our thought that both our institutions are pretty spry considering our years.

Good luck to you.
JOHN BOETTIGER.
Publisher.
Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

WAYCROSS, GA.
So many of our old customs and policies are being wiped out during this period of transition and I feel it a most worth-while undertaking for an old institution like The Atlanta Constitution to take time out from the rush of present day life to publish an edition that will cause us to pause and take stock of the progress made and the distance traveled since The Constitution's birthday three-quarters of a century ago.

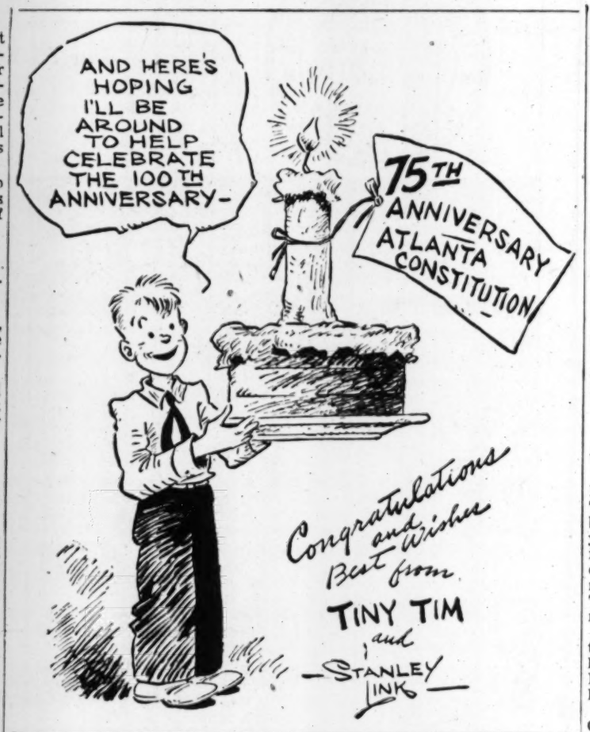
The Howell family and their associates on The Constitution have rendered a great service to Georgia.
JACK WILLIAMS.
Editor and Publisher.
Waycross Journal-Herald.

BOSTON, MASS.
Congratulations to The Atlanta Constitution on its 75th anniversary.

The general excellence of The Atlanta Constitution is a tribute to the Howell family, and to Mr. Clark Howell particularly. The success of this great newspaper is due in no small part to the ability and initiative of its editor and publisher. ROBERT CHOATE.
Publisher.
The Boston Herald.

DES MOINES, IOWA.
The Constitution's record of three-quarters of a century of service to Georgia and the south is outstanding in the annals of American journalism. The achievements of the Howell family will always be a source of great inspiration to newspapers publishers.
GARDNER COWLES.
Publisher.
The Register and Tribune.

ATHENS, GA.
It is with pleasure that The Banner-Herald congratulates her



younger sister, The Atlanta Constitution, upon her seventy-fifth anniversary.

Edited and controlled throughout its useful existence by three generations of Howells, The Constitution of today, under the guiding genius of Major Clark Howell, is faithful to the fine traditions enunciated by his late distinguished father, Honorable Clark Howell Sr., and his grand father, Captain Evan P. Howell. Thus firmly bulwarked upon a foundation of seventy-five years of unselfish and effective service, The Constitution's ever-broadening sphere of influence was never more apparent than on this day when it begins the last lap of its journey toward the century mark—a journey on which we wish you Goodspeed.
EARL BRASWELL.
Publisher.
Athens Banner-Herald.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.
Please accept my heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of The Atlanta Constitution.

In this time when the principles and ideals that have made America great are under attack in a large portion of the world, it is inspiring to know that in America we have newspapers such as The Constitution which courageously fight for and vigorously uphold those principles and ideals.

The 75 years of The Constitution have been 75 years of service to Atlanta, to Georgia and to America. We of the Houston Post are happy to join with you in commemorating a brilliant past, and wish for you an even more brilliant and useful future.
W. P. HOBBY,
President and Publisher,
The Houston Post.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.
It is a pleasure to extend congratulations to The Atlanta Constitution on the 75th anniversary of its establishment.

Throughout its long history The Atlanta Constitution has exemplified the best principles of constructive journalism. Its editors have not only published a good newspaper but they have made that newspaper a potent force for the betterment of its city, its state and its nation.
FRED C. CHRISTOPHERSON,
Associate Editor,
The Daily Argus-Leader.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
On this the 75th anniversary of The Atlanta Constitution I want to extend my hearty congratulations to you and your staff. To you and your predecessors during this long and successful service not only Georgia but the entire south looks with pride and satisfaction on the type of leadership displayed.

May the future hold in store much happiness for you and success for The Atlanta Constitution.
R. F. HUDSON,
President and Publisher,
The Montgomery Adwertiser.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Celebration by The Atlanta Constitution of its seventy-fifth anniversary is an event of unusual interest to the Florida Times-Union because these two servants of the south have grown up together, so to speak. The Constitution was born when the Times-Union, now in its 77th year, was just getting so it could walk without holding on to something.

It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that we extend our congratulations to the Atlanta daily on this occasion. At the same time we hope that the people of the south may be able to continue to enjoy the fruits of its labors through time without end.

Long may it live to carry on this noble work!
C. J. KING,
Editorial Writer,
The Florida Times-Union.

CHICAGO, ILL.
For sixty-six years the Chicago Daily News has relied upon The Atlanta Constitution as an authenis interpreter of the aims and asspirations of the southern people. It is a great pleasure to salute an old and valued contemporary, which is also an old friend, and to wish The Constitution many happy returns.
THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS,
Paul Scott Mowrer, Editor,
The Chicago Daily News.

TAMPA, FLA.
For three-quarters of a century, The Constitution has stood firmly for the highest standards and the purest principles of American journalism. Throughout its long and honorable existence it has been a recognized and respected leader among the newspapers of the south. It has been the inspiration and the guide for many newspapermen who have gone from this section to eminent places in the profession. It has given shining names to the nation's Hall of Fame—Henry Grady, Joel Chandler Harris, Frank L. Stanton. Its history has been a part of the glorious history of the south; and the fact that it has been, for all its 75 years, in the able hands of one family, edited and published by three generations of Howell's, bears strongest testimony to the consistency of its patriotic policy and the permanence of its exalted position.
E. D. LAMBRIGHT,
Editor,
Tampa Morning Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Whatever else may have gone with the wind of which Margaret Mitchell wrote, it is certain that the high ideals of journalism did not disappear from Atlanta. The Constitution has been an inspiration for good newspaper making through three generations. We hope and believe it will continue so to be for many more.
MARVIN H. CREAGER.
President and Editor, The Milwaukee Journal.

AMERICUS, GA.
We want to express our sincere congratulations and best wishes on the seventy-fifth anniversary of The Constitution.

Seventy-five years of continuous service to a community is a worthy accomplishment and one which your city and state appreciate.

When a newspaper weathers the storm of economic reverses and competition for 75 years, it no longer is merely a newspaper, but an institution, the tradiitons and policies of which its constantly changing personnel takes pride in honoring and upholding.
JAMES R. BLAIR,
Publisher, The Times-Recorder.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
The Birmingham News and The Birmingham Age-Herald send greetings to the grand old Constitution on its seventy-fifth birthday. Seventy-five years of daily service by a newspaper to the people of its city and state is really quite a wonderful thing, and when the conduct of that newspaper has been in the hands of the same family for three generations, it is even more so. Our papers desire to congratulate the people of Atlanta and of Georgia on having had the intelligence and enlightened self-interest to have supported such a newspaper for such a substantial period of time.

Every good wish for another 75 years of devoted public service.
J. E. CHAPPELL,
President and General Manager, The Birmingham News, The Birmingham Age-Herald.

DALLAS, TEXAS.
From the oldest business institution in Texas, the Dallas Morning News, to The Atlanta Constitution, spokesman of the old south and prophet of the new, greeting. For three-quarters of a century you have recorded history. More than that, you have made it. The tradition of a great family, of a great newspaper and of a great people is yours.
G. B. DEALEY,
Chairman of the Board,
The Dallas Morning News

VALDOSTA, GA.
On behalf of the Valdosta Times I take pleasure in extending to The Constitution greetings and best wishes on the occasion of your seventy-fifth anniversary. It is no little accomplishment to have continued the publication of a newspaper of the excellence of The Constitution for so long a period of years.

The record which The Constitution has made through the years has been outstanding and I have long looked upon it as one of the leading newspapers of the nation.

Congratulations and may The Constitution continued the fine job it has been doing.
TURNER ROCKWELL,
Editor,
The Times.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
The Atlanta Constitution is a newspaper of honorable traditions, with a record of useful and enlightened public service. It enjoys the confidence and respect of the people of its city and state and is one of America's journalistic institutions.
J. N. HEISKELL,
Editor,
The Arkansas Gazette.

DETROIT, MICH.
Upon the seventy-fifth anniversary of the publication of The Atlanta Constitution, may I extend to you my sincere congratulations. You have carried on the fine tradition begun by your grandfather and continued by your father, and you should justly be proud of the paper you edit and publish.
JOHN S. KNIGHT,
Publisher
The Detroit Free Press.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
The Chattanooga Times sends its warm congratulations and good wishes to The Constitution on its seventy-fifth anniversary. As I understand it, The Constitution is amended occasionally by having a new generation of the Howells take up and carry on the newspaper's deservedly honored traditions of journalism and public service. Seventy-five years is a long time in a field in which the pace is so swift as it is in daily journalism; and three successive generations of editors and publishers in a distinguished family also set an enviable record. Its fellow members in the newspaper world are grateful to The Constitution for the integrity and sound fibre of its journalistic example in its three-quarters of a century of life, and wish for it continued success.
CHARLES McD. PUCKETTE,
Acting General Manager, The Chattanooga Times.

AUGUSTA, GA.
The Atlanta Constitution has earned a definite place among the newspapers of our great state. It has been edited by brilliant and outstanding men and all through these 75 years it has measured up as a leading force in the state of Georgia to uplift our people in a cultural and social way.

I am delighted to extend congratulations from "the oldest newspaper in the south," to The Atlanta Constitution upon its seventy-fifth anniversary and I know that the years ahead will see the same progress made by The Constitution as we have seen in the past.
WILLIAM S. MORRIS,
President and Publisher, The Augusta Chronicle.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
It is a pleasure to salute The Constitution on its seventy-fifth birthday and a privilege to be represented in its anniversary edition.

My congratulations are the more deep-running because of the esteem in which I hold Clark Howell and because of my respect for The Constitution—its service to the state and nation, its steadfast adherence to high ideals and its all-round excellence as a newspaper.

I am especially glad that you decided to publish a special edition to commemorate so special an occasion. With the whole world engaged in a work of destruction, this is the best of all possible times to remind Americans of the essential permanence of one of the great institutions of their free country.
HENRY T. CLAUS,
President, The News-Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Mr. Walter H. Annenberg joins me in congratulating The Atlanta Constitution and you on the seventy-fifth anniversary.

Your grandfather and father contributed to the building of one of the fine newspapers of this country, and you are carrying on along the lines laid down by them.

Our very best wishes for the future success of The Atlanta Constitution under your able guidance.
CHARLES A. TYLER,
President, The Philadelphia Inquirer.

LAGRANGE, GA.
Seventy-five years of publishing a great newspaper—grandfather, father and now son—carrying on the tradition of the newspaper family, carrying forward with a high ambition to attain even a greater service to this modern day and generation, Clark Howell and the present personnel of The Atlanta Constitution will



receive the acclaim of Georgians and the nation.

Our sincere congratulations to Mr. Howell and to all of you at The Constitution. Long may you serve.
ROY C. SWANK,
Publisher,
The LaGrange Daily News.

BURLINGTON, VT.
Congratulations and best wishes to The Constitution from the Free Press on the occasion of your seventy-fifth anniversary.

May this span of service be multiplied in the ftuure as you minister to the needs of a critical and appreciative community.
DAVID W. HOWE,
Business Manager,
Burlington Free Press.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.
The Atlanta Constitution for a long time has been known as one of America's outstanding newspapers. The names "Howell" and "Constitution" have become synonyms for the publishers of the country.

May we of the Arizona Republic and the Phoenix Gazette extend hearty congratulations to you and to all those associated with you in the publication of The Atlanta Constitution, and all good wishes for a happy celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary edition of The Constitution.

Not only the people of Georgia, but the people of the entire country are justly proud of your record of success in newspaper service to the public.
W. W. KNORPP,
President,
Republic and Gazette.

BUTTE, MONT.
When The Atlanta Constitution was born in 1868, Montana, with less than 2,000 settlers and miners, had petitioned for statehood, was given territorial status instead. When The Atlanta Constitution reached its muturity in 1889, the the Montana Standard was born and our territory became one of the sisterhood of states.

The Atlanta Constitution is one of the very great newspapers of the south, not because of the fine mastery of their art by its editors, but because of its purpose over the span of 75 years to serve faithfully, effectively and even critically upon occasion the interests of the people in that region.

If, in the long decades, we of the Montana Standard can serve our Montana people as faithfully, as intelligently and as effectively as The Atlanta Constitution has served the people of Georgia and the south, we shall feel that we have performd our tasks with merit.
E. G. LEIPHEIMER,
Editor
The Montana Standard.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
The city of Atlanta and the whole south should be congratulated upon the seventy-five years of great and useful service afforded by The Atlanta Constitution.

The Atlanta Constitution has been a household word in Georgia and adjoining states for generations and its service and its reputation are a monument to the splendid leadership of the Howell family. Its traditions have been ably maintained by the present Clark Howell.

Sincere congratulations from the southwest to the southeast.
E. K. GAYLORD,
President
Daily Oklahoman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
The Providence Journal congratulates The Atlanta Constitution on its seventy-fifth birthday and wishes for it many long years of the same useful life that has marked it as an outstanding American newspaper. It is unusual to find a publication that has been under the working control of a family for three generations. The American newspaper world recognizes that Clark Howell is maintaining today the high tradition and standards of his father and grandfather. The Atlanta Constitution combines the chivalry of the Old South with the progress of the New South in a newspaper that is a credit to its community and to the entire profession.
SEVELLON BROWN,
Editor and Publisher,
The Providence Journal.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
When a publication as fearless and outspoken as The Constitution contrives to live three-quarters of a century it is a matter for congratulation and contemplation.

Founded in 1868 by W. P. Hemphill, as the city of Atlanta was rising from the ruins left in the wake of Sherman's march through Georgia, The Constitution survived the reconstruction turmoil in the center of which it stood by its principles and people, to win the respect of all discordant elements and both warring sections of the reunited but hate-afflicted nation.

In 1876 Evan P. Howell became editor-in-chief, with Henry Woodfin Grady joining him. Grady's eloquent addresses and forceful articles brought fame to him and to the newspaper he served.

The Constitution has never lowered the high standard it raised more than a half-century ago, as it is still published by a member of the Howell clan and still read in all parts of the republic.

It is a great newspaper—a credit to the state, the nation and the Fourth Estate.
NOBLE WARRUM SR.,
The Salt Lake Tribune.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
The Jersey Journal extends congratulations to The Atlanta Constitution on its 75th Anniversary.

We have much in common, both newspapers having been started in the same year—1867, although The Jersey Journal is just four months older than its southern contemporary.

We join with you in wishing for continued prosperity and success for the next 75 years under the same family management.
WALTER M. DEAR,
Treasurer,
The Jersey Journal.

CHICAGO, ILL.
The Chicago Tribune congratulates The Atlanta Constitution on its distinguished record of public service on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary.

Three generations of family direction have insured continuity of policy and a firm dedication to the interests of The Constitution's city and section.

A paper does not have to grow old to be respected, but it must be respected if it is to grow old.
ROBERT R. McCORMICK,
President-Publisher,
The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The Atlanta Constitution has rendered fine service not only to Atlanta and the state of Georgia, but to all the south. To have served so constructively such a vast region for three-quarters of a century is indeed a most gratifying achievement.

That it may continue to thrive and grow in influence, is my sincere wish for The Atlanta Constitution.
CURTIS B. JOHNSON,
Publisher,
The Charlotte Observer.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
The history and rapid and substantial development of the erstwhile town of Terminus into the great city of Atlanta is typical, in many ways, of the growth and development of The Atlanta Constitution.

A newspaper that attains to the age of 75 years has demonstrated its usefulness to the community and state it serves and certainly the esteem in which The Constitution is held by Georgians is ample proof of their approbation. Only those newspapers that actually serve the public continue to

Continued on Page 6, Column 5.

Pile Torture Soothed in Few Minutes

Act now for quick relief from torture of piles. Don't wait another day but apply Peterson's Ointment at once, the cooling, soothing, astringent formula that has brought joyful relief to thousands for 30 years. Relieves itching promptly. All druggists have Peterson's Ointment, 35c box, or 60c in tube with applicator. Money cheerfully refunded if not delighted.—(adv.)



Holzman's has been merchants in diamonds, jewelry and precious stones since 1897. Today Holzman's carries on the rich traditions of a romantic industry in one of the most efficiently arranged jewelry establishments in the entire state. Here Holzman's scientific laboratory . . . using Twentieth Century scientific instruments . . . safeguards your investment in diamonds and precious stones. Here our "explorers" inspect the gems we buy . . . and here you are invited to see for yourself, through these unerring instruments, the hidden values of the gems you buy from us.

Registered Jeweler,
American Gem Society

Holzman's
29 BROAD ST., S. W., ATLANTA
THE HOUSE OF FINE DIAMONDS SINCE 1897



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Mother's Friend massaging preparation helps bring ease and comfort to expectant mothers.

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Here's how you help Georgia: These institutions have constituted a great constructive force and stabilizing influence in the progress of Greater Atlanta and Georgia. The savings of our thrifty local people have been kept at home and put to constructive use to improve Georgia. The combined 67 associations in Georgia now have loaned in excess of $150,000,000 to Georgians to build, buy, refinance, repair or modernize their own homes. Continuous employment has provided for thousands of craftsmen through the advancement of millions of dollars for new construction. Property values have been stabilized, the business of merchants stimulated and all who reside, work or invest in Georgia have been directly or indirectly benefited. It is believed that these funds could not be more safely or profitably invested elsewhere.

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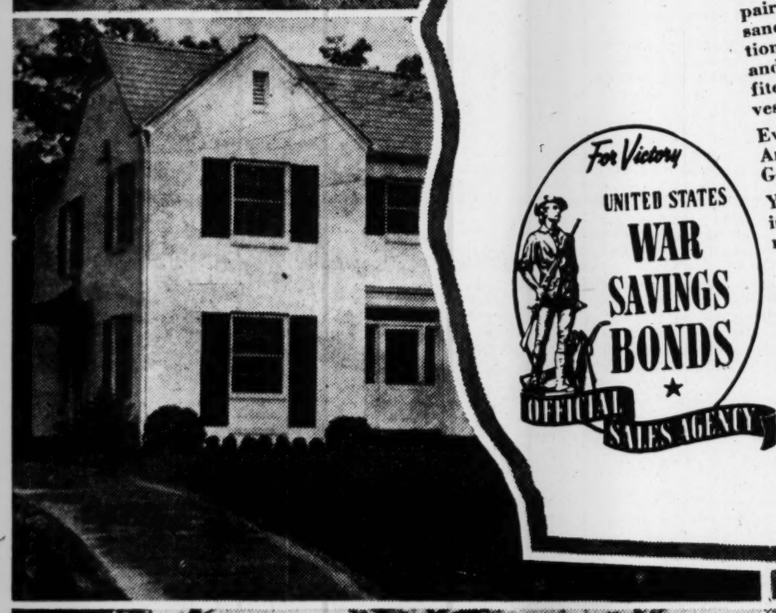
Legal for Trust Funds: It is of more than passing interest to note the increasing popularity which is being afforded Federally insured share accounts issued by Savings, Building and Loan Associations which have now been legalized for investment of Trust Funds in 40 States of the Union, including Georgia.

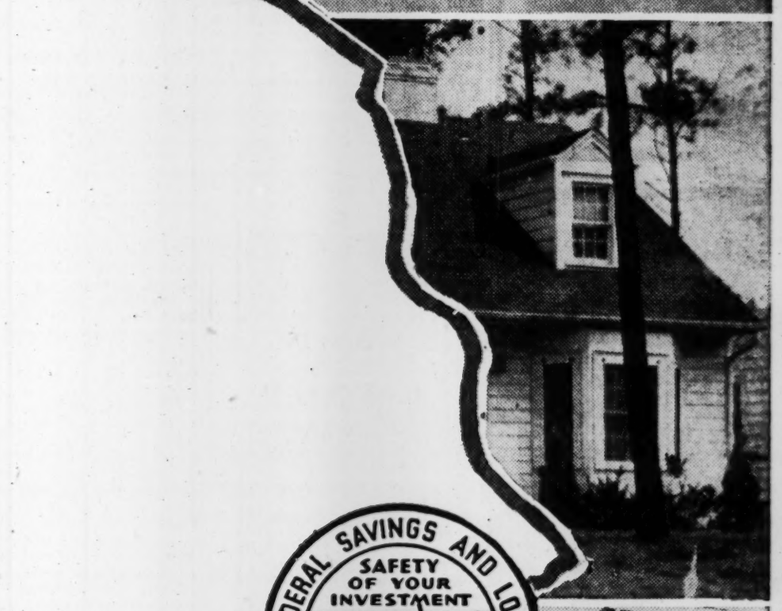
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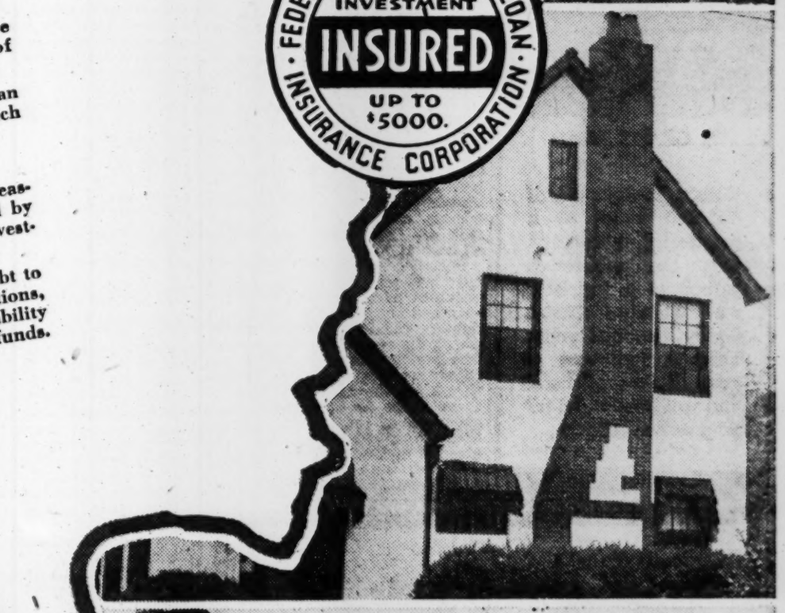
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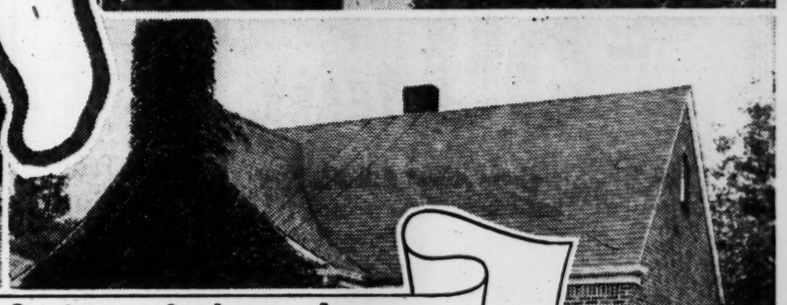












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Outcome of Air Fight at Dieppe Pleases Allies

New Theory of Combined Operations Seen as Result.

Peter Masefield is editor of the British magazine, "The Aeroplane," and air commentator for the London Sunday Times. He was formerly a designer for the Fairey Aviation Company.

By PETER MASEFIELD.

For North American Newspaper Alliance.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—(By Cable)

A new theory for combined operations against the European coast may emerge from the striking success of the Dieppe raid. Mature consideration shows this, the putting ashore of a relatively small raiding force so disturbed the Nazi mind that the Luftwaffe threw almost everything available into a defensive fight and took a beating.

The Luftwaffe cannot again afford to lose aircraft on the scale of August 19 without having to withdraw forces from the Russian front. Thus, if we can reproduce the conditions which forced the enemy to fight in the air, we can greatly embarrass him. A full-scale raid may not be needed—a feint might do the trick. If the enemy refuses to react, then conditions have been created in which a surprise attack can be made with every prospect of an even greater success than Dieppe.

Once again air power has shown itself to be the dominant factor of modern war. Thousands of hours of offensive sweeps culminated when all the commands of the RAF, with the Allied air forces, covered and supported the great combined operations against Dieppe.

Remarkable Thing.

The remarkable thing about these operations is that they enabled the RAF to weaken the German air forces in the west to a much greater relative degree than the other arms could weaken the military or naval strength of the enemy. The RAF and Allied air forces probably destroyed or damaged one-third of the Luftwaffe's fighter strength in France and the Low Countries.

Nothing like so large a proportion of the other German forces were put out of action in the assault. The air arm, which was essentially an auxiliary, was thus almost fortuitously given the finest opportunity it has had during the past year, and it seized the chance with exuberant efficiency. The full result has yet to be seen.

The tremendous air battle which developed over the fierce land fighting was not planned as one of the principal objectives, but it looks like becoming one of the most important factors of the raid.

It was most satisfactory in that, for the first time for months, the enemy was forced to fight or be overwhelmed. In giving support above our land operations, our air forces gained local command of the air on the far side of the channel. In so doing they destroyed certainly 93 enemy aircraft, including 48 Focke-Wulf 190s and 29 Dornier 217s, losing in the process 98 machines and 68 pilots. But total enemy air losses undoubtedly far exceed the above "dead certainty" figures. Dieppe was sufficiently near for the fighter command to achieve the necessary density of air cover to give decisive results.

Results Magnificent.

The results, even were Germany well off in the air, would be magnificent. Our units were fighting at great practical disadvantage, 70 miles from the British coast, but in Germany's present straits of shortage of machines, the results may be far-reaching.

According to the closest estimates that can be made unofficially, the third air fleet of the German Luftwaffe operating in France, Belgium and Holland under Marshal Hugo Sperrle, had a few weeks ago a total first-line strength of three times this number. It had recently dispatched squadrons to the North Cape to operate with General Stumpff's fifth air fleet against the Allied convoys to Russia.

Sperrle's units in the west may have been slightly reinforced from Germany since then but he probably had not over 500 operational fighters and 250 first-line bombers on the eve of the Dieppe raid. The seriousness with which the enemy regards the west coast is shown by the fact that most of these 65 or so squadrons were composed of the latest types—Focke-Wulf 190 fighters and Dornier 217 and JU 88 bombers—and included both Richthofen and Schlageter Geschwader or fighter groups, crack units of their sort in the Luftwaffe.

Reserves

Immediate reserves have now probably brought up these units to something like their full strength, but there will be little left to cope with the high losses of the immediate future. Our own far better position is shown by the Kassel raid and the fact that nearly 500 fighters escorted bombers, including Americans, over four separate areas of France on the day following the raid on Dieppe. Now we may be able to press home our air superiority.

The military commander of the operations has described the air cooperation as faultless. It showed Allied air forces operating in the classic support tactics. Spitfires set up a high cover and concentrated on gaining and holding air superiority from 30,000 feet downwards. Hurricanes went in low, closely supporting the troops by ground-strafing enemy strong points. Mustangs provided the air reconnaissance element low-down. Bostons and Blenheims began by laying smokescreens, then gave close support in bombing A. A. guns and shore batteries, and, like the others, operated under immediate radio instructions from a headquarters ship. Farther back enemy reinforcements were harassed, and Boeing Flying Fortress bombers of the Eighth Air Force of the United States Army, with fighter escort, effectively bombed the Abbeville air base.

Fortress Bombers.

Fortress bombers have done particularly well in tuning-up sorties during the past week, flying by day on strongly escorted bombing attacks of a type to which they are ideally suited. Certainly, several tons of bombs, planted with daylight precision on immediately important objectives, are a most valuable contribution. For a serious invasion, considered as it should be as a continuous military operation, a much heavier daylight bombing offensive to isolate back areas would be necessary.

An interesting point about the Dieppe raid is that our single seater fighters were operating at almost the maximum range at which they could expect to gain and hold local air mastery. Yet the course of the action shows that if we had not possessed that mastery, the land and sea operations could not have been possible. Landing craft grouped motionless along the coast make an ideal bombing target, yet only the occasional Junker or Dornier penetrated the fighter screen to attack the ships. A continuous air cover was maintained over the whole area, each fighter being able to remain half an hour over the operations unless its ammunition was exhausted earlier.

Two Major Points.

Two major points arise. Can we do it again, and could they do it in Britain? The answer appears plain. So long as the Luftwaffe is heavily engaged in Russia, our air superiority in the west is such that from the air aspect we could repeat the operation tomorrow with chances of still greater success—so long as the approximate limit of 80 miles on the fighter range was not exceeded. A new blow might catch the enemy without adequate air cover, when the success would be great indeed.

At the present time the enemy could not hope to make a similar attack against us because he has not the air element with which to support it. That is the dominant factor. Even could he bring back many squadrons from the east, the evidence of the Dieppe raid is that our defenses have been built up to a point where they can defy attack and turn increasingly to the offensive themselves.

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Australia Seen Still in Peril Despite Gains

Japanese Counterattack On Solomons Was Expected.

By WARWICK FAIRFAX, Managing Director, Sydney Morning Herald.

For North American Newspaper Alliance.

SYDNEY, Aug. 31.—(By Cable)

The heavy Japanese counter-attack on the Solomons was fully expected since it was known some time earlier that powerful forces were moving down.

The results of the clash apparently are good. The Americans lost no time establishing a fighter base which has done excellent work. Flying Fortresses are also mentioned, but it cannot be taken as certain that they also are operating from the Solomons. They present a special problem owing to the long runway needed and are possibly using other Allied bases in the vicinity.

Even assuming, however, that we not only foiled this counter-attack but inflicted heavier losses than we received, the real test will be whether the enemy is still strong enough to maintain their vital lifeline from Truk to Rabaul without undue interruption or losses. A necessary preliminary to such an interruption is, one would think, an Allied occupation of Bougainville.

Threat Persists.

So long as the enemy maintains this line, they can still threaten Australia through New Guinea. Thus, part of the Japanese counterattack has been the occupation of a new and important locality on the Papuan mainland, Milne Bay at the southeastern tip. This, if successful, could lead to the capture of the island of Samarai close by where there is an airport. It could also lead to an advance on Port Moresby over reasonably passable country and the fall of Port Moresby would render an invasion of the Australian mainland a possibility despite the hold on the Solomons.

The Milne Bay landing was also anticipated. There were strong Allied land forces in the vicinity which are now in action and, if appalling weather had not obscured enemy movements and hindered our air interception, the landing might never have been accomplished.

There is no reason for pessimism on the Papuan front provided it is understood there is a strong Japanese determination not to relinquish the hope of further advances.

Element of Pathos.

An element of pathos is in the statement by the Australian administrator of Papua that the natives of Milne Bay are quiet and civilized and generally speak English. His implication is plain that the advent of Word War II to Milne Bay will do nothing to strengthen such admirable characteristics among his charges.

The reason for the larger proportion of kills achieved by our fighters in these northern areas lately has not been made clear. On the other hand, growing experience and the working out of better tactics have probably played a part.

While there is no suggestion that, even before the recent improvement, our loses over-all have been as heavy as the enemy's, nevertheless losses on both sides have been pretty considerable in view of the limited numbers engaged.

Time has been required for the overcoming of certain problems. America has no separate air force. She entered the war with, first, a fleet air arm which is an integral part of the Navy and shared the Navys advantages of a closer approximation to actual service conditions and full mobilization. The Army's own air units shared the disadvantages of armies in all democracies in peace time.

American Force.

The American Air Force in Australia consists only of Army units except for those which might accompany any naval task forces or warships that might be in these waters. It included, therefore, nothing corresponding to the British coastal command, trained specifically to navigation and reconnaissance over the sea or in attacking hostile shipping and warships from land bases. The training of the American Army Air Force had been for Army cooperation.

The Australian air force's assistance in this regard is limited by the smallness of its own resources and the fact that thousands of its own pilots are abroad under the empire air training scheme or serving various other fronts.

So. Africa Women Are Ration Crazy

Women in Johannesburg, South Africa, were denounced as ration-crazy because they responded to an appeal to buy less, made to them by E. J. Henderson, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, by raiding the stores. They saw in the request a hint that new shortages were near. Articles most prized by shoppers are shoes, toilet articles and haberdashery. Clerks in the shoe stores were unable to cope with the crush of shoppers. Some stores instituted rationing systems of their own, but this was ineffectual because the women hastened to shops that imposed no restrictions.

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CHENILLE BEDSPREAD PLANT—This plant of the Redwine & Strain Company, in Dalton, Ga., turns out chenille bedspreads which are nationally distributed through the company's office in New York, and sales offices in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Antonio, Minneapolis, and Pueblo, Col.

Congratulation From Editors And Publishers

Continued From Page 4.

live and exert a powerful influence for Americanism.

W. F. WILEY,
Publisher,
The Cincinnati Enquirer.

RALEIGH, N. C.

For three generations The Atlanta Constitution has been one of the south's cherished institutions—a voice calling in the seventies and eighties for the diversified industries upon which its progress and prosperity depended. It pioneered for what was called the New South, not a south forgetful of its debt to virtue and courage of the Old South which are imperishable. Rather a New South, incarnating those virtues while recognizing the call to the new day. Captain Evan Howell was the incarnation of the practical adaptation of industry and Henry Grady its eloquent voice that summoned the young generation to enterprise in new ways. It is not too much to say that even Howell and Henry Grady saw sooner than others that a new era called for blazing new trails.

In the early eighties I knew Captain Howell and Henry Grady and as a young journalist owe a lasting debt to their Constitution. For more than two score years I was a contemporary of Clark Howell Sr. as editor of dailies in the capitals of two southern states and as member of the national Democratic committee and as early members of the great Associated Press. And I am happy that my sons are co-workers in southern journalism of Clark Howell Jr. It is rare that three generations have directed the policy of a great newspaper which, as it has led in southern development, has shared in the prosperity of which it has done so much to promote.

Georgia, rich in the great statesmen it has given to the south and the country, has quite and truly made a valued contribution in the constructive and progressive policies of its truly great morning paper in the capital of the state to whose advance it has made a contribution beyond appraisement.

Associated with the Howells of three generations in the field of journalism and politics, I send greetings upon their anniversary and rejoice in the proud position of The Constitution of today and its continued and inspiring leadership of tomorrows. And may the tribe of Howells increase so that one of them may always be at the helm and, in the future, as in the past, it may continue to attract as members of its staff brilliant and patriotic journalists.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Editor.
The News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May I offer my heartiest congratulations on the sturdy old oak that the Howell family has so carefully brought to glorious strength in the important city of Atlanta in the past three-quarters of a century.

The "Constitution" is so much a journalistic institution that I recently used that name when I was talking about the "Atlantic Charter." It is a natural mistake, for both have the same fine Americanisms and hopeful outlook on life.

Long life and prosperity to the splendid newspaper you so ably edit.

EUGENE MEYER,
Editor and Publisher,
The Washington Post.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Seventy-five years is a long time either in the life of an individual or an institution. In both cases it requires stamina, vitality and courage. The Commercial Appeal salutes The Constitution on its anniversary, and congratulates you. The fact that the paper is in the hands of the third generation of Howells is a tribute which speaks for itself. Speaking for an institution which has passed the century mark, I might add that the first hundred years are the hardest.

JOHN H. SORRELLS,
Publisher,
The Commercial Appeal.

HARTFORD, CONN.

The Hartford Courant extends its warmest felicitations to The Atlanta Constitution on the 75th anniversary of its founding, although to this newspaper three-quarters of a century does not seem a particularly long time. Our daily edition, the direct descendant of a weekly established in 1764, is about to complete its one hundred and fifth year. In all this span of one hundred and seventy-eight years it has been our good fortune to maintain an unbroken record of publication, and it is good to see The Atlanta Constitution so well along on the road we have traversed.

The esteem in which we hold the newspaper that you so ably conduct is due in large part to the virility that, from Henry W. Grady's day to the present, has always characterized its editorial utterances. But aside from that, it is evident that The Constitution covers its news field in the best tradition of an independent newspaper that seeks to present the truth with entire disinterestedness.

The south, by and large, has an excellent press, and up here in New England we feel that this is in great measure due to the high standards so long maintained by The Atlanta Constitution.

M. S. SHERMAN,
Editor,
The Hartford Courant.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

In 1837, birth year of the Picayune, Webster coined his famous phrase: "One country, one Constitution." Thirty years later came the birth of Atlanta's Constitution, which today receives congratulations on its 75th anniversary, from home folks and neighbors in Georgia, the south and the nation in general.

Our own congratulations and good wishes on this occasion are based solidly on respect, appreciation and genuine liking for a relatively youthful contemporary which steadily has rendered constructive service and as consistently has maintained high journalistic standards over its 75-year span.

May Atlanta's Constitution, by continued deserving, live and prosper forever.

L. K. NICHOLSON,
President,
The Times-Picayune Publishing Company.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

More than once in American history the south and the west have found common cause in defense and promotion of a common interest. Out here in the middle of the west the Kansas City Star more than once has had occasion to note the valiant record of The Atlanta Constitution as the spokesman and champion of its region and of a broader Americanism. That record has been made under the distinguished leadership of the Howell family. The Star therefore extends to the present editor and publisher, Clark Howell, and to the entire staff, its heartiest congratulations and good wishes on this the 75th anniversary of The Constitution.

GEORGE E. LONGAU,
President,
The Kansas City Star.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

There are not many newspapers in the United States that can boast 75 years of continuous operation. The number published by a continuing organization for that length of time is rare, and, still rarer, is one being published by the third generation of the same family.

The Constitution is one of the great papers of the south and the nation. None has a greater heritage nor has done a greater job for its city and its section, over so long a period.

My heartiest congratulations to Major Howell and the staff. I know that they will continue not only to render the same character of service but to render greater service at every opportunity.

AMON CARTER,
President,
Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Two Teachers Added To Staff At Gammon

Theological Seminary Here To Open Fall Term September 22.

Two new faculty members will be on the staff of Gammon Theological Seminary when it starts the fall term September 22. They are Miss Mary DeBardeleben, who will be professor of religious education and head of the woman's department, and Professor A. W. Loos, special lecturer in Christian doctrine.

Miss DeBardeleben received her A. B. degree from the University of Alabama and Teachers' College of Columbia University. After receiving her M. A. degree from Peabody College, she did graduate study at Boston and Chicago Universities. She comes to Gammon from the School of Religion of the University of Oklahoma.

Professor Loos received his academic training at Carleton College and Andover Theological School, and received his Ph.D. from the University of Edinburgh, in Scotland. He has been professor of philosophy at Spelman College.

Members of faculty and staff for the coming year will be the same as last year except for these two additions.

President Willis J. King has just completed 10 years' service as president of the Seminary. He is receiving congratulations from many quarters for his leadership at the Seminary.

First chapel service this fall will be held September 23, at 11:30 a. m. and the get-acquainted social, to meet new students, will be held that evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Despite difficulty of procuring materials, a number of physical improvements have been made. Gammon Seminary begins its 60th year of classes with bright prospects for a successful year.

Clues Revealed About Benefits Of Vitamin E

Powerful Remedy Aid To Nerve and Muscle Ailments.

By G. B. LAL

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(INS)—New clues about the use of vitamin E as a powerful remedy for ailments of nerves and muscles, including infantile paralysis, were revealed here today.

Professor George A. Blakeslee, of the department of neurology at the New York Post Graduate Medical School here, discovered these clues through trial treatments with a synthetic pure vitamin E given to a number of patients.

The results were markedly beneficial. They offer new hope for the victims of hitherto baffling nervous and muscular disorders which handicap these persons in doing war and other kind of work, and even ordinary domestic duties.

Particularly significant was the clue that vitamin E feeding might aid in clearing up certain muscular weaknesses related to an attack of infantile paralysis in childhood.

Normal Food Factor

Vitamin E as a normal food factor is obtained from wheat germ and its oil, yellow of eggs, certain green leafy vegetables such as water cress. But a number of new investigations in America and Britain show that the ordinary daily diet of many people is lacking in the necessary amount of vitamin E.

Professor Blakeslee, however, used pure synthetic vitamin E in the form of "alpha-tocopherol acetate." He fed this material three times daily, each dose being 3 to 10 milligrams, or more, according to the severity of the disease. In every case marked improvement in muscular power and efficiency was obtained.

One woman patient, 45 years old, engaged in nursing work, developed weakness and numbness of fingers.

She could not hold a needle between the thumb and the forefinger. In childhood she had suffered from an attack of infantile paralysis. Her muscular disability might have been a revival of the after effects of childhood paralysis, however mild at the time.

Feeding her 10 milligrams thrice daily cleared up the disorder and weakness.

Child Treated.

The youngest patient to be treated was a child of 20 months, incapable of standing and even creeping on knees. The treatment enabled this child to stand and walk unaided.

Professor Blakeslee's detailed report, in the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases," just issued here by Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffee, urges medical scientists to continue researches with synthetic vitamin E treatments for various nervous and muscular ailments.

A basic study can be made by the method used by Professor Eben J. Carey, Marquette University, Milwaukee, scientist who has shown that when the muscles go into action they receive a chemical and electrical stimulation from the motor nerves. Whether or not vitamin E aids in the release of these chemical and electrical waves can be investigated by his methods.



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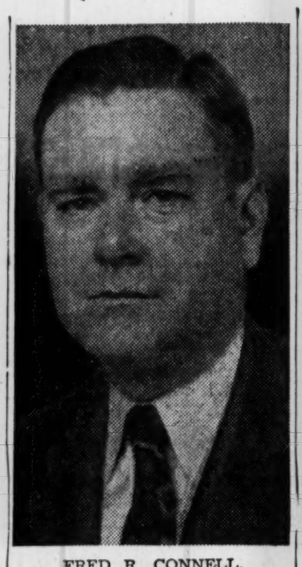


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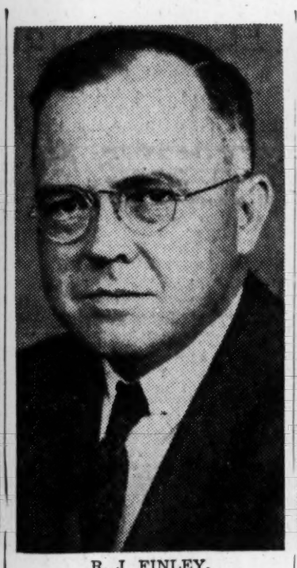
Executives and Heads of Departments of The Constitution



LAMAR Q. BALL,
Feature Editor.
Six years' service as reporter, city editor and Sunday and feature editor.



FRED R. CONNELL,
Mechanical Superintendent.
Seventeen years' service as the mechanical superintendent.



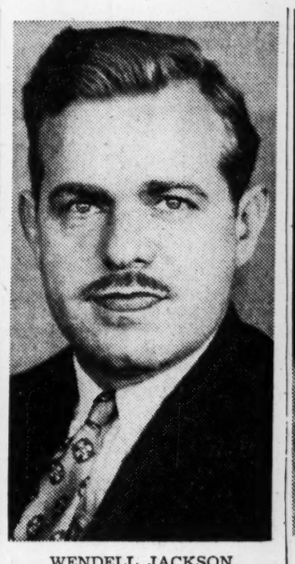
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Manager of Advertising Art and Service Department.
Three years' service as artist and manager of advertising art and service department.

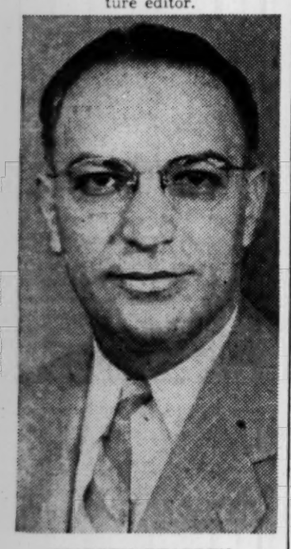


A. J. KAISER,
Secretary.
Eighteen years' service as bookkeeper, cashier and secretary.

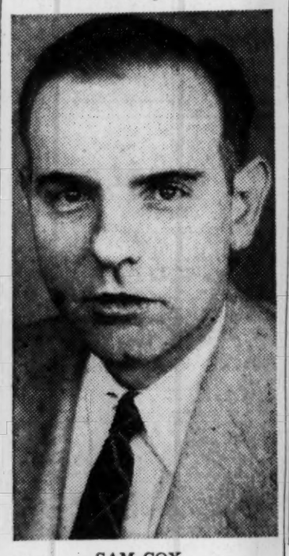


WILLIAM G. KEY,
City Editor.
Seven years' service as night city editor, news editor and city editor.

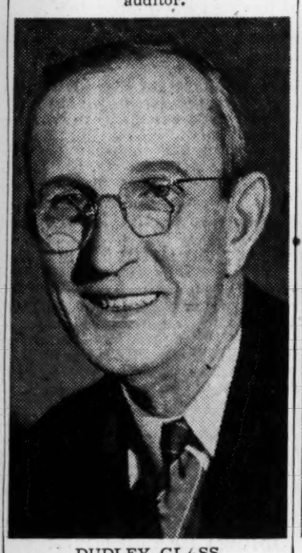
Continued on Next Page.



WARREN BEARDEN,
Manager, Industrial Review,
Four years' service as manager of industrial review.



SAM COX,
News Editor.
Sixteen years' service as office boy, sports writer, assistant to the city editor, copy reader, telegraph editor and news editor.



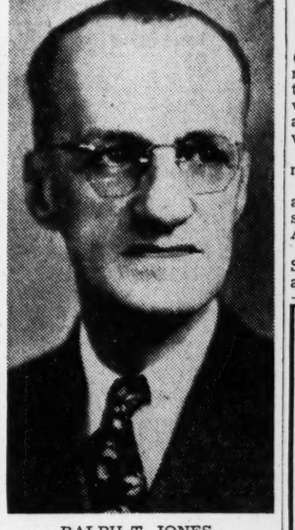
DUDLEY GLASS,
Columnist.
Two years service as columnist.



MISS ANNIE LOU HARDY,
Society Editor.
Fifteen years' service as assistant and society editor.



J. A. HUBBARD,
Building Superintendent.
Sixteen years' service as building superintendent.



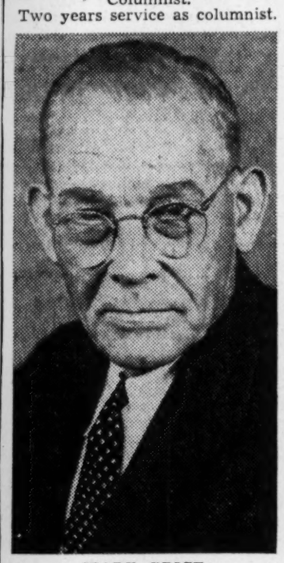
RALPH T. JONES,
Associate Editor.
Thirty years' service as reporter, state news editor, city editor, assistant managing editor, Sunday editor, feature editor and associate editor.



W. H. CALHOUN,
Foreman of the Mailing Room.
Twenty-one years' service as a mailer, assistant foreman and foreman.



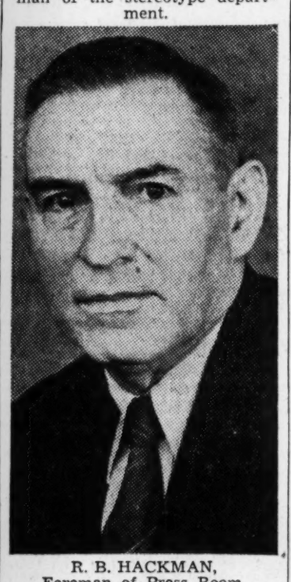
W. FRANK EUBANKS,
Cashier.
Six years' service as assistant cashier and cashier.



WADE GRICE,
Foreman of the Stereotype Department.
Eighteen years' service as foreman of the stereotype department.



C. J. HOLLERAN,
Assistant to the Editor and Publisher.
Twenty-six years' service as artist, cartoonist, advertising solicitor, manager of advertising service department, assistant managing editor, promotion manager, circulation director, production manager and assistant to the editor and publisher.



R. B. HACKMAN,
Foreman of Press Room.
Forty years' service as press worker and foreman press room.

Veteran Donates Medals For American Bullets

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(INS)—Joe Rametti, 53, a coal miner of Somerset, Col., has sent the War Department two Italian war medals awarded him for valor at Tripoli in the Italo-Turkish war of 1911-12.

With the medals came a brief note concluding:

"I have no further use for them and would request that you use same for bullets to send to the Axis."

Rametti came to the United States from Italy 29 years ago and became an American citizen.

Mercer Confers Degree On Alabama Minister

MACON, Ga., Aug. 31.—(AP)—The Rev. James R. Edwards, pastor of the First Baptist church, of Auburn, Ala., received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity at summer school graduation exercises of Mercer University here last night. He preached the baccalaureate sermon at morning services.

Formerly pastor of a Birmingham church, Dr. Edwards is widely known as a denominational leader in Alabama and the south. He has been pastor of the Auburn church many years.

BRENAU LOOKS AHEAD

Offers New Courses in . . .

1. Commercial Department (including full secretarial course)
2. Technical Science Training for War Emergency
3. Home Science, Nutrition, Household Management
4. Physical Fitness and Recreational Directing

In connection with these defense courses, Brenau announces special opportunities for married women whose husbands are in the service. A special army scholarship is offered to those interested in such courses. Call Professor John T. Miller at Henry Grady Hotel, Jackson 4221—for further information, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Brenau College - Gainesville, Ga.

RIPE PEANUTS.

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 31.—Peanuts are ready for harvest when most pods are filled and when the inside of hulls turn dark and veins show, the Extension Service reports.

Two Rooms Are Added To Wacona High School

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

WAYCROSS, Ga., Aug. 31—Two new schoolrooms have been added to the modern Wacona High school building, three miles northwest of Waycross, several additions having been required in recent years to take care of the expanding student body at Wacona, one of the largest rural high schools in Georgia.

C. O. Wommack is superintendent of the school, returning for his second year.

DR. E. G GRIFFIN
Dr. I. G. Lockett
DENTISTS
Hours: 8 to 6, Sunday 9 to 1
113½ Alabama St. WA. 1612

Two Important Things To Do When You Move



FUMIGATE EXTERMINATE

Be free of all pests when you move this fall. You can be certain of moving into a pest-free, germ-free home if you call on Orkin to insure the condition of your home and to be sure that your own furniture has not picked up any vermin in its last abode.

GUARANTEED RESULTS
For FREE Estimate
CALL WA. 1050
315 PEACHTREE, N. E.

CREATORS OF SANITATION — ORKIN EXTERMINATING COMPANY INC.

DON'T TOLERATE—SANITATE

You Shy on Sugar? This Will Fill You Up

Here's a way to beat the sugar ration which is both easy and honest.

It is said to have originated in southern Texas, where people drink iced tea by the quart and need far more sugar than Uncle Sam allows.

The secret is a bottle of tiny pills of saccharin, which can be bought at any drug store. The common size of a quarter-grain is about twice the size of a pin head, but it has the sweetening quality of a whole cube of sugar.

A derivative of coal tar, saccharin is 300 to 550 times as sweet as cane sugar. It has no food value, however.

Army Uses Substitutes For Critical Materials

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(INS)—The Army expects to save more than 62,000,000 pounds of tin and aluminum during 1942 and 1943 through conservation techniques developed by the Army Ordnance Department, according to the War Department.

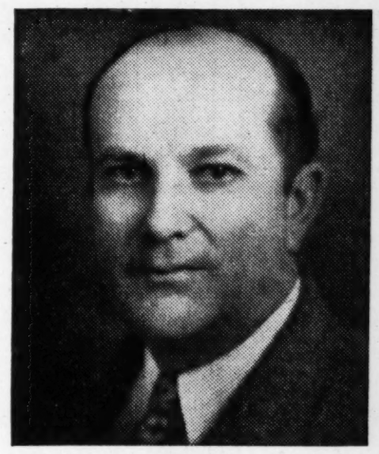
At no time will the use of substitute materials reduce the efficiency of the ordnance item affected. Rather, it has been discovered in many cases that tin and aluminum substitutes have increased the efficiency of the items in question.



Eases the Pain — Soothes the Nerves

The quick-acting ingredients in the "BC" formula ease headaches promptly and gently soothe nerves upset by the pain. Also relieves neuralgia, muscular aches and functional periodic pains. 10c and 25c sizes. Use only as directed. Consult a physician when pains persist.

HOMER C. PARKER
for
COMPTROLLER GENERAL





HOMER C. PARKER served with distinction in World War I, volunteering at the outbreak of hostilities. He was commissioned a captain, rose to the rank of major, served overseas and remained on duty in Washington in a responsible position for several years after the war.

Your present Comptroller General is well-equipped by training and experience, for the office he holds. He was at the head of the state's military organization for four years; he served almost four years as congressman from the First District of Georgia; he filled out an unexpired term, in 1936, as Comptroller General.

His home-town Chamber of Commerce, in Statesboro, in endorsing him for office, said:

"Because of his personal life and character, which are without blemish, and the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him, and because of his experience in this particular office and his wide and varied experience in other positions of responsibility, and his ability and fitness so amply proven, we earnestly invite the people of Georgia to elect him as our Comptroller General."

EVIDENCE!

An excerpt from the State Auditor's Report of the examination of the Comptroller General's office for the year ending June 30, 1941:

"OPERATING COSTS

The operating costs of the Comptroller General's office were $71,207.10 as compared with $67,840.21 in 1940 and $69,718.89 in 1939.

The cost of $71,207.10 in the year under review was divided:

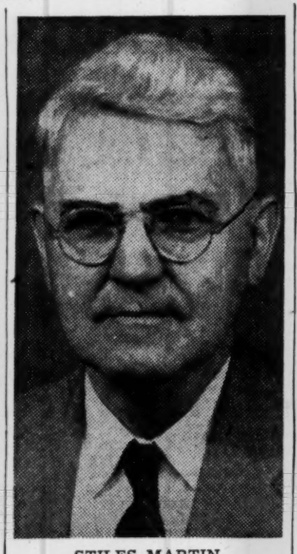
$44,228.64 for the first 6½ months (under the administration of Comptroller Musgrove) or at the average rate of $6,800.00 per month and $26,978.46 of the operating cost was for the last 5½ months (under the administration of Comptroller Parker) or at the average rate of $4,900.00 per month. While the operating costs on the basis of the first 6½ months of the year would be $81,600.00 per annum, the operating costs at the rate for the last 5½ months of the year will be $58,800.00 per annum, thus reflecting a substantial reduction in operating costs for this office as compared with the previous years."

The latest audit of the Comptroller General's office, which will be published in October, will show a further decrease in operating cost of more than $5,000.00.

Your Support Will Be Appreciated



GEORGE KREEGER,
Manager of Theater Service Company.
Eight years' service as truck driver, office manager and manager of the Theater Service Company.



STILES MARTIN,
State News Editor.
Eight years' service as state news editor.



CAROL PORTER,
National Advertising Manager.
Five years' service as advertising solicitor and national advertising manager.



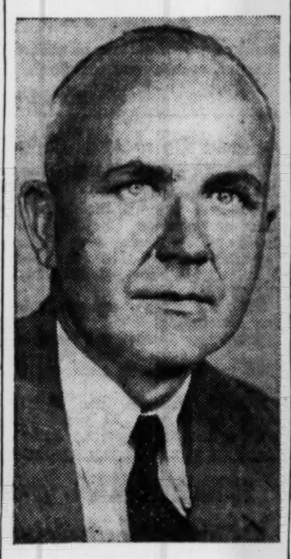
MRS. RIX STAFFORD,
Club Editor.
Twenty-three years' service as parent-teacher editor, society editor and editor of the official Georgia Federation of Women's Club news.



PAUL WARWICK,
Promotion Manager.
Seven years' service as reporter, feature writer, sports editor and promotion manager.



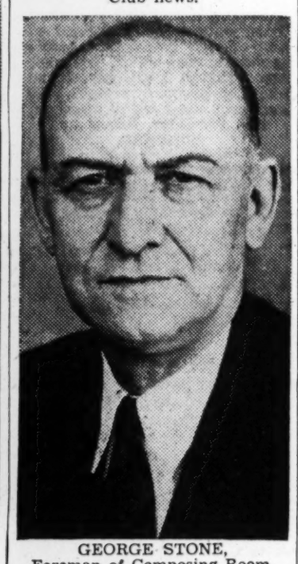
HORACE F. McCONNELL,
State Circulation Manager.
Twenty-one years' service as assistant city circulation manager and state circulation manager.



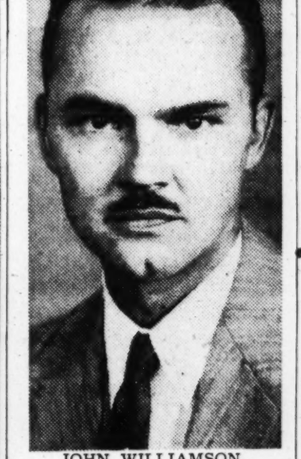
H. G. MILLER,
Circulation Manager.
Seventeen years' service as country circulation manager and circulation manager.



ROBY ROBINSON,
Local Advertising Manager.
Nine years' service as national advertising manager, board of directors and local advertising manager.



GEORGE STONE,
Foreman of Composing Room.
Eleven years' service as foreman of composing room.



JOHN WILLIAMSON,
News Art Director.
Three years' service as artist and head of news art department.



JOHN S. McDONALD,
Manager of Southern Engraving Company.
Twenty-two years' service as assistant manager, salesman, engraver and manager of Southern Engraving Company.



G. L. MOORE,
City Circulation Manager.
Nine years' service as carrier, office manager, assistant to circulation manager and city circulation manager.



KENNETH ROGERS,
Manager of Photographic Department.
Nineteen years' service as photographer and manager of photographic department.



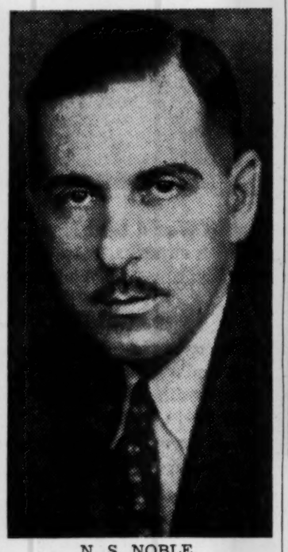
H. H. TROTTI,
Vice President, Business Manager and Treasurer.
Thirty-two years' service as assistant cashier, cashier an vice president, business manager and treasurer.



W. C. WYNNE,
Superintendent of Transportation.
Eighteen years' service as superintendent of transportation.



RALPH McGILL,
Executive Editor.
Fourteen years' service as assistant sports editor, sports editor and executive editor.



N. S. NOBLE,
Managing Editor.
Fifteen years' service as city editor and managing editor.



MRS. WINIFRED ROTHERMEL,
"Sally Saver."
Four years' service as food editor.



JACK TROY,
Sports Editor.
Fourteen years' service as assistant sports editor and sports editor.

NORTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL
341 PONCE DE LEON, N. E. VE. 7233
SENIOR AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
BOARDING DEPARTMENT FOR GIRLS.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
Member Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
Emphasis on Character Training and Rounded Development.
SENIOR HIGH OPENS SEPTEMBER 8th.
LOWER SCHOOL OPENS SEPTEMBER 15th.
OFFICE OPEN DAILY FOR ENROLLMENT 9 TO 1.
THYRZA S. ASKEW, Principal.

Army Seeks Buyers for 1,000 Acres of Barley

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(INS)—The Army Engineers have a fine stand of 1,000 acres of barley at Fort Ord, Cal., but no way of harvesting it. Accordingly, the post engineer has recommended to the post quartermaster that he sell the standing grain to the highest bidder. The barley was grown to check soil erosion, a post responsibility of the engineers.

BUMPS (externally caused) (Blackheads) CHECK ITCHING—BURNING the antiseptic—stimulating way with famous Black and White Ointment. Promotes healing. Use only as directed. Cleanse with Black and White Skin Soap. BLACK AND WHITE OINTMENT AND SOAP

Three Deen Meetings Held in Bacon County

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

ALMA, Ga., Aug. 31.—Rallying around Braswell Deen, candidate for congress, Bacon county citizens held three meetings the past week and laid plans for Deen's campaign in this section.

A large gathering of Bacon county people met at the courthouse Monday night in Deen's behalf; a second rally was held Wednesday night and still a third big gathering assembled at the Alma hotel Friday night.

Interest in the Deen candidacy for congress overshadows even the governor's race in Bacon county. Dr. W. W. Sharpe is chairman of the Bacon county Deen club; Stanley Smith is vice chairman; D. L. Altman is treasurer and Carl Broome is publicity chairman.

L. P. Maggioni Sea Food Firm Employes2,500

Company One of Largest in U. S.; Operates 137 Vessels.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 31.—(Special)—Products from Georgia's soil and from Georgia's coast have been distributed throughout the entire nation for seven decades by the ingenuity and expansion of L. P. Maggioni & Co., of this city.

Founded in 1870 by the pioneer whose name still marks the firm, this concern has passed down through succeeding generations and now ranks as one of the largest seafood and canning firms in America.

The founder of the concern, father of J. O. Maggioni, current president, made fishing and seafood resources his main interest, but the scope of the Maggioni Company has spread considerably since his day.

From the small enterprise of L. P. Maggioni, started in 1870, the business has now grown to the point where the firm operates 137 vessels, a full complement of dredging and pile-driving equipment, employs 2,500 people, works 11 plants and is known as the largest shipper of cove oysters on the North American continent.

Progress of the business has extended beyond seafood until now south Georgia farmers find it a ready market for their produce, as its canning facilities have been broadened to include stringless beans, tomatoes, okra, field peas, turnip greens, Irish potatoes, asparagus and pork.

Mr. Maggioni, the present president of the firm, and J. S. Cafiero, who heads the canning division, are well known and highly respected citizens of Savannah.

PARROT, AGED 138, DIES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—"Cocky," oldest inhabitant of the London Zoo parrot house, died at the age of 138.

Reynolds Firm Maying Hobby Of Conservatio

State Must Get All It Can Out of Sources, Leader Says.

ALBANY, Ga., Aug. 31.—(Special)—One leader among Georgia's conservationists who practices what he preaches is Gordon Reynolds, head of Reynolds Brothers Lumber Company, local concern which for a quarter of a century has been supplying Georgia pine and hardwood to the world.

Mr. Reynolds, who makes a hobby of conservation, says that all that Georgia needs for future progress is to make the best possible use of her natural resources.

In confirmation of his own statement, Mr. Reynolds devotes his 30,000 acres of timber land to the raising of fine cattle, exacting from his preserves the last ounce of resourceful material.

"There is only one trouble with Georgia, if any at all," says Mr. Reynolds," and that is that our state does not get all the good out of our resources which are there. Our timber lands, for instance, are not purely timber lands. The ground under the trees is fine for grazing cattle. Our fine herds of beef and dairy cattle—thousands of them—are all the testimony needed to that fact.

"Our timber lands, also, are not being depleted as are so many acres in the southeast. We are replanting and resoiling wherever we use timber."

Mr. Reynolds' timber reserves, according to authorities, are still full of lumber for years to come.

Bungling Bombardiers Wear Miniature Bombs

MIDLAND ARMY FLYING SCHOOL, Tex., Aug. 31.—(AP)—If you meet a young man wearing a bomb around his neck at this bombardier college, don't be surprised. He's the "Dud of the Day," and the baby blue miniature bomb he wears is the bombadier cadet's equivalent of sackcloth and ashes, presented to the cadet guilty of the day's outstanding bombing bungle.

Each "Dud of the Day" wears his decoration 24 hours, then awards it to a new "winner."

Dobbin in Comeback At Many Army Camps

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(INS)—Ol' Dobbin's comeback as a result of the rubber shortage took a new spurt recently with the announcement by the War Department that it is replacing more than 1,500 administrative motor vehicles with animal-drawn vehicles at Army posts, camps and stations throughout the country.

"Herd up" that used stove, heater, fur coat, radio, gun, etc., and "corral" cash by advertising them in the Want Ads of The Constitution.

To Amuse Us Today

Downtown Theaters

CAPITOL—"Pardon My Sarong," with Abbott and Costello, Virginia Bruce, etc., at 12:01, 1:56, 3:51, 5:46, 7:41 and 9:36.

FOX—"Eagle Squadron," with Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore, etc., at 1:00, 3:08, 5:16, 7:24 and 9:32. Cartoon, "Play Baseball."

LOEW'S GRAND—"Somewhere I'll Find You," with Clark Gable and Lana Turner, etc., at 11:00, 1:14, 3:28, 5:42, 7:56 and 10:00. News and shorts.

RIALTO—"Pacific Rendezvous," with Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers, etc., at 11:00, 1:09, 3:18, 5:27, 7:36 and 9:45. News and short subjects.

ROXY—"The Pied Piper," with Monty Wooley, Rody McDowell, Ann Baxter, etc., at 11:51, 1:41, 3:41, 5:41, 7:41 and 9:41. News and short subjects.

RHODES—"Mrs. Miniver," with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon, at 2:00, 4:28, 6:56, 9:30. Shorts, "Bowling Alley Cat."

CAMEO—"Silver Bullets" and "Let's Get Tough."

CENTER—"Yokel Boy," and "Mister V."

Night Spots

ANSLEY HOTEL—Rainbow Roof—Baron Elliott and his famous Stardust Melodies orchestra.

HENRY GRADY—Paradise Room—Eddie Camden and his orchestra. Three shows nightly from 7:30 until midnight, featuring Rex Owen, mimic, and his phonograph.

BILTMORE HOTEL—Embassy Boys playing nightly on the terrace.

Neighborhood Theaters

ALPHA — "Westbound Stage," and "Freckles Comes Home."

AMERICAN—"Bullet Scars," with Regis Toomey.

AVONDALE—"Larceny, Inc.," and "Private Nurse."

BANKHEAD—"Harvard Here I Come," with Maxie Rosenbloom.

BROOKHAVEN — "Escape From Hong Kong," with Leo Carrillo.

BUCKHEAD — "Close Call for Ellery Queen," with William Gargan.

COLLEGE PARK—"Courtship of Andy Hardy," with Mickey Rooney.

DECATUR—"The Little Foxes," with Bette Davis.

DEKALB — "Saboteur," with Priscilla Lane.

EAST POINT—"Song of the Islands," with Betty Grable.

EMORY—"Shores of Tripoli" with John Payne.

EMPIRE—"Miss Polly," and "Body Disappears."

EUCLID—"Tortilla Flat," with Spencer Tracy.

FAIRFAX—"My Gas Sal," with Rita Hayworth.

FAIRVIEW—"Juke Box Jenny," with Harriet Hilliard.

FULTON—"The Fleet's In," with Dorothy Lamour.

GARDEN HILLS—"Swing It Soldier," with Ken Murray.

GROVE—"Girl From Alaska," with Jean Parker.

HILAN—"Cadets on Parade," and "Murder in the Big House."

KIRKWOOD — "Larceny, Inc.," and "Sweethearts of Campus."

LITTLE 5 POINTS—"The Little Foxes," with Bette Davis.

PALACE—"Two Yanks in Trinidad," and "The Male Animal."

PEACHTREE — "What's Cookin'," with Andrews Sisters.

PLAZA — "Ship Ahoy," with Eleanor Powell.

PONCE DE LEON—"Adventures of Martin Eden," and "Marry Boss' Daughter."

RUSSELL—"Call a Messenger" with Dead End Kids.

SYLVAN—"Gallant Sons," with Jackie Cooper.

TECHWOOD—"Miss Annie Rooney," with Shirley Temple.

TEMPLE—"Man At Large," with Marjorie Weaver.

Colored Theaters

81—"Helzapoppin'," with Olsen and Johnson, and "Perils of Nyoka."

ASHBY—"Wild Bill Hickock" and "Perils of Nyoka."

HARLEM—"Texas" and "Perils of Nyoka."

LINCOLN—"Hard Guy" and "Billy the Kid in Santa Fe."

ROYAL—"The Great Dictator," with Charlie Chaplin.

STRAND — "Pals of the Pecos" and "Green Archer."

Swiss Improve Railways With Electric Power

Completion of electrification is among the projects included in a 10-year Swiss program for railroad improvements, it is announced by the board of federal railways in Bern, Switzerland. Double-tracking, elimination of many grade crossings and enlargement of some stations also are included in the $176,320,000 program which has just been formulated after exhaustive studies by the board.

RHODES Air-Conditioned Greer Garson • Walton Pidgeon MRS. MINIVER

PLAYING TONIGHT AT 8:30 "THE DRUNKARD" BARN THEATRE, 849 CLIFTON RD. NEAR PONCE DE LEON—ADM. 30c

PLAZA NOW PLAYING "SHIP AHOY" With Eleanor Powell & Red Skelton

DeKalb ... Decatur TODAY "THE SABOTEUR" With Priscilla Lane and Robert Cumming

RIALTO NOW PLAYING "PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS" LEE BOWMAN JEAN ROGERS

ATLANTA BILTMORE The EMBASSY BOYS Playing Nightly on the TERRACE No Cover Charge

Out of a shipment of 14 bales of cotton shipped to Liverpool in 1784, eight were seized as being improperly entered on the ground that such a great quantity of cotton could not have been produced in the United States.

WAR BONDS WHILE YOU WAIT
THIS THEATRE IS NOW AN OFFICIAL ISSUING AGENCY

Cal LOEW'S 2nd Week
Clark GABLE • Lana TURNER
"SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU"
with Robert STERLING
THURSDAY - "PANAMA HATTIE" RED SKELTON ANN SOTHERN

FOX NOW
'EAGLE SQUADRON'
With ROBT. STACK, DIANA BARRYMORE
PLUS—GOOFY CARTOON
STARTING FRIDAY
BING CROSBY FRED ASTAIRE
IN "HOLIDAY INN"

ROXY HELD OVER!
"THE PIED PIPER"
WITH MONTY WOOLLEY ANN BAXTER
STARTS FRIDAY
"INVISIBLE AGENT"

AIR CONDITIONED CAPITOL HELD OVER!
ABBOTT and COSTELLO IN "PARDON MY SARONG"

Never people so real...so fascinating...so lovable!
Cary Grant • Arthur Jean AND Ronald Colman
The Talk of the Town
with EDGAR BUCHANAN
Screen play by IRWIN SHAW and SIDNEY BUCHMAN
A GEORGE STEVENS PRODUCTION
(he gave you 'Woman of the Year' and 'Penny Serenade')
A COLUMBIA PICTURE
RIALTO STARTS THURSDAY

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Government Publications Edition Bindings Plastic Bindings

PRESERVE YOUR COPY OF THIS HISTORICAL EDITION

Inasmuch as copies of The Atlanta Constitution's 75th Anniversary Edition will be irreplaceable and are destined to become more valuable through the years because of its historical contents, we urge you to let us bind your copy which will preserve it for many years to come. Our cost for this service is most reasonable.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY BINDERY CO.

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BRANCH PLANTS ★ **CLEVELAND** ★ **INDIANAPOLIS** ★ **WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

Young Scientist Predicts 'Death' Of Milky Way

New Theory Says 'Relaxation' Will Be Responsible.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(INS)—The mighty Milky Way system, consisting of 100,000,000,000 stars including the sun, will die "by relaxation" in the year 9,997,000,000,000 A. D., according to an exciting new astronomical theory revealed today.

Professor S. Chandrasekhar, astrophysicist of the University of Chicago's Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis., a young scientist from India who has won world recognition, has worked out the new theory and just published it under the title of "Principles of Stellar Dynamics."

The theory gives the basic laws of the development of the stars, and thus relates the epic story of their "birth and growth," and predicts the death of the Milky Way.

Span of Years.

Our sun, with its solar family of planets, the earth, Mars, Venus and the rest, is an ordinary member of this system which contains a hundred million other suns, and myriads of planets.

If the span of one billion years were shortened into one year, then the Milky Way system is three years old now, the earth two years, the human race about two hours old, and the Christian era less than one minute long.

Professor Chandrasekhar's researches point back to some 3,000,000,000,000 years ago, when the stars were just being formed. Before that all the cosmic material was packed together. This cosmic lump was so hot that its temperatures were 10 to 14 billion degrees or more, Fahrenheit scale. The material was so compact that the size of a sugar cube weighed 500,000,000 tons.

"Stars Developed."

Thus were the various atoms formed, and out of the atoms the stars were developed. The stars have been whirling and rotating, but all the time their original energy is being lost. The feverish activity of early life is giving way to "relaxation."

In the scientific sense, this "relaxation" means that the stars of a particular stellar group all begin to move with the same speed. There is established a state of balance, uniformity, in their motions. However, when this happens the stars begin to run out of the system. The pull of the other stars cannot keep a particular star in the system.

A star must travel 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles before it is pulled out of its path sufficiently. The Milky Way system "relaxes" in a very long time. In the long run the gravitational pull of the whole system upon each star causes the end of the system, which will occur in about 9,997 billion years from now, the scientists's theory indicates.

v

Joseph Marie Jacquard, French silk weaver, invented a loom in 1801 which revolutionized the weaving industry.



It means "Frequent Bus Inspection." It means that we know all the time what goes on in our Coaches. It means the closest kind of check on the mechanical condition of each Coach, and the kind of service the Driver is rendering the public on his route.

An impartial, outside organization supplies men and women who ride our Coaches regularly. Even the Suburban Lines management does not know who they are or what they look like. Nobody in Suburban knows which Coaches they are riding until they send in their daily reports.

We are proud that those reports so uniformly speak of courtesy and skillful driving on the part of the men, cleanliness and on-time operation of the Coaches. We pay that outside agency to be tough and to report the facts. They would be no good to us if they glossed over poor service.

Our private "F. B. I." keeps all of us on our toes, and sustains the high level of Suburban Lines service.

SUBURBAN LINES

War Workers Housed In Newly Built Units

Building units to accommodate from 30 to 1,000 unmarried workers will be constructed near British war industries to relieve overtaxed transportation systems, plans announced in London disclose. Standard construction plans will be used to conserve labor and materials and enable early completion of a large number of these units, it was stated.

v

Burmese Flee Hunger Among Jap Invaders

Enemy Unable To Provide Supplies; Rob Villages of Food.

By DOUGLAS WILKIE.

ON THE BURMA FRONT, Aug. 31.—(NANA) — (By Wireless)—Thousands of refugees from the Burma hills are still streaming through the British lines seeking from the British the food and security the Japanese are unable to provide.

I watched this pitiful procession crossing the frontier. Unlike previous Indian and Anglo-Indian refugees from Burma cities, these are Burmans, mostly Maugh tribesmen from the Akyab area. They are nearly all women, children and old men. Most of their fighting men perished as victims of their own bloodlust to which they reverted atavistically during the breakdown of authority following the British withdrawals.

About 10,000 bereaved, semi-starved survivors reached safety by wading through swamps, flooded rivers and quicksands. Another 1,000 died of exhaustion and exposure and disease before reaching the first food dump laid down by the British along the route to India.

Rice Dumps.

Japanese supply problems are so acute in the Akyab area that they've emptied the surrounding villages of food. The British have hastened to succor fugitives who already have been punished heavily for their misdeeds. Rice dumps are arranged in 13-mile stages. Cholera innoculations are given while, inside the Indian border, clean, airy camps have been built until the refugees can be settled in new areas.

Japanese patrols penetrating the villages last month retreated in the face of a cold reception plus reports the British were approaching. They have not returned.

In the wild jungle tract here along the Burma frontier where the traveler moves precariously by small river craft nosing mud-banks between dark jungle walls lives the only white woman for a hundred miles. She is Sister Gladys Cann, Birminghamite, who supervises one of the world's loneliest hospitals conducted by the Baptist mission for hill tribesmen.

When the Japanese looked as if they were intending to push on to India last May, the hospital with its 90 beds, dispensary and leper colony was stranded in No Man's Land. White women throughout the district were evacuated. Twenty-five native nurses also left, but Sister Cann stayed on. To her and Dr. James William Bottoms, from the South End, British prestige was not merely a matter of guns and troops, but of keeping the faith with pain-racked natives who had come from distant villages to seek the white man's medicine.

Cured Own Malaria.

When Dr. Bottoms was temporarily called away, Sister Cann held the fort. She disciplined the remaining male nurses, cured herself of malarial fever and moved her bed into the hospital when bandits tried to burgle her private bungalow. She was undismayed by rumors of Japanese patrols advancing along the adjacent valley.

Now British guns and troops have returned. Sister Cann has occasional visits from patrol boats, also from a tea planter four miles away who is the nearest white neighbor.

"I'm too busy to be lonely," she replied to the obvious question. "I used to listen to the radio, but the battery ran out long ago."

When we met the next morning, the lepers were busy in a mulberry grove they've planted to provide silk for a weaving school. Sister Cann was already up in the dawn light taking lessons from a native teacher in another local dialect before touring her wards. Rabbits which she breeds for the table to supplement the scanty local supplies of rice and vegetables scuttled across the lawn.

British prestige is holding up in many ways along the frayed, fretful borders of the eastern empire.



Women Assist Ford Turn Out U.S. Bombers

Fair Sex To Comprise 25 Per Cent of Employment.

By JOAN GARDNER.
For North American Newspaper Alliance.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—In the new Ford bomber plant near Detroit, which is gearing itself to produce bombers in greater quantities than has ever been done anywhere before, women are taking their place side by side with men, doing the job before them with no handicaps allowed.

Already women have trained for this new responsibility. Like the men on the same job, they are learning from Ford engineers how to do the job better and faster.

In the foreground is the school, where new employes will be taught the methods of this plant. So far 19,000 have been trained. When working at capacity, between 80,000 and 100,000 people will be employed.

40,000 Parts.

A modern bomber is composed of more than 40,000 individual parts and requires 360,000 rivets. Among the operations that fit all these parts into the whole, women today are working at these jobs: riveting, torch and spot welding, assembling, inspecting, upholstering, sewing, blueprint reading, machine operating, staffing the blueprint cribs, doing office work and fitting the plexi-glass into molds and shaping it. (This synthetic glass is used in the nose of the ship.)

These are but a few of the places where women have shown unusual aptitudes. As stated by Roscoe Smith, director of the plant: "The girls are doing a nice job. They show great interest in their jobs, and we have already proved to ourselves that they can be used successfully. Eventually, at least 25 per cent of the people to be employed here will be women. They will work on the morning and afternoon shifts, but not on the swing shift after midnight.

Mature Women Preferred.

"They will work under foremen," he continued, "just as any man does, and they will keep the same hours as the men. During their training period, they will work six hours and go to school two. This schedule is required for two or three weeks, depending upon the individual.

"We are not insistent that the girls we employ be young. In fact, we like the mature woman, specially the woman with family responsibilities. We have already found the young girls very apt, but we also feel they need the stabilizing influence of maturity around them."

Previous factory experience is not required at the Willow Run plant. According to Mr. Smith, the engineers often find it easier to train an inexperienced worker. Many of the women now employed in the plant have college backgrounds. Some have been teachers and others white collar workers, though they are given no special consideration because of this training. Very helpful to the worker coming into the plant is a sound knowledge of mathematics.

About $57.50 a Week.

The rate of pay differs according to the job, but the average rate for riveters and those on the assembly line is from $1.10 to $1.15 an hour, with time and a half for Saturday mornings. This means about $57.50 a week. The company uses the check-off system and union dues are taken out of a girl's salary the same as is done for the men.

Within the plant the girls are not put to work at points where lifting of any kind is required, or at heavy machines where employment hazards are greatest. They are given the lighter work and on the job wear a loose fitting denim slack and shirt, which is sold to them by the company at cost.

There are modern locker rooms with showers where the girls can change clothes before leaving the plant. Usually they bring their lunches with them and in the lunch period sit in little groups together—there is little inclination to mix with the men, even though the girls are in the minority.

Mass Production.

While details about the construction of today's bombers are strict military secrets, the method used in this plant to turn them out faster is the well-known story of the Ford system of mass production.

Previously a bomber was built like a house, section upon section, metal strip upon metal strip. The Ford engineers, seeking a way to speed the work and to adapt the construction to the assembly-line system, cut the plane into sections. Now at this plant, each section is finished complete with fittings before it goes to the final "mating" point, where each section is fitted into place. It is this trick which makes possble the staggering goal of "a bomber an hour."

How much this new system means is illustrated by the intricate tubing and wiring that must go into the interior of the plane. Formerly the hull was built and then the interior fittings were put into place. Under the Ford plan, the fittings are put into place when the interior parts are still exposed, thus making unnecessary the difficulties of working inside the quarters of the ship.

v

WOULD SAVE POCKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Americans whose pockets sag and wear out under the weight of these huge English pennies—about as big as a United States half dollar—were glad to hear about this one.

A member of Commons has asked the chancellor of the exchequer to consider a proposal to "transfer a large tonnage of copper from the existing coinage to munitions" by issuing a new penny one-tenth the size of the present one.

TUESDAY'S LOCAL PROGRAMS

These programs are given in **ATLANTA TIME**

and are subject to change by the stations or networks without notice.

MORNING.

WGST 920	WSB 750	WAGA 1480	WATL 1400
5:45 Silent	Dixie Farm Hour	Silent	Silent
6:00 Sundial	Dixie Farm Hour	News; Farm	News; M'ning Man
6:10 CONSTITUTION	Dixie Farm Hour	Farm Facts	Morning Man
6:15 Sundial	Dixie Farm Hour	Farm Facts	Morning Man
6:30 Sundial	Barnyd. Jamboree	Yawn Patrol	Morning Man
6:45 Sunshine Boys	Merry-Go-Round	Yawn Patrol	Morning Man
7:00 News	Merry-Go-Round	Smithgall Edits	News; M'ning Man
7:15 Sundial	Merry-Go-Round	Charlie Smithgall	Morning Man
7:30 Sundial	Merry-Go-Round	Charlie Smithgall	Salute
7:45 News; Sundial	News	Charlie Smithgall	Salute
8:00 News of World (C)	Merry-Go-Round	Beatty News (B)	News; M'ning Man
8:10 News of World (C)	Merry-Go-Round	Beatty News (B)	Morning Man
8:15 Burns Varieties	Merry-Go-Round	Charlie Smithgall	Morning Man
8:30 News; Sundial	Penelope Penn	News; Rhythms	Morning Man
8:45 Sparkling Melodies	On the Air	Breakfast Table	Morning Man
9:00 Just Home Folks	News; Show—WithoutName(N)	Breakfast Club (B)	News; Interlude
9:15 Number, Please		Breakfast Club (B)	Monroe's Orch.
9:30 No. Please; News	Enid Day	Breakfast Club (B)	Rev. Wade
9:45 Guiding Light	Happy Jack (N)	Breakfast Club (B)	Rev. Wade
10:00 Lonely Women	Bess Johnson (N)	Talk of Town	News; Interlude
10:15 Light of World	Bachelor Child (N)	Bible Class	Penny Wise (M)
10:30 Modern Musicale	News	Bible Class	Choir Loft (M)
10:45 Fletcher Wiley (C)	Country Church	Bible Class	Cheer Gang (M)
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor (C)	Road of Life (N)	Radio Neighbor	News
11:15 News; Melodies	Vic and Sade (N)	Radio Neighbor	Australia News (M)
11:30 Bright Horizon (C)	Against Storm (N)	Ray Sinatra	Morning Melodies
11:45 Aunt Jenny (C)	Banquet	Swing Session	Morning Melodies

AFTERNOON.

WGST 920	WSB 750	WAGA 1480	WATL 1400
12:00 Kate Smith (C)	News	Church of Christ	Boake Carter (M)
12:15 Big Sister (C)	Midday Melodies	News	HayReadsBible(M)
12:30 Linda's First Love	Farm Home Hr. (N)	Music Moods	Okay Boys
12:45 Our Gal Sunday (C)	Farm Home Hr. (N)	Music Moods	Kentuckians
1:00 Life Beautiful (C)	For Ellis Arnall	Baukage News (B)	News; Interlude
1:15 Woman in White (C)	For Gene Talmadge	Ed McHugh (B)	I'll Find Way (M)
1:30 Vic and Sade (C)	Farm News	Ship Fields	Date With Don (M)
1:45 The Goldbergs (C)	Vandercook (N)	Army Band (B)	Cameron at Organ
2:00 Young Dr. Malone (C)	Georgia Jubilee	Army Band (B)	Cedric Foster (M)
2:15 Joyce Jordan (C)	Georgia Jubilee	Ted Malone (B)	Meade Child'n (M)
2:30 Love and Learn (C)	Star Parade	News Roundup (B)	Kate Smith
2:45 S. America Salute	News; Music	Studio Program	Star Parade
3:00 Jack Berch, Songs	Mary Marlin	PrescotPresents(B)	News; Swing
3:15 CONSTITUTION	Ma Perkins (N)	PrescotPresents(B)	Swing Session
3:30 Keyboard Concerts (C)	Pepper Young (N)	Men of Sea (B)	Swing Session
3:45 Keyboard Concerts (C)	Right Happiness(N)	Star Parade	Swing Session
4:00 News (C)	Backstage Wife (N)	Club Matinee (B)	News; Interlude
4:15 Kearn's Or. (C)	Stella Dallas (N)	Club Matinee (B)	Baseball R'up (M)
4:30 Living Art (C)	Lorenzo Jones (B)	Club Matinee (B)	Victory Quartet
4:45 Singin' Sam	Widder Brown (N)	Club Matinee (B)	Louis Armstrong
5:00 News; West	Girl Marries (N)	Shades of Blue	President Cor. (M)
5:15 LeFevre Trio	Portia Faces (N)	Hop Harrigan (B)	Gertrude Neisen
5:30 Talmadge Club	Three Suns	Progressive Hour	Tea Time Tunes
5:45 Ben Bernie (B)	League of Voters	Scores; News	Charlie Cook

EVENING.

WGST 920	WSB 750	WAGA 1480	WATL 1400
6:00 Frazier Hunt	Prayer; Army	6 O'Clock Club	News; Music
6:15 Dorothy Kilgallen (C)	News	6 O'Clock Club	Dance Music
6:30 Gene Gunby	Emma Otero (N)	Hirth Trio (B)	London, Cairo (M)
6:45 The World Today (C)	Sports News (N)	Memory Time	Baker Boys
7:00 Amos and Andy (C)	Fred Waring (N)	Easy Aces (B)	Fulton Lewis (M)
7:15 Glenn Miller (C)	Europe News	Mr. Keene (B)	JohnsonFamily(M)
7:30 Melody Hour (C)	Neighborhood (N)	Music Moments	Confidentially (M)
7:45 Melody Hour (C)	Ellis Arnall	Music Moments	Interlude
8:00 Missing Heirs (C)	Johnny Pres (N)	News; Lum, Abner	America Music (M)
8:30 Hobby Lobby (C)	Treasure Chest (N)	Sing for Dough (B)	Federal Ace (M)
9:00 Riggs, Betty Lou (C)	Battle Sexes (N)	Jury Trials (B)	News; Neigh'hood
9:30 CheersFromCamps(C)	Meredith Wilson(N)	Crackers-Pels	Murder Clinic (M)
10:00 CheersFromCamps(C)	Date With Judy (N)	Crackers-Pels	News
10:15 CheersFromCamps(C)	Date With Judy (N)	Crackers-Pels	Battle Stations
10:30 J. E. B. Stewart	Tommy Dorsey (N)	Crackers-Pels	Hawaiians
10:45 Business With Hitler	Tommy Dorsey (N)	Crackers-Pels	Ray Kinney (M)
11:00 CONSTITUTION	News; Schoolmaster	Crackers-Pels	News
11:15 Bobby Byrne's Or. (C)	Story Dramas (N)	Crackers-Pels	Benny Strong
11:30 Gene Krupa (C)	Southern Ser.	Dance Music (B)	Dance Music
12:00 Sign Off	News; Hollow (N)	Sign Off	Sign Off

British Scrap Drive Reaches New Intensity

News That U. S. Needs All Its Metal Brings About Move.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—(By Cable)—The hunt for scrap metal in Britain has reached a new peak of intensity.

Since Lord Beaverbrook returned to England with the news that America would need all its scrap for its own war plants, officials of central and local governments have been combing the country for every bit of old iron and steel that could be found.

Salvage from blitzed buildings has been carried out at high pressure since raids on Britain started, with still greater efforts since the turn of the year in order to fulfill the demand for an extra 40,000 tons of scrap weekly.

Attics Searched.

The government in its latest drive has concentrated on getting people to rummage in attics, cellars, garages, garden sheds, back yards, farm yards and barns for any stray bits of metal. It is believed that a half million tons of scrap can be found in Britain's 360,000 farms, and an inestimable amount in the millions of homes in big and little cities.

Anybody that possesses more than three tons of scrap metal must declare it. If the owners are unwilling to sell at prices fixed by the government, their stocks can be requisitioned. Owners of less than three tons—such oddments as old fenders, saucepans, cauldrons, bicycles, tools and even swords and claymores—are invited to deliver them and have responded enthusiastically to the appeal.

Municipalities have handed over almost 100 per cent of the trophies of the last war in the shape of guns and other relics. Many churches have sacrificed their graveyard railings.

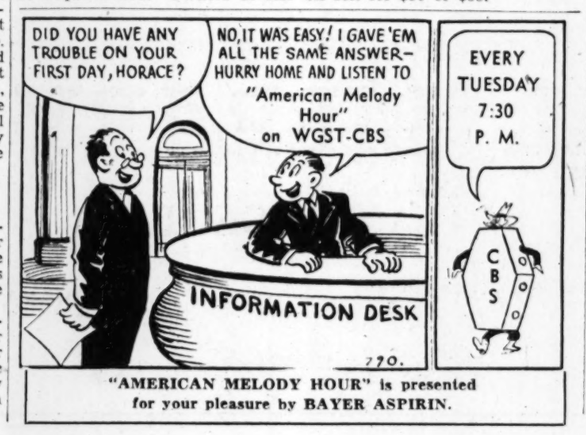
The Ministry of Works has sent out teams of men and women who ransack one region after another for scrap. A fleet of trucks is attached to each team to carry off the metal as soon as it is found, since experience has taught the collectors that the owners do not like to see the scrap hanging around after they have decided to give it up. With each team there is a loud-speaker van with a woman speaker who addresses gatherings in marketplaces and clubs.

Boys have done an especially good job in this chase after scrap. In one village they collected a mile-long string of old keys. The keys were strung along a street and—since rubber, too, is needed—a line of hot water bottles kept the keys company.

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It's Hat Tilt That Costs, Women Are Informed

It is the design and tilt of the brim that determines the value of a woman's hat, asserts the price regulation committee in London, in explanation of its difficulties in deciding arbitrary maximum prices. The committee contemplates fixing the prices of all women's and children's hats because of soaring charges. A hat which before the war cost about a dollar now often demands $6. In the West End individual models sell for $50 or $55.



"AMERICAN MELODY HOUR" is presented for your pleasure by BAYER ASPIRIN.

Argentine Ban Is Retained on Metal Exports

Rumors of Shipments to Sweden With British Nod Denied.

By LUIS CLAYDEN.
For North American Newspaper Alliance.

BUENOS AIRES—(By Air Mail)—Rumors have been current in the United States to effect that the British consulate has been granting navicerts to ships carrying steel plates from Buenos Aires to Sweden. There is not the slightest foundation for these rumors. For some years Argentina has prohibited the export of metal of any kind or class.

Before the war, a number of powerful syndicates representing foreign interests attempted to obtain permission to export some of the thousands of tons of old rails of which all the railways in the country have a plentiful supply lying idle. In not one single instance was permission granted.

As an indication of how strict is the control exercised by the Argentine authorities over local supplies of iron and steel, it will suffice to state that if a ship of foreign registry is repaired in the Argentine it must, according to law, deposit the equivalent of the cost of the iron and steel to be used. This deposit must be made to the Central bank. In order to obtain the refund of the deposit the owners or agents must return all the unused iron or steel. Incidentally, the British admiralty has tried to overcome this obstacle, without any success.

Export From Sweden.

It is known that Sweden has exported to Montevideo, Uruguay, large quantities of steel sheets of the type used for safety razor blade manufacturing.

An indication of Swedish-Argentine relations may be gathered from the fact that a German submarine recently stopped a Swedish vessel in the south Atlantic. The commander of the submarine sent two officers to check the cargo of the Swedish vessel, and to ascertain if any of it was for Brazil. After inspecting the vessel, the submarine's officers exchanged French brandy for Scotch whisky, and paid for additional whisky with a new thousand-franc note.

It is learned from a reliable source that British navicerts have been granted for the export of large quantities of sugar to Switzerland, said to be over 9,000 tons, which is regarded as being in excess of current Swiss requirements. Last year's (1941) sugar production in the province of Tucuman (Argentina) was some 13,000 tons in excess of the previous year's production.

All for United States.

At present some 5,000 tons of yerba mate are stored awaiting shipping space. The entire quantity is destined for the United States, where it is to be used experimentally for industrial purposes. The first 700 tons will be loaded within the next few days.

A vessel flying the Peruvian flag recently put into the River Plate with a full cargo of Chilean nitrate for transshipment to a Portuguese vessel for shipment to Lisbon. It was alleged to be one of a number of nitrate cargoes dsetined for Portugal, from which country it can be shipped overland to any place in Europe, in this case thought to be Germany.

Chile, in addition to being the chief mining country in South America, produces two-thirds of the entire continental output of minerals and metals, and the nitrate deposits are still her greatest source of mineral wealth. Since the reorganization of the industry in 1934 the Nitrate & Iodine Sales Corporation (U. S. capital) has a monopoly of all nitrate sales. The corporation pays the Chilean government 25 per of its profits.

Cargoes of Cereals.

Swedish ships are leaving Argentine ports at the rate of from two to four sailings a month, carrying full cargoes of cereals with both British and German navicerts.

It is known that there are 8,000 tons of tallow, purchased by Sweden, stored in warehouses in the Argentine. This tallow has been in storage for some time, it has been impossible to obtain a British navicert for its transportation to Sweden.

The Argentine oil industry is progressing by leaps and bounds, particularly in the case of edible oils. Oil made from linseed is produced in ever-increasing quantities. An idea of the importance of this to local economy may be gathered when it is stated that 1,000 tons of oil can be made from 5,000 tons of linseed. It is only recently that the Argentine has begun to produce linseed oil.

An American firm in Argentina is completing arrangements for the construction of two large storage tanks for linseed oil. Ninety-nine per cent of all linseed oil manufactured in the Argentine is eventually shipped to the United States.

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The art of weaving is of such great antiquity that its beginnings cannot be traced.

Mayor of Derry Lauds AEF Men

Mayor F. J. Simmons, of Derry, Northern Ireland, near which American soldiers were stationed until recently, voiced the farewell of the citizens in bidding them Godspeed. Most of the men came from the middle west, many of them proud to tell of Irish ancestry. The mayor said they had laid the foundation of a firm friendship which was a happy pointer to the even greater relationship which it was hoped would prevail between the two great democracies in the years to come. By their free and easy manners, he said, they had speedily won a warm place in Ulster affections and on all occasions possible had eagerly aided worthy causes. He especially cited their full cooperation during Derry's "Warship Week."

Vote For and Elect

CLARENCE DUNCAN

(Chastain Vacancy)

County Commissioner



He is pledged to a program of Sound Economy in your County Government

When elected he will be free to vote his own convictions.

Hear Clarence Duncan on WATL at 12:45 Today

(This ad paid for by friends)

TUNE IN TONIGHT—HEAR

Mrs. Stewart Colley

Prominent Clubwoman, of Grantville, Ga., Who Will Be Introduced by

MRS. J. W. OGLESBY

Of the American Legion Auxiliary, Quitman, Ga.

RADIO WSB STATION

7:45 to 8:00

These Outstanding Georgia Women Will Speak in Behalf of the Candidacy of

ELLIS ARNALL

"GEORGIA'S NEXT GOVERNOR"

(Political Adv.—Paid for by Friends of Ellis Arnall)

TODAY

WSB HEAR 1:15 P. M.

The Honorable

Mark Smith

Superintendent Macon City Schools,

Former President

Georgia Educational Association

He will speak on the

TALMADGE

Record in Office on the

ISSUES

of the campaign

Paid Political Advertisement

★ THEY'LL DO IT EVERY TIME ★



DICK TRACY







SMITTY



SMILIN' JACK



TERRY AND THE PIRATES





SUPERMAN



TARZAN



'Bugs' Baer Says:



I just read that Colorado can supply America with coal for 700 years. Mayor LaGuardia still inists there will be no hot water in the Bronx.

I am a bit psychic and can feel a bath coming on for months in advance. Man wants but little here below, but he doesn't want it below the freezing point.

Mayor LaGuardia's threat means there will be a black bourse on steam this winter. Furtive miscreants will be carrying it around in paper bags.

I don't like to sign those long contracts but if Colorado can supply coal for 700 years I will give them the same fair trial 36 states gave prohibition.

Indian Manganese For United States

America's war industries depend upon India for manganese for making steel, mica in the electrical industry, jute and burlap. India's exports to the United States are now almost 100 per cent greater than the average for the years 1935-1938.

Official ties between India and the United States have been strengthened. The two countries have agreed to an exchange of representatives, and Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, a former member of thhe viceroy's executive council, arrived in November, 1941, as India's first diplomatic representative in any country. An Indian government trade commissioner, Sirdar H. S. Malik, had been appointed in 1938, with headquarters in New York; and in August, 1941, Sir Shanmukhan Chetty arrived as head of a newly created Indian purchasing commission.

To aid in the defense of India and to assist in the distribution of war materials to the United Nations in the Far East, an American technical mission was sent to India in March, 1942, headed by Henry F. Grady. A new assembly plant has recently been built in India by the United States, from which Army automobiles are supplied to Russia. Several important recommendations of the Grady commission have already been implemented.

AUNT HET

By ROBERT QUILLEN.

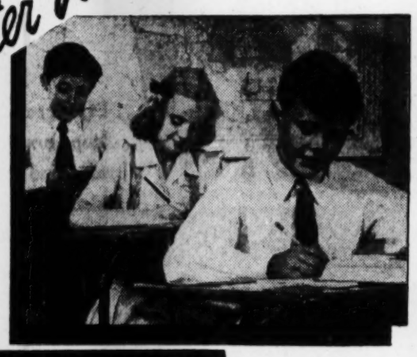


"I'm like the President. If I've got to run the house, I want everybody else to co-operate by doin' like I say."

JUST NUTS



HIGHER MARKS go with Better Vision



GLASSES ON CREDIT

TERMS AS LOW AS 50c WEEKLY



Poor marks are often the result of poor vision. Be sure and have Dr. Launey Burroughs, Reg. Optometrist, examine your children's eyes before they return to school and be everlastingly grateful for it. Only an expert examination can reveal their true condition. Don't delay, please. Come in as soon as possible.

SCHNEER'S
48 WHITEHALL ST.
Home of Bonded Perfect Diamonds

Reg. $1.54! THOMPSON'S
B-COMPLEX TABS.



Recommended for quick energy, nerve strain, increased physical stamina, and to tone the entire system. Bottle of 84.

$1.29

Limit, 1 Bottle to a Customer

Special! TODAY ONLY Cash & Carry
LANE DRUG STORES
"Always the Best"

Reg. 98c Size! FOR BABIES!
SIMILAC



To help build them strong and sturdy. A healthful food value for babies—and a savings for wise mothers at

71c

Limit, 2 Cans to a Customer

SUPERMAN LANE (ADV.) TARZAN

World War II Enters Into Fourth Year

90 Per Cent of Population of Globe Engulfed, INS Official Says.

By SEYMOUR BERKSON.
Managing Editor, International News Service.

World War II rages into its fourth year this week—with 38 nations and 90 per cent of the world's population engulfed in the deadliest conflict in history.

Three years ago today the war was born. Hitler unleashed his first blitzkrieg offensive with the surprise invasion of Poland at 2:30 a. m. on September 1, 1939.

Since that fatal hour, the conflict has spread around the globe like wildfire, until today it is truly a total war of hemispheres—on land, at sea, and in the air.

More than eight months have passed since Japan's treacherous "stab in the back" attack on Pearl Harbor brought the United States into the war as an active participant.

Offensive Action.

Only in the last few weeks, however, have American forces been able to swing from defensive to offensive action, beginning with the spectacular invasion attack on the Japanese-held Solomon islands, an important stepping-stone to Tokyo; and such joint Commando raids as the recent attack on Dieppe in Nazi-held France.

Previously, we had scored some magnificent defensive victories, such as the Coral sea and Midway island triumphs over Japanese naval and air forces, which substantially reduced the enemy's striking power.

Our daring air force pilots had bombed Tokyo and other Japanese cities as a sample of what Nippon may expect in still heavier quantities in the days to come. They had distinguished themselves, too, on other far-flung fronts; in China, Burma, New Guinea, Australia, Egypt, over the Mediterranean and in ever-increasing force over Nazi-occupied western Europe.

But on the other hand we have seen the Japs sweep down the eastern coast of Asia, through the Philippines and other strategic island groups in the Pacific, to the very threshold of Australia, last remaining major base of the United Nations in that war theater.

Viewpoint of U. S.

And more importantly from the viewpoint of the United States itself we have seen the audacious little warriors of Nippon plant the banner of the Rising Sun on three key islands of the Aleutians—at the very gateway to the mainland of North America.

For the United Nations, the first three years of the war have been three rounds that must be realistically conceded as lost to the enemy.

Not only have the Japs captured the key prizes of eastern Asia in China, Malaya, Hongking, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines, but Nazi Germany has kept its stranglehold on virtually all of Europe while plunging deeper and deeper into Soviet Russia.

The Axis, however, has been unable to deliver a knockout blow to the United Nations, and with each succeeding day—now that the United States is swinging its full might into the balance—the prospects for such a knockout blow by Hitler and his partners in aggression grow dimmer and dimmer.

In fact, Hitler missed his last golden opportunity after the evacuation of the British at Dunkirk when France began to collapse at the end of May, 1940; and during the aerial blitz over England that followed the fall of France and very nearly wiped out the last remaining RAF fighter squadrons defending the British Isles.

During the Year.

Whether the real turning point of the war in favor of the United Nations will be reached during the fourth year of the struggle depends largely on how quickly Britain and the United States can marshal their land, sea and air forces for smashing offensives against the Axis legions of Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini.

Although the "where and when" of it must remain a military secret, there is little question but that the United Nations will be definitely on the offensive on at least several fronts during this fourth year of World War II.

As to how long it will take to turn the tide and crush the Axis, no informed analyst can possibly venture an intelligent estimate at this time except to point out that there will have to be plenty of "blood, sweat and tears" before the world again basks in the sunshine of peace.

At the end of the third year of World War I, the situation of the Allies was certainly no less bleak than that of the United Nations today.

The Allied plan for a concerted offensive on all fronts against the Kaiser's armies had misfired. The French army was badly demoralized and had to be reorganized while the British carried the brunt of the fighting in Flanders with huge losses. The Italians, then on the Allied side, were doing badly, so were the Russians, who began to crumble before the Germans on the eastern front after their revolution in March, 1917.

In April, 1917, the German U-boat campaign had reached its deadly peak. The Allies lost nearly a million tons of shipping in April and Britain estimated she had only enough food to sustain her people for another six weeks.

This was the dismal picture as the United States entered World War I.

But once the German crackup began during the fourth year of the war, the initiative passed to the Allied forces and victory was achieved on November 11, 1918—four years, three months and 14 days after the outbreak of the struggle.

The second World War, of course, girdles the globe in a way that dwarfs the fixed front conflict of 1914-18. Therefore, it is likely to last longer.

Far-Flung Struggle.

The staggering scope of this far-flung struggle, in terms of humanity, is best illustrated by the fact that the world's total population of 2,145,200,000 some 1,930,680,000 people are now directly involved in the war.

With the increasing destructiveness of aerial bombardments aimed at densely populated industrial centers, civilians in this war find themselves as much on the "front line" as their troops. It has become in every respect a total war—to the finish.

Because of military censorship we have no official total casualty figures for the various armies engaged, but the best conservative estimates range between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 killed and wounded since Hitler's Nazi legions fired the first shots across the Polish frontier. The bulk of these casualties have been suffered by Germany and Russia in the bloody battles along the Russian front.

The close of the third year of World War II finds the Nazi armies thundering ahead in their conquest of the Caucasus in South Russia—but still far from anything approaching a decisive victory over the Soviet Russian military machine.

The Russian armies under their wily generalissimo, Marshal Timoshenko, have retired intact before the Nazi avalanche. They have given precious ground. But they have not been knocked out.

They can lose the Caucasus and still keep several million German soldiers heavily engaged along the broadest of all war fronts.

From their transplanted industrial strongholds behind the Ural mountains and with aid now coming from the United States and Britain, they can probably obtain enough supplies to assure maintenance of the Russian front through at least another winter. This is one of the keystones of United Nations policy in shaping the strategy for an eventual "second front" in western Europe.

Prospect of Winter.

With the stark prospect of a fourth winter at war staring her in the face, Germany is suffering from a bad case of "second front" jitters.

This has been evidenced by frantic preparations along the northern coast of occupied France, Norway and the Lowland countries.

It has been evidenced also by the bombastic boasts about the "impossibility" of a "second front," uttered by Goebbels while Hitler and his generals are trying feverishly to figure out just where the U. S.-British forces may strike in their first European offensive.

Meanwhile, Britain's RAF has launched an aerial "second front" over Germany's key industrial centers and in this "softening up" process giant fleets of United States Air Force bombers and fighters are now joining in increasing numbers.

Both British and American air chiefs have indicated that the fourth year of the war about to be ushered in will witness the most devastating air raids ever staged over Germany.

A grim foretaste of what is to come has already been given such German cities as Hamburg, Cologne, Bremen, Essen, Dusseldorf, and others on which giant armadas of between 600 and 1,000 bombers have dropped tons of high explosives with shattering effect.

In North Africa, Nazi Marshal Rommel's sensational drive into Egypt was blunted into a deadlock on the blazing desert battlefield near El Alamein but both sides have prepared for new offensives and a final showdown in this theater of the war may come within the next few months.

One Other Side.

On the other side of the world, the Japs have been hemmed in along the southwest Pacific sea lanes, but elsewhere their widely deployed forces still present a menace to Alaska, Siberia, India and the unconquered portions of China. In which direction the Nipponese forces will strike next is anybody's guess but that they are planning to strike soon is a foregone conclusion.

In India, the monsoon rains have bogged down military operations and will probably delay any planned offensive until late in September.

In the Aleutians, where the Japanese managed to get a toehold on three islands, this potential menace to Alaska and the United States mainland will not be entirely eliminated until the troops of Nippon have been driven out completely and their bases recaptured.

There are many military experts who believe, however, that the next big Japanese push will strike at Siberia in order to confront Soviet Russia with a "second front" of Axis choosing at a time when things are going badly for the Russians in the Caucasus.

Wherever the United Nations' high command decides to launch their major counteroffensives, it is certain that American land, sea and air forces will be in the thick of the fighting.

U. S. Military Units.

U. S. military units are already girdling the globe with elaborate preparations to strike wherever their blows will be most effective.

They are stationed in North Ireland and in Britain; in Iceland, Greenland, India, China, Egypt, Iran, Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, New Caledonia and other islands in the far Pacific; in Bermuda, the West Indies, Newfoundland, Labrador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and along the northern coast of South America from Venezuela to Dutch Guiana. The United States Navy is operating in the seven seas around the world.

Nor have all the preparations for an eventual victory over the Axis been purely military.

When the history of World War II is written tremendous emphasis will probably be placed on the so-called Atlantic Charter to which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill originally penned their signatures during a dramatic secret meeting at sea on August 14, 1941.

That charter, a declaration of the principles for which the United Nations are fighting, is designed to be the framework of the post-war world. It is to spearhead efforts to organize universal peace along lines intended to profit by the disastrous mistakes of the ill-fated League of Nations.

Around the principles of freedom and justice among nations set forth in the Atlantic Charter, all of the 28 countries comprising the United Nations have rallied in a tremendous demonstration of solidarity.

One by one, they have pledged themselves to battle to the end for these principles and to uphold them after victory has been achieved.

The basic objectives of the Atlantic Charter, by far the most important single document to emerge so far during the present war, are: 1. Abandonment of force, aggression and territorial aggrandizement by all nations, through compulsory disarmament of the Axis powers and establishment of a permanent system of general security with "teeth" in it: 2. Self-determination of peoples regarding their own form of government: 3. Equal access for all peoples to raw materials; full economic collaboration, and freedom of the seas: 4. Guarantee to every human being of freedom from want and freedom from fear.

If nothing else, the bitter experiences of the first three years of World War II have taught the anti-Axis nations of the world something about the penalties of disunity.

As object lessons they have before them the following timetables of German and Japanese conquests:

German Timetable of Conquests.

1939.

Poland, Sept. 1-28, 28 days.

1940.

Denmark, April 9, 1 day.
Norway, April 9-June 10, 2 months.
Luxembourg, May 10, 1 day.
Netherlands, May 10-15, 5 days.
Belgium, May 10-28, 18 days.
France, May 10-June 22, 43 days.

1941.

(x)Yugoslavia, April 4-18, 14 days.
Greece, April 5-27, 22 days.
Russia, June 21—(Still continuing).
(Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania joined the Axis as vassal states.)
(x)In Yugoslavia, large-scale guerrilla warfare still continues against the Axis.

Japanese Timetable of Conquests.

1941.

Thailand (Siam), Dec. 7, 1 day.
Malaya (British), Dec. 7-Jan. 30, 54 days.
Guam (U. S.), Dec. 7-12, 5 days.
Wake Island (U. S.), Dec. 8-22, 14 days.
Philippines (U. S.), Dec. 9-May 6, 4 months, 28 days.
Hong Kong (Br.), Dec. 9-25, 16 days.
Burma (Br.), Dec. 14-March 8, 2 months, 25 days.
British Borneo, Dec. 17-Jan. 1, 15 days.

1942.

Dutch East Indies, Jan. 11-March 5, 53 days.
New Britain Island, Jan. 23, 1 day.
New Guinea, Jan. 23—(Continuing).
Solomon Islands (Br.), April 6, (x)1 day.
Aleutians (U. S.), June 7—(Action continuing).
(x)U. S. counter-offensive in Solomon Islands launched August 7.)

Together, the United Nations are determined in the fourth year of the war to win back every inch of lost territory and to carry the fight to the Axis countries themselves until final victory is achieved.

In the Axis-occupied lands, millions of enslaved patriots are ready to join the battle for deliverance from tyranny. Their underground organizations have systematically hampered German war production and communications by widespread sabotage.

In Yugoslavia, there is actually a guerrilla army of patriots in the field under the leadership of General Draja Mihailovich, and they have pinned down more than 30 divisions of Axis troops by their efficient hit-and-run tactics.

On the home front in the United States, war production is being stepped up to unprecedented peaks. Submarine attacks are still hampering prompt delivery of these weapons to the far-flung forces of the United Nations, but the United States Navy has been busy combatting this menace with an increasing degree of success.

It is more than a year and a half since Adolf Hitler made his vainglorious promise to the German people in a New Year's Eve speech on December 31, 1940, that they would win the war in 1941.

He has made no such flamboyant predictions since his Axis armies became enmeshed in Russia. It is even less likely that he will have occasion to do so during the coming year of World War II.



SHORTER COLLEGE CAMPUS—This view of Shorter College's scenic campus shows the entrance to one of the dormitories in the background. A range of beautiful mountains is visible in the distance.

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The name was changed to Shorter College as a memorial to his wife, Martha Shorter.

In 1910, under the presidency of Dr. A. W. Van Hoose, the college moved to its present beautiful location. The modern buildings stand on a hilltop from which one gets a panoramic view of the city of Rome.

The development of Greater Shorter College was made possible through generous contributions by the citizens of Rome, in general, and of J. Paul Cooper, a member of the board of trustees, in particular.

When the new buildings were completed, the college placed renewed emphasis on the further development of its academic program. The college became a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1923.

Since then, Shorter College has become a member of the American Association of University Women; an institutional member of the National Association of Schools of Music; it is on the approved list of the Association of American Universities; and it is a member of the Association of American Colleges and the National Council on Education. The bachelor of arts and the bachelor of music degrees are granted.

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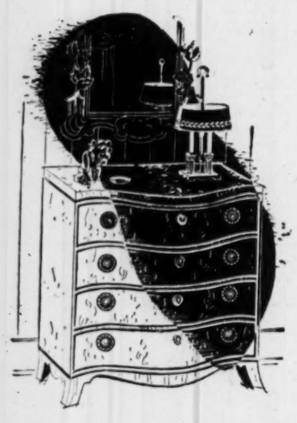
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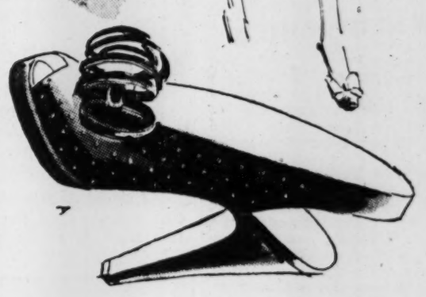
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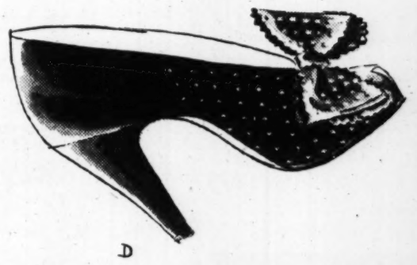


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Mrs. Betty Garner Becomes Bride Of Mr. Stoneham

Of interest is the announcement made today by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel James Slowe, of Bethlehem, Pa., of the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Betty Slowe Garner of this city, to Jack Johnston Stoneham, of this city and Dallas, Tex., which took place on Saturday.

The ceremony took place at the Peachtree Christian church with the pastor, Dr. Robert Burns, officiating at 7:30 o'clock in the presence of only a limited number of friends.

The bridal couple was attended by Eugene B. Smith, of Dallas, Tex., and Mrs. J. J. Singleton, who served as best man and matron of honor, respectively. The bride was beautifully gowned in an original Adrian model of taupe worn with a matchnig hat, brown accessories and bronze orchids.

After a wedding trip the couple will reside in the Ponce de Leon apartments. Mr. Stoneham is connected with the Eugene B. Smith Company.

Personals

Captain and Mrs. Richard A. Beard left Sunday for their home in Miami, Fla., after having spent a week here as guests of their parents, Mrs. and Mrs. Ward Wight. Mrs. Beard is the former Miss Selma Wight.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Hitt leave Thursday for New Orleans, La., where they will attend the marriage of their cousin, Dr. Charles Andrews, lieutenant, U. S. N. R. Medical Corps, to Miss Elizabeth Henriques, of New Orleans, which takes place on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellborn Cody have returned from their wedding trip, and have taken possession of their new home, 3177 Chatham road, N. W.

Miss Lewis Baker has returned from Birmingham, Ala. Her brother, Cary Baker Jr., a student at Princeton University, is spending three weeks here, and they are both with their father, Cary Baker, in the Ponce de Leon apartments.

Mrs. Gladys Hanson Cook and Miss Gladys Irene Cook have returned to their home in New York city.

Mrs. John J. Woodside Sr., departs tomorrow for Columbus, Ohio, to visit Major and Mrs. John J. Woodside Jr. Major Woodside is stationed at Lochbourne Army Base at Columbus.

Miss Cherie Kimberly is recuperating at her home on East Rock Spring road following a recent operation at Crawford W. Long hospital.

Mrs. G. H. McMillen, of Orlando, Fla., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. O. Smith, on Westmont road. Before returning home she will go by plane to Jacksonville Beach, Fla., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Norwood Carter, and family.

Mrs. W. S. Williams, of Decatur, left Sunday for Lakemont, where she is attending the house party being given by Mrs. Farnell Blair at her summer cottage.

Captain Edward P. Ansley has reported for duty at Camp Claiborne, La., and during his absence Mrs. Ansley is staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Warren Owens, on Woodward way.

Mrs. H. V. Skipper and her daughter, Miss Betty Skipper, have returned to their home in West End after a visit with the former's husband, Master Sergeant H. V. Skipper, at Camp Rucker, Ala.

Jack and Billy Head have returned from Detroit, Mich., after a visit with their brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Head.

Paul Gregory is recovering from an operation at the Ponce de Leon Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mrs. Andrew J. Colyer and son, Andrew Jr., leave Tuesday for Southern Pines, N. C., where they have taken a house to be near Lieutenant Colyer, who is at Fort Bragg. Mrs. Colyer has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ambrose in Atlanta for several months while Lieutenant Colyer was on field maneuvers with the Second Armored Division.

Lieutenant William Vernon Skiles, M. C., of Camp Stewart, Ga., spent the weekend with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. William Vernon Skiles, at their home in Druid Hills. He was en route to Carlisle Barracks, Penn., where he will take a month's training in medical field service.

Miss Claire Purcell, of Charlotte, N. C., was the weekend guest of Miss Mary Louise Palmour at her home in College Park.

Scavenger Hunt Honors Visitor.

Mrs. Morris Shulmister entertained recently at her home on Techwood drive at a scavenger hunt for her brother, Joe Baker Jr., of Baltimore, Md.

Prizes for the hunt were awarded to Miss Barbara Merritt and Walter Johnson. Other games and contests also were enjoyed, prizes having been awarded Miss Rachael Henderson, Billy Tietz and the honor guest.

Those present were Misses Eleanor Grizzard, Tillie Bartlett, Betty Reynolds, Barbara Merritt, Rachael Henderson, Peggy Eberhardt, Virginia Echols and Joy Ingersoll and Leon Shulmister, Ralph Grizzard, Bill Schwartz, Harold Allen, Walter Johnson, Billy Tietz and Bob Adams.

Haslett-Bittick Betrothal Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Haslett, of Kirkwood, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Haslett, to Private First Class Carlton S. Bittick, of Fort McPherson and Macon, the date of the marriage to be announced later.

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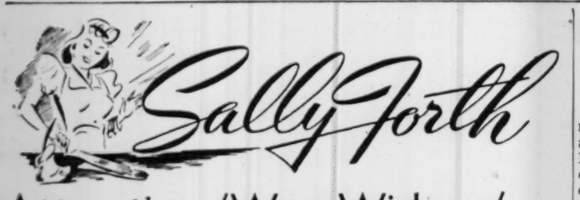
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Attractive 'War Widows' Form House Party at Resort

By SALLY FORTH.

● ● ● **A GROUP OF** self-styled "war widows," whose husbands are on foreign duty with Uncle Sam's armed forces, took off yesterday for picturesque Lakemont, where they will spend 10 days at the attractive cottage belonging to the Ellis and Gay families.

The attractive "widows" are Mary McGaughey (Mrs. Ellis) Gay, Frances Battey (Mrs. Robert Jr.) Schwab, and Dorothy Bagwell (Mrs. Worth) Yankey. Ellis and Bob are serving their country as lieutenants, while Worth holds the rank of captain. Completing the house party group is Mildred Ewing (Mrs. Ewell) Gay.

They plan to devote the week to swimming, boating, hiking and playing bridge and other games, besides enjoying long hours of rest and relaxation.

Joining them for the weekend will be Ewell Gay, who will remain over the Labor Day holiday, and will return home with them on Wednesday.

Also expected to join the group this weekend is Marion Bell (Mrs. Nat) Harrison, who also is a "war widow." Nat, you know, is a lieutenant in the Navy and is now overseas.

● ● ● **ATLANTA** always is "out front" in matters of national interest, especially the literary field, and it isn't at all unusual for Atlanta authors to have their books included in best-seller lists. But certainly it's extraordinary for two authors from any one city to be listed at the same time!

But Sunday's list of best sellers in the New York Herald Tribune's book section (criterion for the reading public) listed Marguerite Steedman's first novel, "But You'll Be Back," and Medora Field's mystery thriller, "Blood on Her Shoe."

This is the first week that Marguerite's book has appeared on the list. But you will recall that her book was released only three weeks ago, and its inclusion on the list at such an early date is a decided feather in Marguerite's literary cap. Too, her novel already has gone into its second printing.

The listing of "Blood on Her Shoe" was for the eighth consecutive week, an outstanding record. Not only that, but it once again was the only mystery novel named!

● ● ● **FROM** far-away Iceland comes news from Chaplain Henry Bell Hodgkins that he has arrived safely at the northern outpost, where he will be stationed. The cablegram from Chaplain Hodgkins was received by his lovely wife, who has been spending the summer at Savannah Beach.

Chaplain Hodgkins, you know, was chaplain at the U. S. Naval Reserve Aviation Base here before he left to join America's armed forces. The many Atlanta friends of the popular couple rejoice with Mrs. Hodgkins that her husband has safely reached his destination.

● ● ● **GLIMPSED AT** the Driving Club over the weekend: Mrs. Lloyd Tompkins wearing a becoming toque of pastel plaid to match her chic costume. . . . Betty Yopp (Mrs. McKee) Nunnally sporting a deep suntan and wearing Kelly green. . . . Virginia Campbell chatting with Dick Courts. . . . Nancy Frederick (Mrs. Bob) Pegram wearing a voluminous model of black mousseline collared with a white frill. . . . Frances Weinman (Mrs. Winthrop) Gardiner accenting her green costume with black ankle-strap sandals. . . . Clark Howell III enjoying a swim. . . . Hollis Rawson chatting with Bobby Troutman, and wearing sky blue. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Cates Jr. enjoying a dance, Mrs. Cates wearing a glamorous gown of chartreuse and cerise chiffon.

Party Is Planned For Miss Cline

Parties for Miss Theresa Cline prior to her marriage to James W. Klein Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., will be climaxed tomorrow evening when the bride-elect's mother, Mrs. Peter M. Cline, entertains at a buffet supper at her home on Gordon street.

The affair will follow the wedding rehearsal at St. Anthony's church, where the wedding takes place on Thursday at 10 o'clock. The guests will be limited to members of the bridal party and the out-of-town guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cline, of Monroe, will arrive tomorrow to attend the marriage of their niece, Miss Cline.

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Reeves-Keadle Rites Announced

MACON, Ga., Aug. 31.—The marriage of Miss Martha Reeves and Sergeant Kenneth Keadle, of Fort Jackson, S. C., both formerly of Barnesville, took place at 6 o'clock last Wednesday evening in the parlor of the Mulberry Street Methodist church, in Macon, with Dr. George Stover officiating.

Miss Lois Jackson, pianist, and Mrs. Marcus Bussey, soloist, presented the musical program.

The bride was attended by Mrs. Maudlyn Markert, who wore an Australian green wool suit with brown felt hat and accessories and a shoulder spray of Hibbard roses.

The bride wore a dressmaker suit of navy blue lightweight wool with a white silk blouse, navy blue felt hat and matching accessories. Her flowers were orchids.

The groom's brother, Jack Keadle, was his best man.

After a short wedding trip, the groom will return to Fort Jackson and the bride will make her home in Macon, where she has resided for the past two years. She is the daughter of C. B. Reeves and the late Mrs. Reeves, of Barnesville. Sergeant Keadle is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Keadle, of Macon, formerly of Barnesville.



Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brightwell, of Montgomery, Ala., announce the birth of a son, Charles Pope, on August 23. Miss Brightwell is the former Miss Jeaneanne Massey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Massey, of Marietta. Mrs. Charles Brightwell, of Athens, and the late Dr. Brightwell are the baby's paternal grandparents.

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Cogburn, of Marietta, announce the birth of a daughter, Lynn, on August 28, at the Marietta hospital. The baby's mother is the former Miss Jessie Lee Lynn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lynn, of Marietta. The baby's paternal grandmother is Mrs. John Cogburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kirkley announce the birth of a son, John Harris, on August 29, at Emory University hospital. Mrs. Kirkley is the former Miss Nell Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Webb announce the birth of a daughter, Phyllis Anne, on August 24, at Piedmont hospital. Mrs. Webb is the former Miss Mary Conway. Marvyn Conway is the baby's paternal grandfather.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Thomas announce the birth of a son, Patrick Herbert, on August 29, at Conway is the baby's paternal Thomas is the former Miss Ruby Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. James Mark Comer announce the birth of a son on August 23, at Emory hospital. The baby has been named James Mark III. He is the grandson of Mrs. J. E. Irby and the late Mr. Irby and Mrs. J. M. Comer and the late Mr. Comer. His mother is the former Miss Anne Irby, of Decatur.

Burns Club Meets On Wednesday.

Mrs. Knox Walker, president of the Ladies' Burns Club, announces that the first fall meeting will be held on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Troy Chastain on Habersham road. Mesdames Josiah Rose, first vice president, and Charles Davis will assist as co-hostesses.

Other new officers are: Second vice president, Mrs. Joe H. McLure; recording secretary, Mrs. Douglas MacRae; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ted R. Ray; treasurer, Mrs. Robert Latta; chaplain, Mrs. M. L. Brittain; historian, Mrs. Herny C. Hudgins.

Committees for the new year have been appointed as follows: Program, Mrs. Alex B. Brown, chairman, Mrs. Robert Latta, Mrs. H. H. Ware; music, Mrs. John B. Guerry; membership, Mrs. Guy Moore; telephone, Mrs. Joe H. McLure, Mrs. T. P. Fiske; scrapbook, Mrs. J. H. Christian; hostess, Mrs. Carl Pitman; publicity, Mrs. Hugh Howell; Red Cross, Mrs. Forest Greene.

The program committee has planned an interesting study for the year, built around the theme, "Burns — An Interpreter of Today," for which Mrs. John B. Guerry has arranged correlating music, "Songs of the Natives."

Dr. M. L. Brittain will speak on "This Changing World" at the meeting Wednesday. Mrs. H. H. Ware will read "Does Haughty Gaul Invasion Threat?" by Robert Burns. English songs will be given by Mrs. Bonita Crowe, former vice president of the club.

Miss Jenelle Lacey Weds Sgt. Farris.

PITTS, Ga., Aug. 31.—Of widespread interest is the announcement made by Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Lacey of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Jenelle Lacey, of Atlanta, to Sergeant Garvin B. Farris Jr. The marriage was solemnized on August 1 in the presence of close friends and relatives.

Mrs. Farris was graduated from Pitts High school and later attended North Georgia College in Dahlonega. Her only brother is Robert L. Lacey Jr., of Tampa, Fla. Her maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Pendergrast, of Pitts.

Sergeant Farris is the son of Mrs. Edna Earle Farris, of Nashville, Tenn., and Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Farris, of Fort Jackson, S. C. His only brother is Robert Farris, of Nashville.

Sergeant Farris attended St. Andrews School for Boys in St. Andrews, Tenn., and graduated from North Georgia College in Dahlonega. He did post-graduate work at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. He is stationed at McDill Field in Tampa, Fla., where he and his bride will reside.



LIEUTENANT AND MRS. FRANK QUALE O'NEILL.

Legion Unit 147 Fetes Mrs. Lowery

The American Legion and Auxiliary Unit No. 147, of West End, will present a special program at the W. D. Luckie Masonic Hall, Thursday evening, September 3, honoring Mrs. E. M. Lowery, past president of the auxiliary, and was recently elected department secretary-treasurer. Prominent Legion and Auxiliary officials will be present and Department Commander Jackson P. Dick will deliver the principal address.

Mrs. George Sweeney, soloist, will sing and will be accompanied by Mrs. Florine Phillips, pianist.

Mrs. E. A. Eggleston, program chairman, has chosen as her theme for the year, "To safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy."

Mrs. L. Sidney Magbee, president of the auxiliary, has appointed the following chairmen for the year: Mrs. E. A. Eggleston, hospital; Mrs. E. D. Bass, Poppy Day; Mrs. G. F. Guldenshuh, community; Mrs. George Sweeney, publicity; Mrs. B. F. Jester, national news; Mrs. John Whittle, national defense; Mrs. Homer Agnew, legislation; Mrs. Louis Vrono, parliamentarian; Mrs. John O. Adams, telephone; Mrs. H. P. Leonard, juniors.

The regular business meeting will b eheld Thursday, September 17, at the dugout on Ashby street.

For Miss Kamack.

Miss Dorothy Kamack, whose marriage to Ricardo Panadero, of Cayo Mambi, Cuba, will be an event of September 15 at Sacred Heart church, was honored recently at a lingerie shower at the home of Misses Virginia and Dorothy Harbin on Elliott circle.

A color scheme of green and white was carried out in the lovely table decorations and flowers.

The guests included the Mesdames H. W. Kamack and W. T. Harbin, Misses Maria Kamack, Jane Kamack, Lillian Kamack, Mary Biggers, Lois Robinson, Vivienne Lambert, Rosemary Harbin and Peggy Harbin.

Miss Wright Becomes Bride Of Lieut. Frank Q. O'Neill

In a ceremony taking place at noon yesterday at the Cathedral of Christ the King, Miss Flora MacDonald Wright, of Chobham, Surrey, England, became the bride of Lieutenant (j. g.) Frank Quale O'Neill, U. S. N. R., of Atlanta and Charleston, S. C. The impressive service was read by Monsignor Joseph E. Moylan, in the presence of relatives of the socially prominent young people.

Pedestal standards filled with Easter lilies, white gladioli and stephanotis, flanked each side of the altar. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Harry Bewick, with whom she entered the church. Due to specific duties assigned to Brigadier General Wallace Wright, father of the bride, who is in war-torn England, he could not come to Atlanta to attend his daughter's wedding. Beekman Huger, of Atlanta and Savannah, was best man for Lieutenant O'Neill.

The beauty of the bride was accentuated by her gown made of white marquisette, trimmed with lace and posed over white satin. The form-fitting bodice featured long sleeves and the full skirt graduated into a graceful train. The tulle veil was fastened to her red-gold hair with a tulle coronet, and was held in place at the back of her head with a spray of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and stephenotis.

Miss Mildred Inman, youthful cousin of the bride, held her flowers when Lieutenant O'Neill placed the wedding ring on the bride's finger.

Mrs. Wallace Wright, of Chobham, Surrey, England, mother of the bride, entertained at a reception in the ballroom of the Piedmont Driving Club after the ceremony.

An arrangement of stately palms and standards filled with Easter lilies, white gladioli and stephanotis, formed the effective background for the receiving party, which stood at the eastern end of the ballroom. Mrs. Wright was gowned in blue crepe worn with a blue felt hat, and gardenias adorned her shoulder.

Mrs. E. T. Donnelly, grandmother of the bride, was gowned in black georgette crepe. She wore a black felt hat, and orchids on her shoulder. Mrs. Robert A. Smythe, aunt of the bridegroom, wore black crepe, a black felt hat trimmed with blue ostrich feathers, and her flowers were valley lilies and orchids.

Mrs. S. Augustus Black, of Columbia, S. C., sister of Lieutenant O'Neill, wore black crepe, a black felt hat trimmed with fuchsia, and wore fuchsias on her shoulder.

The buffet tables were placed on one side of the ballroom, and covered with damask cloths. Alabaster urns fill with white flowers beautified the tables, and the three-tiered wedding cake was placed on a table overlaid with a handsome point de Venice and point de Verona lace cloth, and was decorated with calla lilies. The base of the cake was encircled with swainsona and white roses. The guests were seated at individual tables centered with arrangements of asters and other white flowers.

Lieutenant O'Neill and his bride departed after the reception on their wedding trip, the destination not being revealed. Mrs. O'Neill traveled in a stylish blue crepe costume worn with navy felt hat. Lieutenant and Mrs. O'Neill will reside for the present in Washington, D. C.

Agnes Lee U. D. C.

Mrs. E. A. Stead, president of the Agnes Lee Chapter, U. D. C., announces a meeting of the executive board of the chapter for Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the chapter house. Members are asked to bring a picnic lunch.

Women's Meetings

TUESDAY, STEPTEMBER 1.

The James Edward Oglethorpe chapter, Daughters of the American Colonists, meets at the Georgian Terrace hotel at 2:30 o'clock.

The executive board of William A. Bass Junior High School Parent-Teacher Association meets at 9:45 o'clock in the school library.

Dorothy Blount Lamar chapter, U. D. C. meets at 2 o'clock in Rich's conference room.

Evergreen Garden Club meets with Mrs. Conrad Faust, 3532 Piedmont road, at 12:30 o'clock.

Garden division of Boulevard Park Woman's Club meets at 10:30 o'clock at the refreshment pavilion in front of the Cyclorama at Grant park.

The Opti-Mrs. Club luncheon will be held in Davison-Paxon's tearoom at 12 o'clock.

Inman Park Club.

Mrs. Sol Klotz will speak on "What the Consumer Can Do to Meet the Present Situation," at the regular meeting of the Inman Park Woman's club, to be held at the clubhouse, 1277 Euclid avenue, tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS FREE Free subscriptions to "Baby Talk" Magazine for mothers. Expert information on care and feeding of babies. Free to expectant mothers. Just phone VE. 3936. Briarcliff Diaper Service Dept. 124 germ-free, spotless, sanitary diapers a week for only $1.75.

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Many of the common aches of childhood are caused by cheap, carelessly fitted shoes! Let Mr. Sharp, Rich's children's shoe expert, show you how Edwards' scientific heel wedge prevents inturning ankles, insures correct posture!

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Most popular suit in Atlanta!

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No need to tell you what a buy a three-piece suit is . . . for who knows when there will be more? Add to that, sturdy herringbone tweed that simply never shows wear . . . your boy has the backbone of a school wardrobe to last for years! 3-button coat; knickers; long trousers. Blue, tan, brown. 8 to 13.

Rich's Boys' Shop
Second Floor

Rich's

RICH'S YOUNG ATLANTAN SHOP . . . RICH'S YOUNG ATLANTAN SHOP . . . RICH'S YOUNG ATLANTAN SHOP . . .

Miss Woodward Marries William Austin Williams

Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Woodward announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Louise Fuller Woodward, to William Austin Williams on August 27. Dr. Louie D. Newton officiated in the presence of the immediate family.

The bride is the youngest daughter of her parents. Her sisters are Miss Elizabeth K. Woodward, of Atlanta; Mrs. R. E. Hamly, of West Palm Beach, Fla., and her brother, Fred W. Woodward Jr., of Atlanta.

Her mother was formerly Miss Irene May Hedgepeth, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Webb Hedgepeth, of Hillsboro, N. C. Her paternal grandparents were the late Colonel and Mrs. George W. Woodward, of Durham, N. C.

The lovely brunet bride attended Washington Seminary and is a popular member of the younger set.

Mr. Williams is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grieve Williams, of Atlanta. His mother was formerly Miss Jean Austin, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Austin, pioneer citizens of Atlanta.

His paternal grandparents were the late Captain and Mrs. W. A. Williams, of Milledgeville. His sisters are Mrs. Albert M. Wright, of Greenville, S. C.; Miss Marion G. Williams, of Atlanta, and Mrs. George L. Stallings, of Spartanburg, S. C.

After leaving Boys' High school, Mr. Williams entered the advertising business, later being connected with Charles A. Rawson Advertising Agency. He resigned his position in June of this year to enlist in the United States Army.

Society Events

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

Miss Lillie Wright and J. E. Scott will be married at 8 o'clock at St. John Methodist church.

Mrs. George Bland entertains at a luncheon at the Biltmore hotel for Miss Virginia Wallin, bride-elect.

Miss Jane Atchison entertains at a miscellaneous shower at her home on Twelfth street for Miss Barbara Lowe, bride-elect.

Miss Cain Weds Corporal Conlon

The marriage of Miss Ruth Claire Cain, daughter of Mrs. Henrietta A. Cain, to Corporal Peter Charles Conlon, son of Mrs. Mary Conlon, took place Tuesday morning, August 18, at St. Anthony's church, with Monsignor Joseph Croke officiating. Music was presented by Mrs. Eugene Brisbane, soloist, accompanied by Mrs. L. E. Callahan.

Groomsmen were Sergeant Louis Donbeck and Sergeant Frank McGovern. Palms formed a background for arrangements of fern, white gladioli and asters and several standards of white candles.

Miss Mary Louise Buelterman was maid of honor, and the bridesmaid was Miss Henrietta E. Cain, sister of the bride. They wore double strands of pearls, gifts of the bride, and carried Talisman roses and shaggy asters tied with peach taffeta and tulle bows.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Edward G. Cain, and the best man was Sergeant Stanley Marshal.

The bride wore a white marquisette gown with lace yoke and deep panel of lace covering the entire front of the skirt from below the waistline and extending back to form a train. Her triple-tiered veil of tulle was held to a coronet of orange blossoms, formerly worn by her cousin, Mrs. Frederick Davis, of Cincinnati. She carried a white prayer book topped with purple orchids, white satin ribbons and tuberoses with maidenhair fern. She carried a handkerchief which belonged to the bridegroom's mother, and wore a pearl necklace, gift of the bridegroom.

The bride's mother wore a navy and white print dress with a navy redingote and matching accessories. The bridegroom's mother was dressed in a navy sheer and lace model with accessories to match. Both wore sprays of sweetheart roses and tuberoses.

Following a wedding breakfast given by the bride's mother at the Ansley hotel, the couple left for a wedding trip to the mountains. The bride traveled in a dark brown crepe model with brown accessories and a spray of orchids.

Sweden Grain Crop To Exceed One Million Tons

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31.—(INS)—A bread-grain crop for Sweden this year of more than a million tons was forecast recently by the Food Commission. The 1941 crop was 610,000 tons. The potato crop is estimated to be about 2,050,000 tons, as against a 1941 yield of 2,070,000 tons. The hay crop this year will probably double that of 1941, which was one of the poorest in some time.



MISS MARY KATHLEEN DUNCAN.

Miss Duncan Is Betrothed To Lieutenant R. O. Crouch

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson Duncan announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Kathleen Duncan, to Lieutenant Robert Otis Crouch, U. S. A., of Camp Blanding, Fla.

Miss Duncan's mother is the former Miss Mary O'Loughlin, from County Leitrim, Ireland, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Loughlin. Her father is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Duncan, of Rothesay, and Aberdeen, Scotland.

The attractive and pretty bride-elect is a graduate of Girls' High school, and attended the Georgia Evening College, High Museum of Art, Columbia University in New York, and the Grand Central Art School of New York. She is a member of the Delta Lambda Sigma sorority. She is the sister of Rev. James L. Duncan, of Rome, Robert Duncan, Thomas Duncan, and Miss Patricia Duncan.

Lieutenant Crouch is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Crouch, of Gay. His paternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Roy Crouch, of Meriwether county. His maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Earl Epps, of Athens. His only sister is Miss Doris Crouch, and his brothers are Roy E. Crouch, George E. Crouch, and Will H. Crouch.

The future groom received his B. S. degree in civil engineering at Georgia Tech. He was a member of the Gold "T" and the Phi Kappa Psi honorary fraternity. He was formerly with the National Youth Administration for Georgia.

Drop Reported In 4th Area Sickness Rate

Hospitalization Reduced 50 Per Cent in Year, Says Col. French.

The effectiveness of the Army's battle to promote health and safety in the southeast was revealed yesterday in a statement by Colonel Sanford W. French, Fourth Service Command surgeon, that hospitalization cases due to sickness and injuries have been reduced more than 50 per cent in the last year.

Communicable diseases have shown the sharpest decline. For every 10 cases reported yast year, and three have been reported this year, records reveal. Keeping pace with the decline in sickness has been the injuries which authorities say have been cut in half.

Venereal diseases in the Fourth Service Command has dropped 40 per cent, although there are several "sore spots" throughout the southeast, according to Colonel French.

"Pneumonia cases have shown a decided drop," Colonel French added. "For every 200 cases reported last year, we now have 75."

The death rate in pneumonia has been cut to approximately 1 1-2 per cent of cases reported. The fatality of the disease has been reduced largely by the use of sulfa drugs, Colonel French said.

T. C. Beverly Dies At Ochlochnee Home

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Aug. 31.—Funeral services were held yesterday for T. C. Beverly, prominent Thomas county citizen, who died Friday at his home near Ochlochnee. Dr. T. F. Callaway officiated and interment was in Ochlochnee cemetery.

Mr. Beverly was born in Terrell county in 1866, a son of Joseph and Rosanna Cochran Beverly, and as a young man moved to Ochlochnee where he married Miss Molly Thompson, of that town, in April, 1893. She, with five sons and one daughter, survive him. They are, Walter G. Russell and Lewis Beverly, of Quitman; Max and Alvin Beverly, of Pahokee, Fla., and a daughter, Mrs. Joseph Thomson, of Hattiesburg, Miss.

Mr. Beverly had long been a prominent planter and sawmill operator in this community. In politics he had been active, serving his town as mayor and being on the Thomas county Democratic committee for many years.

If You Suffer Distress From Monthly FEMALE WEAKNESS

And Want To Build Up Red Blood!



If at such times you suffer from cramps, backache, distress of "irregularities", periods of the blues—due to functional monthly disturbances—

Start at once—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound TABLETS (with added iron). They not only help relieve monthly pain but also accompanying tired, nervous feelings of this nature. This is due to their soothing effect on ONE OF WOMAN'S MOST IMPORTANT ORGANS.

Taken regularly—Pinkham's Tablets help build up resistance against such symptoms. Also, their iron makes them a fine hematic tonic to help build up red blood. Follow label directions. Get today!

Miss Steell Wed To E. C. Hawes

Announcement is made today by Mrs. S. E. Scraton of the marriage of her daughter, Miss Grace Steell, of this city, to Ellington Charles Hawes, of Thomson, Ga., the ceremony having taken place recently in Blue Ridge, Ga.

The bride is a graduate of the University of South Carolina and the Baptist Memorial Hospital School of Nursing in Memphis, Tenn. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Gamma Mu national honor societies.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawes have left for their home in Thomson, where the groom is vice president and cashier of the bank there.

The bridal couple was honored recently at a wedding luncheon at which Miss Mary Steell and Miss Zella Wolfe entertained. Guests included the family and a few close friends of the honor guests who were seated at a beautifully appointed table centered with a bride's cake. White asters and gladioli beautified the home.

Miss Yundt and Lieut. Bethea Announce Bridal Personnel

Miss Caroline Perdue Yundt and Lieutenant (j. g.) Charles G. Bethea, U. S. N. R., have chosen Friday, October 2, as the date for their marriage which will take place at a quiet ceremony solemnized at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Winship Chapel of First Presbyterian church.

Dr. William V. Gardner will officiate and Dr. Charles Sheldon will present a program of music.

Miss Fritzi Yundt, younger sister of the bride-elect, will be maid of honor and the bridesmaids will include Mrs. Lawson Peel Calhoun, of Ocala, Fla., the former Miss Eleanor Clay, of Atlanta, and Miss Dorothy Arkwright Giddings.

George J. Yundt will give his striking brunet daughter in marriage. The bridegroom-elect's attendants will include his two brothers, William Bethea, of Albany, and E. W. Bethea, of Atlanta and Beekman Huger, Lawrence Willet and Lieutenant (j. g.) Frank Q. O'Neill, of Atlanta and Charleston, S. C.

Following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. George Yundt, the bride-elect's parents, will entertain at a reception at the Piedmont Driving Club. On the evening of October 1, a party will be given after the wedding rehearsal by the future bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Boykin.

Another party being planned for this prominent bride-to-be is one to be given by Mrs. Lawson Calhoun, of Ocala, the details to be announced.

The most inexpensive form of advertising is the kind that brings results; you can sell or rent almost anything through low-cost Constitution Want Ads. Phone WA. 6565.

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BREAKFRONT CREDENZA

For over half a century Biggs has been helping people to make their homes more beautiful. As we have found fine antiques, we have either purchased them or received permission from the owners to copy; so that you, too, might enjoy the beauty and charm of Colonial Furniture.

This Breakfront is handmade by Biggs' own craftsmen, so that no detail of the original will be lost. The wood is beautifully grained solid mahogany. The pulls are exactly copied from the originals, being of fine solid brass, and each drawer and door locks. There is ample space for your linens and silver, and the shelves in the top are adjustable so that you may display your fine china and objects of art to advantage. Width 76½", height 94". $550.00

The Credenza base may be had separately—$330.00.

MAY ALSO BE HAD WITH DESK *COMPARTMENT*——$650.00

Buy Defense Bonds and Stamps Now!

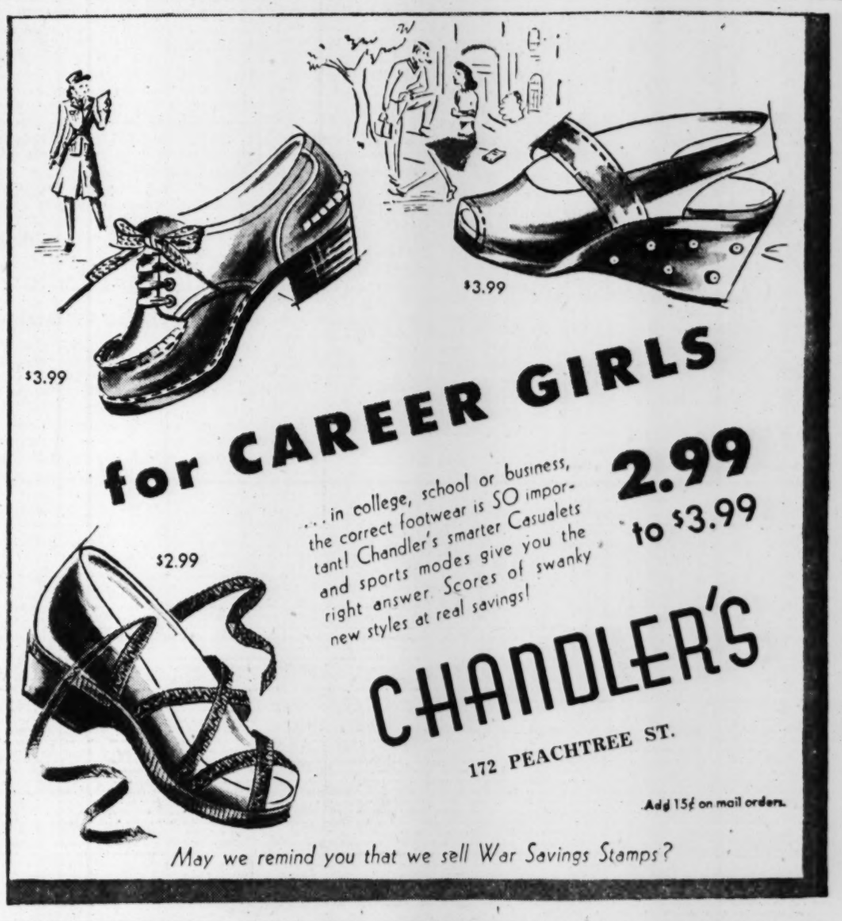


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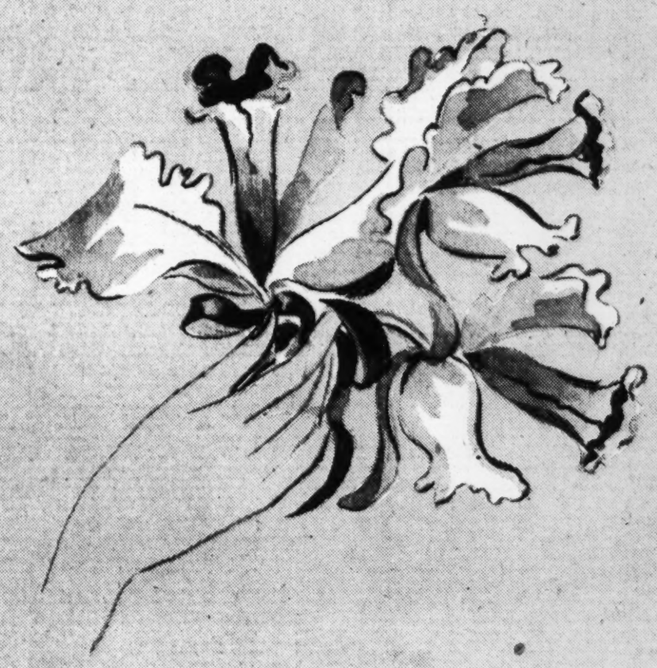
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Pilot Club Dinner This Evening Features War Work Exhibit

The Pilot Club of Atlanta is giving members of all civic organizations and other interested citizens of Atlanta an opportunity to see exhibits demonstrating the type of activities carried on by the various agencies of the United War Work Fund. Booths depicting these activities will be arranged for inspection by guests attending the dinner planned by the victory and civic committees of the Pilot Club, to be held this evening at 6:30 o'clock in the Louis J. Dinkler room of the Ansley hotel. Miss Verona K. Longino, chairman of the victory committee, will outline the work of the various agencies supported by displays in the booths.

Dr. Herman L. Turner will be the guest speaker and his subject will be "Atlanta's Part in this World-Wide Program." Dr. Turner has taken an active part in the United Service Organization and other war work activities in Atlanta and has given untiring labor in his efforts to further these causes. Mrs. Gene C. Berkey, president of the club, will welcome visitors and introduce guests. The invocation will be delivered by Major Gilbert S. Decker.

Miss Bertie Hale, first vice president and program chairman, will present Miss Verona K. Longino and Mrs. Lucie W. Brantley, chairman of the civic committee. Miss Gladys M. Cory will give the code of ethics, and Miss Eleanor Gatlin, accompanied by Miss Jean Davidson, will present the musical program.

Assisting in arranging details for the meeting are Mrs. Callye Neese, Mrs. Carolyn Seivers, Mrs. Loraine Warnock, Miss Myrtle Morton, Miss Carletta Babb, invitations; Mrs. Annie Lou Brigman, Mrs. Carolyn Murphy, Miss Bertie Hale, Miss Eugenia Faulkner, programs; Mrs. Carolyn Seivers, Mrs. Betty Turner and Miss Carletta Babb, booth displays.

The public is invited to attend the meeting and reservations are being taken by Mrs. Lucie Brantley, WA. 2906.



She Knows All—Tells All—Does All for Career Girls!

Yankee Soldiers Said To Be 'Soft Touches'

BELFAST, Aug. 31.—(AP)—It appears American men in uniform are soft touches.

In sentencing a woman for begging Magistrate John H. Campbell deplored the increase in street begging since the United States forces arrived, declared "I can see American soldiers being importuned all over the city. I don't know what they will think of us. They must imagine these people consider them suckers."

Sorority Plans To Fete Rushees This Afternoon

The members of the Alpha Gamme Delta fraternity will honor their rushees at a tea from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Piedmont Driving Club.

The officers of the Alumnae Club and of the active chapters participating will form the receiving line. They will wear shoulder bouquets fashioned from war stamps.

The rushees will be presented with red and buff-colored roses, carrying out the colors of the fraternity.

Decorations for the affair will feature a patriotic motif of red, white and blue.

U. S. Employes Increase 435,000

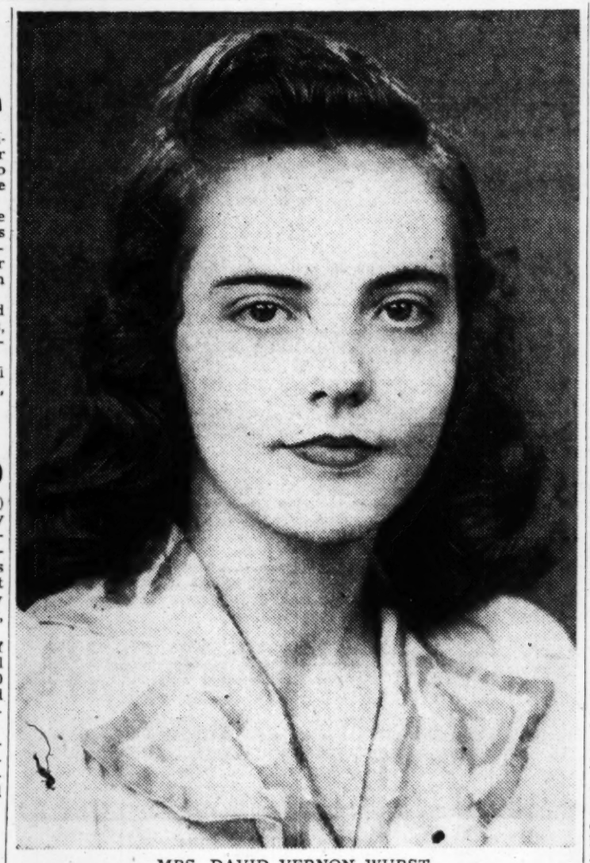
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP) Secretary Perkins reported today an increase of 435,000 in non-agricultural employment from mid-June to mid-July. The month's increase raised the employment level to a new high, with the July figures 2,161,000 above the July, 1941, level.

Recently revised estimates of employment in non-agricultural establishments showed 37,100,000 employes in July as compared with 36,665,000 in June and 34,939,000 in July, 1941.

Wage earners in the manufacturing industries regularly surveyed increases 1.8 per cent during June and payrolls increased $8,995,000, or 24 per cent.

Coast Guardsman Killed at Savannah

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 31.—(AP) A Coast Guardsman identified by Savannah police as Ralph Carl Paul Richter, of Milwaukee, died in the U. S. Marine hospital here today of injuries received in an accident at an early hour this morning. A car in which he was riding, crashed into a street marker and tree at a street intersection. City police reported Jesse Long and Charlie Cook were injured in the same accident and are in local hospitals.



MRS. DAVID VERNON WURST.
Mrs. Wurst is the former Miss Mary Alice Thompson, daughter of Mrs. Barrett Thompson, of Thomaston, Ga. Mrs. Wurst's husband, Lieutenant Wurst, is in the U. S. Army Air Corps, now stationed at McDill Field in Tampa.

Naval Reserve Plan Explained To Students

Submit Application Letter to College's Navy Science Professor.

Students who intend to enroll as freshmen in colleges and universities which have Naval R. O. T. C. units were advised today to apply by letter to enter the naval program coincident with the filing of application for admission.

The naval application letters should be submitted to the professor of naval science and tactics at the institution involved.

In the Sixth Naval district the Naval R. O. T. C. program is available at Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., and University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

The Naval R. O. T. C. quotas are usually filled prior to the start of the freshman year and individual students may be accepted under the quotas as soon as they have been finally accepted for entrance to the college. The actual enrollment into the Naval R. O. T. C. unit will be made during the first few weeks of the freshman year.

Students enrolled in the Naval R. O. T. C. may apply to the professor of naval science and tactics on the campus for enlistment by him in the Naval Reserve as an apprentice seamen, and remain on inactive duty so long as they are members of the Naval R. O. T. C. They are not required to so enlist, however.

Those who do enlist and who fail either the naval science or other college course or are disenrolled from the Naval R. O. T. C. for any reason, will be discharged from the Naval Reserve at their own request, or may be transferred to any other class (V-1 Accredited College Program, V-5, V-7) for which qualified.

Former Aide To General Smith Dies

Colonel W. G. Stephenson Jr., was With AEF in England.

Word was received here yesterday of the death of Lieutenant William G. Stephenson Jr., former aide to the commanding general of the Fourth Corps Area here, while on duty with the AEF in England.

Colonel Stephenson, 38, well-known in Atlanta, having been stationed here as aide to Major General John P. Smith from July 15, 1940, to February 25, 1942.

A member of the Army since his graduation from West Point in 1925, he saw service in both the Philippines and Honolulu, as well as several posts in this country, including Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, and Fort Benning, where he was stationed prior to his Atlanta assignment.

Colonel Stephenson had been in England since June, and had been taking intensive training in invasion tactics, according to a recent letter to Mrs. Stephenson. It is her belief that he participated in the raid on Dieppe, which occurred two days before his death. The War Department notification gave no information as to the circumstances of his death.

While stationed here the Stephensons were members of the Piedmont Driving Club.

CHEESE VALUE.

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 31.—Cheese rates high as a good source of calcium — the mineral that gives shape and permanence to the body framework, Extension Service leaders say.

'Sleepy-Time' Still Is Raided; Alleged Operators Awake Now

The "sleepy-time" still and its five alleged moonshiner operators were subjects of a hearing before United States Commissioner David J. Meyerhardt yesterday, as the result of a raid by a group of federal alcohol tax unit men and state officers.

The sleepy-time designation was given the still after four of the five men said they happened to be asleep at the site and knew nothing about the still or its illicit operation.

Raiding officers said they found two 800-gallon hog-type stills, 800 gallons of mash and 53 gallons of whisky. The still were between runs, one having just finished and the other not ready, officers testified.

The defendants, all released under bond, were Charlie Wood, asleep; Frank Thompson, asleep; Grady Cunningham, Negro, asleep; Madison Davis, Negro, half-asleep, and Fuller Cash, who amended his statement that he, too, was sleeping when officers testified that he ran into the woods when the still was raided.

All were listed as residents of Rockdale county, where the still was located.

CCC Property Being Transferred

Transfer to the Army of some $20,000,000 in property of the Civilian Conservation Corps was being completed in seven southeastern states yesterday.

The Army disclosed that the transfer, ordered after congress discontinued the CCC, affected property at 93 camps and 53 warehouses in this area. Some of the camps will be put into use directly by troops, while others will have their equipment and buildings salvaged.

"Fashion Fifth" Floor



Our Famous Twenty-Fives

They must have the distinction of dresses twice their price to get into this cherished collection. The suit-dress sketched is unexpectedly detailed with hand-crocheted lace . . . black, brown or green rayon crepe, 12-18. Come in and see more of these marvels. 25.00

Muse's

"Fashion Fifth" Floor

THOMPSON BOLAND-LEE



AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SHOE STORE

Still quite a youngster but we're making history in Atlanta with

Vitality SHOES

"We Have Sold Over 150,000 Pairs Women's Vitality Shoes in Atlanta"

We review the growth and progress of old friends today with sincere admiration . . . and feel certain, too, that the common factor in all success is public CONFIDENCE.

Nothing really warms us so much here at Thompson-Boland-Lee as the fact that in three short years in our own new store on Peachtree Street, we have won so many new friendships and possess a wealth of LOYALTY from friends whom we have served in Atlanta through thirty-three years.

A. Melody—black suede with black grosgrain trim.
B. Myra—black or brown suede.
C. Yardley—black suede, black alligator calf trim.
D. Orchid—black or brown calf.
E. Lelda—antiqued tan alligator calf.
F. Wimbledon—black or brown suede, black calf trim to match.

6.95

Exclusive in Atlanta

Mail Orders Filled

Street Floor

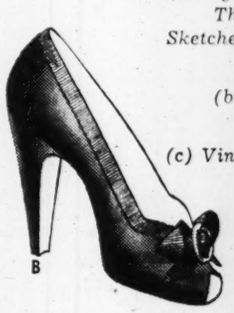


Regensteins Peachtree

. . . startling and individual these new Young Georgians



Start your fashion planning with your shoes . . . They'll carry you to new heights of smartness . . .
Sketched . . . (a) suede with braid and draped bow . . . $9.95
(b) suede with grosgrain collar and window buckle . . . $9.95
(c) Vinylite with suede exclusive design . . . $9.95
Mail Orders Filled





footwear styled by A. J. STINE

80 Whitehall **REGENSTEIN'S** *209 Peachtree*

FAMILY OWNED AND OPERATED SINCE 1872



SAMUEL BAUM

A Pioneer Salutes Another Pioneer

ALTHOUGH we have not the tremendous weight of years behind us which this newspaper enjoys, we, in our way, have also been privileged to feel the satisfaction of the pioneer. For we have pioneered in bringing the finest furs to Atlanta for almost a third of a century.

Since 1910, when our first fine furs were displayed for your approval, Sam Baum has bought and offered only fur pieces and fur coats which skillfully combined style, quality and workmanship in the highest degree. We have jealously guarded our reputation for trustworthiness, a reputation which should now be your first consideration—and one to which we dedicate our future service to Atlanta women.

S. Baum

Fur Salon, Second Floor
Regenstein's Peachtree



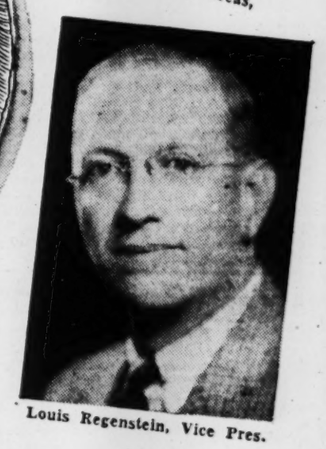
Meyer Regenstein, Pres.



Julius Regenstein, Founder



Joseph Regenstein, Sec.-Treas,



Louis Regenstein, Vice Pres.

When The Atlanta Constitution was five years old our father opened the doors of The "Surprise Store", 80 Whitehall St.

We extend to The Atlanta Constitution our warmest felicitations on its seventy-fifth anniversary . . . seventy-five years of distinguished service to Atlanta and the Southeast.

Together, The Atlanta Constitution and Regenstein's have met the challenge of each new era as history unfolded itself . . . together we have carried forward the traditions of two great pioneer Southern institutions, to this day FAMILY-OWNED AND OPERATED.

Today, we face the most crucial period in all world history . . . we face it with courage and a burning faith in the unconquerable spirit of America and ALL FREE MEN.

A brighter Tomorrow will come. With high hopes we look forward to 1947 when we celebrate our own seventy-fifth anniversary by carrying our morning advertising messages, as we have for 70 years, in The Atlanta Constitution.

Stars Raise Strong Objections To the Release of Their Old Films

By Harold Hefternan.

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 31.—(INS) I know two people who won't welcome Sol Lesser's plan to reissue "Rawhide," the Lou Gehrig movie made in 1939. One is Sam Goldwyn, who has just spent a young fortune on "Pride of the Yankees," the story of Lou's life, and the other is Mrs. Gehrig. When I interviewed her she said: "Need we mention 'Rawhide'? Lou didn't like it and I was greatly disappointed in the picture." Well, by the time Sol gets his movie circulated "The Pride of the Yankees" will probably have played most towns.

This problem has been a movie headache for years. Jack Benny hit the ceiling when a picture he made 10 years ago was reissued right after his big hit in "Charlie's Aunt." Hedy Lamarr suffered agonies when the European "Ecstasy" was brought out time and again after she clicked in "Algiers." Even Shirley Temple was the victim of reissues of her first two-reel comedy appearances after she scored as the golden child of the movies.

Must be like old times for the M-G-M-ers to have Edgar Allan Woolf back on the lot. Yes, indeed, Edgar, who is one of Hollywood's most prolific and best writers, has been engaged to write a new episodic film that company is planning. He was there for years and to Edgar no other studio has ever seemed like the old home lot. Personally, I am glad he is back with all the people he likes and I'll bet my only new hat he will do something worth while.

CHATTER IN HOLLYWOOD: Army life has not robbed Clark Gable of his sense of humor. In a letter to a pal on the M-G-M lot, Clark wrote: "They are cutting my hair tomorrow. Brother, oh, brother—when they get down to those Gable ears they'll fly me across the Atlantic as the latest thing in bombers!"

SNAPSHOTS OF HOLLYWOOD COLLECTED AT RANDOM: What is all this gossip about an FBI investigation of one of our foreign actors; Martha Mature has served notice on Charlie Rogers if there is any mention of Vic in her publicity she will walk off the set; Kathryn Grayson and Johnson Shelton acting so loved-dovey at Mike Lyman's that people turned to look at them; William Saroyan, who asked a fortune for "Time of Your Life" after it won the Pulitzer prize, is willing to sell it for much less. Says he needs the money to produce a Broadway play; Nancy Kelly has headed east again—this time it is to talk over a road show job with the "Guest in the House" company; Irene, M-G-M's fashion expert, has a pilot's license and will take a job with the Ferry Command if she can get it; that's all for today. See you tomorrow! Mrs. D. F. Yerba, of Buena Vista Park, Cal., says: "With each bond its power we give to stop a Jap and help a Yank live."



MRS. LEWIS BRADLEY WALTERS.
Mrs. Walters is the former Miss Frances Baskin, lovely daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perry Baskin Sr.

MY DAY: Autumn Comes To Hyde Park

By Eleanor Roosevelt.

HYDE PARK, Sunday.—My days have been decidedly peaceful here, though full of activity from the point of view of doing things with the children, swimming and playing games. There is a real touch of autumn in the air. Around the pond, the purple weed have turned to a faint reddish tinge. Here and there some scarlet leaves are showing on the swamp maples.



Though I imagine we shall have some warm weather before autumn really sets in, I still look at every meal out of doors as an added blessing before the cold weather makes it impossible.

Some of us attended the Roosevelt Home Club dance at the town hall in the village last night. We all took part in a very active Virginia reel, and I envied my young niece, Amy Roosevelt's, ease and grace. Even the most active prancing didn't seem to make her puff.

The other night I read a play by Seldon Rodman called "The Revolutionists." It deals with the always fascinating story of Toussaint L'Ouverture and Henry Christophe. The President has always spoken of this episode in history and the extraordinary citadel Toussaint L'Ouverture built in Haiti, the ruins of which still exist. This play is good reading and I shall be interested to see it acted. These two men were great and more people should know their story.

Yesterday a young Syrian, Mr. Salom Rizk, who has been speaking under the auspices of a magazine to various groups of young people in schools and colleges throughout the country, came to see me. I can well understand that his life story would make his lectures interesting.

He was born in the mountains of Syria and, as a young man, came to a middle western city in the United States. He was an American citizen, but had to learn the meaning of America and suffered much before he became a citizen of the United States.

The story of the Marines in the Solomon Islands, which is in all our papers this morning, adds another page to their glorious record. As Americans we rejoice in all their glorious records, and as Americans we rejoice in all they have done and in the co-operation they have received from all the other branches of the services. We grieve at the losses which were sustained and which will bring sorrow to many homes in our nation, and pray we may all do our utmost to bring the war to a victorious end.

Your Horoscope for Today

By ALICE DENTON JENNINGS, Noted Atlanta Chirologist.

March 21 and April 19 (ARIES)—More success will be attained today by sticking to routine. Be deliberate in what you do and do not undertake affairs impulsively.

April 20 and May 20 (TAURUS)—Your energies and ambitions will be strong today, and until 9:36 p. m. you will desire swift progress or want to be in a hurry. Therefore, you are likely to rush into things too quickly.

May 21 and June 20 (GEMINI)—The entire day is most favorable for meeting sympathetic and generous people. If you are interested in affairs of an artistic nature, in liquids, chemicals, drugs or beverages, you should have harmonious and constructive dealings with others.

June 21 and July 22 (CANCER)—The period previous to 10:13 a. m. favors dealings with profrssional people and those in authority. After 10:13 a. m. favors attending to matters that have already started or routine matters. The period does not especially favor new beginnings.

July 23 and August 22 (LEO)—The most important time of day for taking important action along all lines appears to be after 12:35 p. m. An excellent period for constructive work in matters of finance, personal advancement, constructive planning for future prospects and interviewing or consulting people in important positions.

August 23 and September 22 (VIRGO) While new beginnings may have a tendency to run into obstacles if started before 11:28 a. m., old, practical ideas may be pushed forward to advantage before 3:04 p. m. favors matters pertaining to land and property. The remainder of the day suggests sticking to routine.

September 23 and October 22 (LIBRA) Previous to 5:30 p. m., disappointments are likely to come to you by expecting too much, or by a lack of preparation. After 4:30 p. m. is a favorable time for important matters that may be of interest at this time.

October 23 and November 21 (SCORPIO)—It would be wise to keep an eye on money matters today, for the tendency is towards extravagance and miscalculation. The evening hours after 7 p. m. suggest unusual caution to avoid sharp and severe disappointments resulting from unexpected situations.

November 22 and December 21 (SAGITTARIUS)—There may be some slight tension, animosity or desire to make sharp retort today, but if you will hold this tendency in check, the foundations may be laid for favorable deals in business, for contacts with influential people, for literary interests and works of art.

December 22 and January 19 (CAPRICORN)—Before 10:40 a. m., drastic tempers may be in evidence, and the period does not favor seeking co-operation from those who have a determined outlook.

January 20 and February 18 (AQUARIUS)—The entire day is apt to be a busy time, but it is also a time when you may feel unsettled, have difficulty in making yourself properly understood. This will be a day to be careful of contracts and everything of a written nature.

February 19 and March 20 (PISCES)—The period previous to 3:02 p. m. favors dealing with the public, publishing and work that requires detail. The remainder of the day will prove better by sticking to routine.

Alice Denton Jennings,
Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Inclosed find 10 cents in coin, together with self-addressed, stamped envelope, for which please send my Astrological Chart.

Name and Address _____

Birth date (year unnecessary) _____

For additional charts for friends or relatives, include 10 cents in coin, together with self-addressed, stamped envelope, for each birth date desired.

Two-Piece Dress For Back-to-School



4176

By Lillian Mae.

For a nine o'clock scholar—the favorite two-piece style—Pattern 4176 by Lillian Mae. The long or short-sleeved jacket may be in cross-grain or contrast. The skirt is gathered onto a yoke top. Optional contrasting collar and cuffs.

Pattern 4176 is available in girls' sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10, jacket and skirt, takes 2 1-4 yards 35-inch; 3-8 yard contrast.

Send 16 cents for this Lillian Mae pattern. Write plainly size, name, address and style number.

Go all out for fashion—with our Fall and Winter Pattern Book, just off the press! Smart, easy-to-make styles for work, play, dress-parade. "Salvage specials." School outfits. Bridal wear. Pattern Book, 10 cents.

Send your order to Constitution, Pattern Department, 243 West 17th St., New York, N. Y.

Today's Charm Tip

Few people escape getting an occasional attack of the blues, but smart folk don't sit and entertain them. They seek the company of a cheerful person, knowing that's the antidote for what ails them.

BRITISH CRIME DROPS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Maybe people are so busy trying to win the war they haven't time to be bad.

Scotland Yard reports show crime figures for a recent week were the lowest since the war began and much lower than the weekly average for many years.

Causes and Care of Catarrh

By Dr. William Brady.

The familiar meaning of catarrh, according to Webster, is "a chronic inflammation of, and hypersecretion from, the membranes of the nose or air passages."

Chronic rhinitis, simple chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane lining nasal passages, and more or less involving the lining of throat, perhaps the lining of Eustachian tubes, sometimes the lining of one or more of the nasal accessory sinuses—the lining membrane of all these cavities or passages, as well as the lining of the middle ear cavity, is one continuous mucous membrane. So when the mucous membrane lining the nasal passage becomes "catarrhal" the same abnormal condition is likely to affect the mucous membrane lining throat, bronchi, sinuses etc.

Chief causes of "catarrh" or overheating of houses, offices, shops, sleeping apartments, railway carriages and other buildings where people work, play, live or congregate, in winter; and wearing excessive clothing. There are other minor factors which we cannot discuss in this short talk.

Of course any duffer who has "catarrh" knows more about it than an ordinary, plodding, door-to-door general practitioner could possibly know, but in case you haven't developed a touch of "catarrh" as yet, may I say that in my opinion neither dampness nor cold nor changeable weather nor bad climate has anything to do with it, save indirectly, so far as you may indulge in overheating your living quarters and wearing excessive clothing in a silly effort to "protect" yourself from such fancied evils.

Further, it is my earnest belief that a touch of "catarrhal" trouble does not render the individual one whit more susceptible to any respiratory infection, again except in an indirect way—that is, if the duffer with "catarrh" coddles himself unduly from open air, fresh air, outdoor activity where the beneficient influence of sunshine or skyshine is available, he fails to get something which is essential for the development and maintenance of good immunity.

If you feel impelled to enlighten me, remember, I do not abate one jot or tittle in the teachings presented in this column—"catarrh" is a vague generality, and does not identify or designate a specific ailment or disease, so that it is absurd to look for a remedy for "catarrh," other than correction of the wrong habits which vitiate the functional health of the respiratory mucous membrane.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Out of Order.

Had lump I thought was fatty tumor removed from calf of leg. Pathological examination showed it to be malignant—melanoma. Doctor now urges amputation of leg to prevent possible metastasis to lungs etc. Can you suggest any other remedy. (P. H.)

Answer—Please read the printed instructions to correspondents, which say clearly "Signed letters pertaining to personal health and hygiene, not to disease, diagnosis or treatment, will be answered by Dr. Brady if a stamped addressed envelope is inclosed." It would be foolhardy for you, and criminal for me, if I attempted to advise you. It is a matter on which no one but your own physician can intelligently advise you.

Chair Set In Filet Crochet



7395

Butterflies and roses in filet crochet and your choice of chair set, pillow top or both. And you can also make scarf ends to match the chair back design. Pattern 7395, contains instructions and charts for making set and pillow top; illustrations of set and of stitches; materials needed.

To obtain this pattern send 11 cents to Constitution, Household Arts Department, 259 W. 14th Street, New York, N. Y. Write plainly name, address and pattern number.

Keep Your Spine Straight To Save Your Energy

By Ida Jean Kain.

Straighten yourself out to save your energy. If you will keep your spine in a nice straight line, you can do more work without tiring as quickly—and you'll look several years younger.

In poor posture, you do everything the hard way. When you go around with your hips jutting out in the rear and your shoulders thrown back for balance—so that you take on the shape of the capital S—it's like walking a greater distance or standing for an hour or so longer.

If you are doing heavy work, you also run the risk of strain. It's because poor posture is so general among women that one of the first things they have to learn in taking over men's work is how to lift heavy objects. The majority try to do all the lifting with their arms.

Learning to avoid strain also helps to save energy. When you have to pick up something from the floor, do it this way: Go up close to whatever it is, with one foot a step forward, and lower yourself with your knees, back straight. Do your forward bending at the hip joints. Then, as you come up, you have all your powerful leg and trunk muscles helping you. If you are lifting something heavy, it saves your back. If you're lifting a light weight, it takes less energy.

Keep that same straight line of the spine when you are bending over a desk or typewriter. Make it a rule to sit well back in your chair, hips against the back of the chair, your weight on your thighs, and your back straight. Do your forward bending at those hip joints.

For a steady improvement in your posture, make a habit of stretching tall. When you stretch to your full height, you pull yourself into a straight line. Most of this up-stretch should come between your floating rib and the hipbones—that may make you an inch slimmer through there. Have your shoulders down and relaxed and push up with the top of your head, but keep your chin level.

And for five minutes a day do these exercises:

For half that time, simply sit on the floor against the wall. Press your entire back as flat against the wall as possible, pull up with your lower abdominal muscles, and just sit there.

Then move away from the wall and sit in about the same position, abdominal muscles pulled up and your legs straight out in front but separated. Hold both arms straight out in front, shoulder level. And—here's where it gets tough—try to raise alternate legs from the floor to touch toes to fingertips. Don't lower the arms. Only do that as many times as you can do it correctly.

For a full set of exercises to straighten you out, send for "Posture Makes the Figure. Please enclose a large stamped return envelope for this leaflet.

Grin and Bear It — By Lichty



"You can come out, Mrs. Snodgrass! . . . The all clear has sounded"

Husband Wants a Companion More Than Expert Housekeeper

By Dixie George.

Dear Dixie:

I have been married for years and have one child. My husband has been running around with other women for about six months. He does not think I know this but I have caught up on him. I have tried to talk to him about it but it has not done any good, for he only treats me with contempt and abuses me.

He says I have not tried to help him to have anything nor have I appreciated his company since we have been married. I think I have done all I can for him. I have let him go to parties, to the movies or to fishing parties and other affairs while I stayed home and looked after things. I have done without clothes when I needed them to help him get a home like he wanted. Now that he has it he seems to be pulling out.

He tries to shun me when he comes home and will not speak to me unless he is forced to and then it is a tough word. It seems to be tearing my heart out, and my nerves to pieces. I feel like I have loved him too much and he has thought nothing of me. I do not feel like I can go on much longer. What can I do?

BROKEN-HEARTED.

I think you made your mistake in letting your husband go out on parties and have a good time while you stayed at home and looked after the house. I do not mean that you should have let the house work go, and neglect your home duties, but when a husband wants to go out, it is his wife's duty to go with him. Of course if you stayed at home and would not go out with him, he found company with others.

Another mistake you have made is to deny yourself clothes and other necessities. Of course you wanted to help your husband as all wives should, but there is such a thing as carrying things too far.

Go out and get yourself some clothes. Make yourself over into a new and glamorous woman. Nothing helps a woman's morale like new clothes. Then start going out, and having a good time. If you have no one you could go with, why not fill your home with friends, and have such a nice time that he will wonder why he had to go out to find pleasure. Why don't you do some war work? Get your mind occupied with something. Do not always be at home when he comes in. Don't always be on hand when he needs you and try being a little aloof yourself.

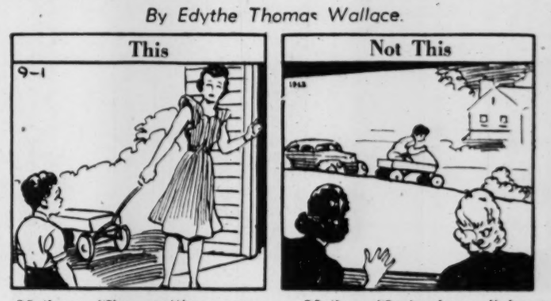
Do not let him see that his inattention to you worries you in the least. Do not wear your heart on your sleeve. Try to adopt a casual and carefree manner about him and about the home and do not let him see that what he does worries you in the least. Let him know that you know what a cad he has been and that what he does makes no difference to you. Gather all your feminine weapons together and win him back if you want him, and if you think he is worth the trouble.

War Camps Get Recipes Of Red Cross Cook Book

On the menus of British prisoners in enemy war camps when they receive the new Red Cross cook book from home will be "Potato Piglets," "Carrot Betty," 'Cheese Dreams" and "Poor Knight's Pudding," as well as more substantial dishes, it is reported in London. It tells the captives how to make the most of their rations and of the contents of Red Cross food parcels. Prisoners will learn how to make toffee by contributing a teaspoonful of sugar each day, and how to make a grater by punching holes in a tin can. Most recipes are for 10 men. "Potato Piglets" are potatoes filled with sausage meat and arranged on cooked cabbage. "Poor Knight's Pudding" is bread dipped quickly in water, drained, and fried in drippings and spread with jam or sugar.

POINTS FOR PARENTS

By Edythe Thomas Wallace.



Mother: "I'm putting your wagon away and you can't play with it for a week because you disobeyed and coasted down the driveway into the street."

Mother: "I simply can't keep Johnnie from coasting into the street. I suppose that's one of the chances we have to take when we rear children."

Every child needs discipline if he is to be protected from the consequences of his own ignorance and inexperience.

ATLANTA'S OLDEST SHOE STORE

Yet as Young and Modern as Next Season's Fashions.



Salutes

ATLANTA'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER

Just as The Constitution has for years symbolized newspaper leadership among the papers of the South—so has Byck's typified fine shoes. For 58 years Byck's has been known for high fashion and fine quality footwear for the family. More recently, in order to give full attention to feminine requirements, we have concentrated on women's shoes. In high fashion lines and unexcelled workmanship and materials—Rhythm-Step, Fashion Plate, Fashionettes, Dickerson Mackay, Star, and many others, giving a breadth of quality style choice and price range to fit the demands of all tastes.

Byck's

ATLANTA'S OLDEST SHOE STORE

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VITAMIN-ENRICHED



THE SOUTH'S PRIDE AND JOY!

FLAVOR is the first thing you ask a slice of bread to give you—and with Merita Bread it's flavor that fascinates you first and lingers in your memory longest. Fresh Merita is so palatable, so downright good-tasting, that it could keep its top rank among the fastest sellers—if it had to—on the appeal of its flavor alone.

NUTRITION that speeds the growth of strong young bodies and guards the health of grown-ups is the real heart and soul of Merita Bread. Bigger than ever, better than ever, Merita brings you essential food energy at its best—and in one of its most economical forms.

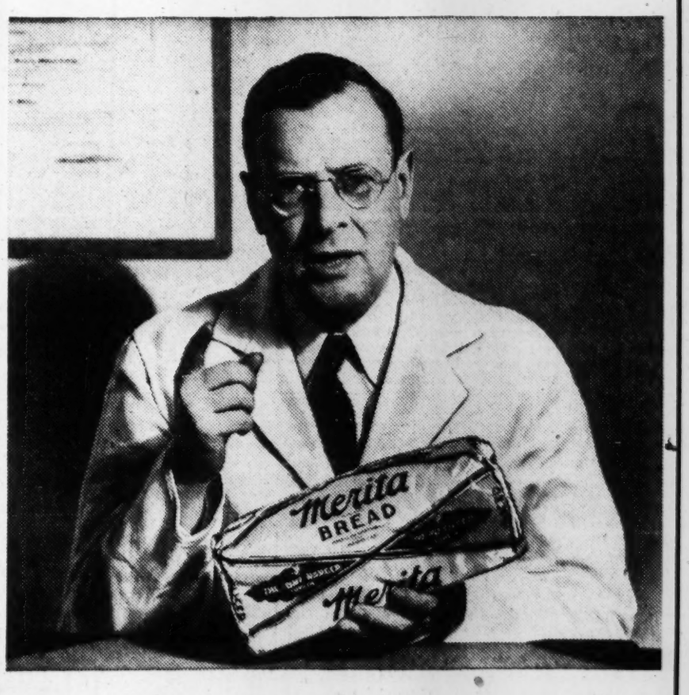
PATRIOTISM spurs you on to keep yourself in good health—and Merita gives you thrilling support in this vital job. Merita is enriched according to government standards by methods enthusiastically indorsed by 21 leading medical authorities. Merita brings you plentiful Vitamin B^1 (to lift the spirits, fortify stamina and lessen fatigue) as well as valuable niacin and iron. Put Merita on your shopping list right now for the best value in food values!

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Bakeries in Following Cities: Atlanta, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Rome, Macon, Gadsden, Wilmington, Winston-Salem, High Point, Florence, Fayetteville, Orlando, Miami, Charlotte, New Orleans, Anderson, Knoxville and Roanoke.

Merita

More Schools and Hospitals Use Merita Than Any Other Bread



Yes, among the thousands of schools and hospitals in the South—the territory Merita serves—Merita is the overwhelming preference in breads. Schools and hospitals admit no compromise where health is concerned. The bread they buy must be the finest—in freshness, in flavor, in health properties. Remember the advice of those who know food values best. Make Merita *your daily bread.*

Real Estate Industry Leader In Cash Turnover

By PRESS HUDDLESTON,
Constitution Real Estate Editor.

There is perhaps no one industry in Atlanta that measures up in interest with the general public and in volume of cash turnover as does the real estate industry.

It is rather difficult to even approximate figures involved in sales, leases, rentals, loans, appraisals, examination of titles, and all the many other transactions involved in deals in Atlanta and suburban realty, but a careful survey would show the real estate business, with all its ramifications and many turnovers, as touching around a billion dollars annually.

5,000 Engaged.

There are, by a fairly correct estimate, some 4,000 to 5,000 people in the city directly employed in one way or another—people whose livelihood depends upon earnings from handling real estate—tied up in the realty industry.

There are 30 to 40 large real estate firms employing 20 to 50 people—salesmen and office force. However, there are in Fulton county, which embraces realty territory handled by Atlanta real estate concerns, 159 brokerage firms, with 40 associate brokers and 335 salesmen. Then, there are hundreds of men and women who quietly and occasionally make real estate deals, making a commission on them, who are not listed as licensees; there are two large title companies, employing 50 to 75 people, whose only earnings have to do with real estate, to say nothing of scores of lawyers who examine titles for a fee, and another score who record deeds and mortgages officially for county records.

Many Have Profited.

It is no wonder, then, that Atlanta real estate is among—if not the largest—industry in which the greatest number of Atlanta citizens are interested.

Real estate, as everyone concedes, is the foundation of all wealth. Wise investors in it have made hundreds of families well fixed financially in this city and section. While values rise and fall at times, it is, after all, a good barometer of business as a general rule.

It is interesting or perhaps will be to many real estate operators and many of the older citizens of Atlanta—to recall some of the pioneers in the real estate business in this city. The men who engaged in that business just after the close of the war—along in 1865 to 1875—and continued for many years. They were among Atlanta's far-visioned and progressive men.

The dean of the group—and said to be the first man throughout this whole country to enter the real estate business—was Colonel George W. Adair. The name Adair has come down in real estate circles through all the years that have followed, until today the third generation is "carrying on" just as their grandfather did.

Early Realty Men.

Other realty men that sold and resold much of the land, both business and commercial, on which Atlanta stands today, were General Andrew J. West, Samuel W. Goode, T. A. Frierson, Captain A. J. McBride, Noah Fowler, Turner Goldsmith, Cicero C. Hammack, who was mayor of the city in 1873-'75-'76, all of whom have long since died.

Atlanta always has had a splendid number of loyal citizens who believed in the future of Atlanta real estate. Many of the citizens living here in the last half century of 1800—from 1865 to 1900—bought freely of Atlanta dirt and in scores of instances have left their heirs small fortunes gained in the constantly increasing values of their holdings.

Some of those whose family names are familiar to "old-timers" are the English family, the Inmans, the Candlers, the Colliers, the Grants, the Rawsons, the Peters, the Marshs, the Moores, Frank P. Rice, Dr. Henry L. Wilson, Jonathan Norcross, and many others too numerous to mention.

Property Developers.

Names as developers of attractive sections of the city, even during the last 20 to 30 years, will be recalled as Joel Hurt, developer of Inman Park and Druid Hills; Ed Ansley, of Ansley Park and much important property along North Forsyth street; J. R. Smith, of Morningside subdivision, and other properties.

In times of uncertainty, just as we now are passing through, there is naturally a lull in real estate dealings. Yet, many continue to buy homes—not the large, expensive homes, but small, modern homes, costing from $4,000 to $6,000. These are being purchased largely from among homes being erected in many of Atlanta's subdivisions, just outside the city limits. For the last 12 months these types of homes, built under the long-term payment plan, insured by the FHA, have constituted perhaps 80 per cent of real estate transactions in Atlanta. The same is true in nearly all cities throughout the entire country, according to surveys made by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. But the building and sales of these smaller homes are somewhat slowing up, due to war restrictions.

Older Homes Sold.

Among the larger homes being sold at this time, here and elsewhere, a great percentage are the older or used homes—homes built 15 to 25 years ago, and now being taken over by purchasers to convert into apartment rooms. Sales in Atlanta have been very good on these. Of course, the purchase of War Bonds has taken up considerable money of loyal citizens, who might have invested in homes but for the necessity of helping in the war effort.

With conditions as they are today, one only naturally could expect the volume of real estate sales to show a marked decrease during the first half of 1942 as compared with previous years. Yet, Atlanta's real estate contingent are "sittin' steady," and are holding the fort, remaining on the job, even deprived of auto tires and with but little gas to operate on. They are "taking it on the chin," and one hears but very little complaint.

The demands for materials for war manufacturing have necessarily required a cessation of production of a great many civilian goods; particularly those made of metal. This has meant the practical elimination of the production of plumbing fixtures, nails, sheet metal for gutters, furnaces, copper wire for electric fixtures, piping for water and gas, and many other items essential for new home construction. The government has deemed it necessary to stop all new home construction, except that which is essential for the housing of immigrant war workers.

Garner Sums Up Situation.

Summing up the real estate situation locally from a practical selling point, Judson M. Garner, sales manager for Haas & Dodd, realtors, and president of the Atlanta Real Estate Board, says:

"As is generally known, a considerable proportion of the normal residential sales volume in any real estate office is made up of new homes. However, this portion of the normal activity is practically eliminated now, due to the demands of the government for materials that enter into home building.

"A natural result of this situation has been a stimulation in the sale of used homes. This portion of our business has shown a substantial increase in recent months. Homes that are modern or fairly modern, are selling today for about 10 per cent more than similar homes were bringing a year ago. This does not mean that every existing house is worth 10 per cent more today than the owner would have aksed for it a year ago, but rather, 10 per cent more than the average purchaser would have paid for it a year ago."

As to the future, Garner says:

"As for the future, it would appear that there will be a steady demand for modern used homes, located convenient to public transportation facilities. Newcomers to our city and tenants who prefer to be home-owners, will maintain a steady demand for homes, at fair prices. The existing homeowner who finds it advisable to sell his home, will be able to dispose of it, through a realtor, at a fair price. He will not be able to realize a big profit on it.

Rent "Freezing."

"The rent 'freezing' legislation, fixing March 1, 1942, rental as the maximum rental for any residential unit for the duration of the war, will have a distinct tendency to 'freeze' the sales value, as well as the rental. It is axiomatic in the real estate business that rental value and sales prices rises and fall—or remain fairly static, together. There seems to be no possibility of a runaway market, pricewise, in any type of real estate.

"The immediate future of the investment property market should be bright, particularly as to apartments. Again, the rent control legislation will be a firm factor in determining the value and the selling price of these properties. Vacancy ratios will continue at a minimum and the income and expense items will be practically known and fixed amounts. Estates and individuals who find it desirable to dispose of such properties at a fair price, will find a ready market.

"With the general trend to tax off all excess earnings of corporations, stocks and bonds continue to show a poor yield, when compared to a similar investment in real estate. There is every reason why a larger number of investors, after they have purchased a full quota of War Bonds, should turn to investment in real estate as a safe, secure, income-producing medium for investing surplus funds."

General Rise Seen.

According to Ward Wight, one of Atlanta's best-known and oldest realtors, there is a general belief that real estate is due for a gradual rise and probably a very substantial activity after the close of the war.

"The real estate market today is affected by the war emergency just as all other lines of business. The freezing of residential rents, the freezing of lumber, and the inability to get building materials except for strictly defense houses has made conditions that did not confront the public during the first world war.

"Today, new building has dropped down to a mere trickle. The completed houses in the hands of builders are gradually being sold. The market on old houses is improving and seems due to improve gradually on account of the fact that money is more plentiful and houses are not being built. Probably a good many houses will be sold to people who are not able to find suitable accommodations for rent.

"The market for apartment houses has been very active and there is a ready sale for well located apartments at prevailing prices.

Business Properties.

"Business properties are still selling low but the demand is apparently increasing. It has been noticeable that a number of people who have been accumulating cash for some time are now making inquiries around real estate offices for bargains. Apparently, there is going to be a gradually increasing amount of money put into business property investments, especially at the present price levels which are very low."

Warehouse space is in good demand, declares Wight, and there is very little vacancy in first-class space. The market seems due to have a gradual stiffening in prices in this line. "However, prices are still low," he says.

"Money for good mortgages is very plentiful," says the realtor, "and the supply of mortgages is naturally decreasing with the stoppage of new construction. It is being predicted in well informed quarters that there is a good chance of mortgage rates falling even lower on A-1 loans. A 4 per cent rate is about the bottom at the present time.

"Rent control is having very little effect on the market so far because rents had not gone up to amount to anything in residential property when rents were frozen.

Post-War Outlook.

"Real estate prices are substantially below the prices of a great many other commodities and investments. There has been very little increase so far in the Atlanta territory, and the prediction is being freely made in well informed circles that real estate is due for a gradual rise and probably a very substantial activitiy after the close of the war."

A real estate situation concerning the thousands of properties that had been taken over by insurance companies and other lending institutions during the depression of 1933, and would have to be liquidated, failed to develop into the serious trouble that many dealers feared.

A. H. Sturgess, vice president of the Adair Realty and Loan Company, was district manager for the National Realty Management Company before joining the Adairs, and aided in the liquidation of much of this type of property. He explains how this was done without any appreciable bad effect on real estate values.

"During the depression of 1933, thousands of properties in the Atlanta area were acquired through foreclosure by insurance companies and other lending institutions," says Sturgess. "It was not the business of these institutions to own real estate nor to engage in the selling of it, yet they were forced into ownership and it was their desire to liquidate.

Dangerous Situation.

"Although it was not generally realized, this was a situation packed with dynamite. Had all of these thousands of properties been dumped on the market at once, a tremendous oversupply of older properties would have been created—more than the market possibly could have absorbed. This would have severely depressed all real estate values in the entire area and the effect would have been felt for years. The various institutional owners very wisely adopted a long range program of liquidation, offering their properties at fair market value with the result that the vast majority of these properties have now been absorbed by the buying public with little, if any, adverse effect on general real estate values.

"It is notable, too," continued Sturgess, "that the last several years of this orderly liquidation were carried on in the face of a residential building boom given great impetus by the FHA plan of financing. With new building now at a standstill for the duration, the demand for existing homes and investment properties is definitely improving, and the remaining institutionally owned properties readily should be absorbed in our wartime market.

Market Is Good.

"The real estate market has been good since the outbreak of the war, particularly for residential properties. Gas and tire rationing have created transportation problems, but the demand for well located homes in reasonably good condition is very active. Indications are that the activity will continue."

The real estate situation in Atlanta is little different from cities all over the country. The general national trend of rentals and sales have recently been reported by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, after a wide 39th semi-annual survey of the real estate market. Their report states that "war conditions have decreased real estate turnover, but selling prices for real estate are higher today than they were a year ago in more than half (56%) of the cities of the country, and the trend is expected to continue. In only 8 per cent of the cities surveyed has the war, in draining away normal business, brought a price drop.

Removal of Churches.

One of the best evidences of Atlanta's fast growth—its spread of business area, which has brought increasing values to its uptown properties—lies in the fact that many churches, built 30 to 40 or more years ago, have had to forsake their uptown locations and seek houses of worship farther out from the business center.

This removal of so many churches was brought about, first by the noise and bustle around the churches, and second because the sites of their church buildings were fast becoming too valuable as commercial property, and they could sell for a good price and purchase and build even a larger church farther out, and still have a good surplus of cash left.

Five Churches Unmoved.

Today there remains only five churches, built many years ago, in what might be termed the close-in business area of the city. These are the Central Presbyterian church and the old Second Baptist church on Washington street; the First Christian Church, corner South Pryor and Garnett streets; Wesley Memorial church, on Auburn avenue, and the Catholic church, corner Hunter street and Central avenue.

Churches that have been removed from the central business section in the last two or three score of years are:

First Methodist, to make way for the Candler building. It is now located on Peachtree, corner Porter place.

First Presbyterian, to make room for the Federal Bank. It is now out on Peachtree, near Fifteenth street.

First Baptist Church.

First Baptist, that stood for years at the corner of North Forsyth and Walton streets, to make room for the old post office building. It moved and built a new church at the corner of Peachtree and Cain streets, where the Regenstein store operates. From there it moved again to the Corner of Peachtree and Fourth streets.

First Congregational, that occupied a lot on Ellis street in the rear of Davison's. Another church was bought on Ponce de Leon.

Jewish Synagog, corner of Forsyth and Garnett, moved and a post office building for the south side was built. A post office garage is contemplated there now.

Saint Luke's Episcopal, originally at the northeast corner of north Pryor and Houston streets. A large office building, it is understood, has been planned by Belle Isle there. Business building is there now. The church is now on Peachtree street, where Alexander intercepts.

Saint Phillips Episcopal was at the corner of Hunter and Washington streets, now on Peachtree at Andrews drive. A filling station has taken its place on the corner.

Trinity Methodist church moved from Whitehall and Trinity avenue to Washington street. A large business building stands on former location.

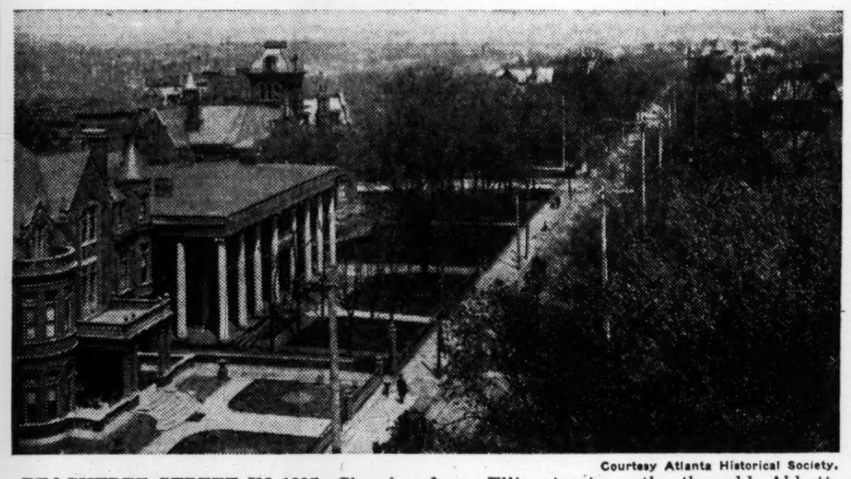
Old Records on File.

In several of the older real estate offices of the city can be seen in old files records of sales made just after the war, when agencies had begun to be established here. All of them are written in long hand in large ledgers and reveal many sales then for property at what appeared even then a fancy price, but which property today would bring a price one hundred—maybe thousands—of times greater.

In the office of the Adair Realty & Loan Company large ledgers are filled in pen and ink, describing property and the sales prices, written personally by Colonel George W. Adair, who was the first to engage in the business here.

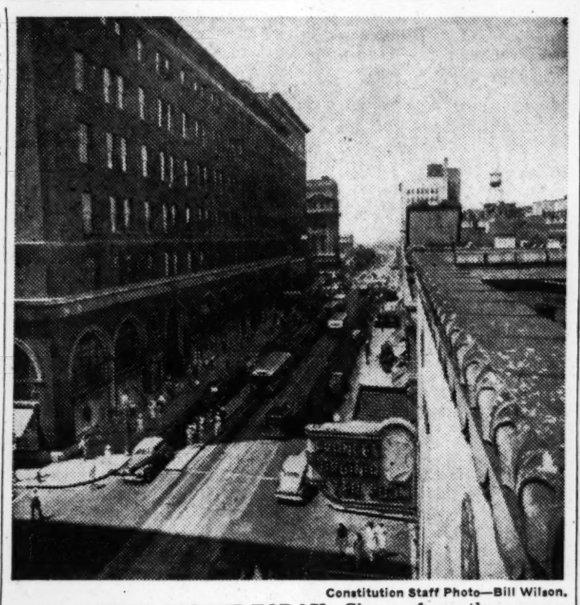
An auction sale that attracts attention was made on June 5, 1884, by Colonel Adair, of the John H. James property, one of the beautiful and outstanding homes on Peachtree street, at the northwest corner of Ellis street. In an advertisement which appeared in The Constitution just prior to the sale, Colonel Adair described in his own way a full story of the property. The wording is more complete and "catchy," and more informative, than much of the real estate copy appearing in the press these days.

The record of this sale in Colonel Adair's ledger shows the home was purchased by Green Adair for $31,500. The south end of Davison-Paxon's store building, for 100 feet along Peachtree street now covers that lot. If it were vacant today, with the surroundings there now, the 100-foot lot would bring from a half million to $700,000—judged by sales made along that thoroughfare in the last few years. Sale at that time called for one-half cash, balance 60 days, 8 per cent.



Courtesy Atlanta Historical Society.

PEACHTREE STREET IN 1895—Showing from Ellis street north, the old Abbott home, the old Ballard house and the old Governor's mansion, where now is the Henry Grady hotel. The improvement in 45 years is shown below.



Constitution Staff Photo—Bill Wilson.

PEACHTREE STREET TODAY—Shown from the same viewpoint as picture above, the Davison-Paxon building, occupying the site on the left from the Henry Grady hotel to Ellis street.

Dillon Firm Now in 17th Year of Service

President of Funeral Home Reveals Secret of Success.

A business dedicated to service, be it simple or elaborate, is the secret of the success of J. Austin Dillon Company, funeral directors.

This great Atlanta institution, now in its seventeenth year of service, started on "a shoe string" so to speak. One used ambulance and one used hearse were owned by the home when it was formed March 15, 1925. Now the firm is equipped with the latest and most luxurious motor equipment available. The property on which the home is located—502 Pryor street, S. W.—formerly was rented. It is now owned by the company.

Dark days have come and gone since this early date. But never has the vigilance of this company's staff been relaxed in providing the most comfortable and sympathetic service available.

Constant attention toward the small details and a business dedicated to service has carried J. Austin Dillon through the storm.

Numerous improvements have been made in the beautiful chapel to assure comfort. This chapel now is equipped with two pipe organs.

In commenting on the progress of the company, J. Austin Dillon, president and general manager, said, "Never in our history has our vigilance relaxed—never has our understanding lessened. This is our pledge that the future will find us ever loyal to the principles of service which have guided us in the past."

Misleading Ads Charged to 2 Cigaret Firms

FTC Complaint Involves Lucky Strike and Pall Mall.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP) The Federal Trade Commission announced today it had issued complaints against the American Tobacco Company and American Cigarette and Cigar Company, Inc., both of New York, charging misrepresentation in cigarette advertising.

The complaint involves advertising for Lucky Strike and Pall Mall cigarets.

Recently the commission issued similar complaints against the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company concerning advertising for Camel cigarets and Prince Albert smoking tobacco, and against the Philip Morris and Alfred Dunhill cigarets. These companies have been given until September 15 to reply.

The American Tobacco complaint alleges, the FTC said, that the company advertised, among other things, that Lucky Strike cigarets were toasted, had less acid than other popular brands, were less irritating to the throat and contained less nicotine, and that better and higher priced tobacco was used.

The commission said that in general such representations and implications were "inaccurate, false and misleading."

The complaint against American Cigarette alleges, the FTC announced, that the company misrepresented in advertisements that Pall Malls caused less stain on the fingers and protected the throat. It charged further that the package cover contained misleading representations that the cigarets were of English origin and were indorsed by the royal family.

Both companies were given 20 days in which to reply.

Georgia, As Old Gaul, Is Divided Into 3 Parts

Georgia is divided into three parts geographically.

At first, these areas were defined as the mountain region, the hill section and the lowlands.

Now these same sections are referred to as north, middle and south Georgia.

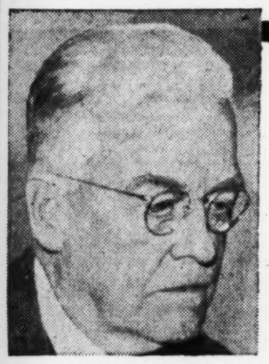
10¢ Calotabs 25¢

Next time you need calomel take Calotabs, the improved calomel compound tablets that make calomel-taking pleasant. Sugar-coated, agreeable, prompt, and effective. Not necessary to follow with salts or castor oil.
Use only as directed on label.

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BIG BOTTLE 15¢
SPARKLES LONGER*...
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PAST PRESIDENTS
Mell R. Wilkinson 1915
Ivan Allen 1916
Harry G. Hastings 1917-1921
J. Oscar Mills 1922-1924
Frederic J. Paxon 1925
Arthur L. Brooke 1926-1928
Alfred C. Newell 1929-1930
Lee H. Ashcraft 1931
Horace E. Russell 1932
Mike Benton 1933-1942

The biggest annual event of the South today is the Southeastern Fair. This year, the 28th annual event will occur September 25th through October 4th.

Here we will have the American Youth Jubilee, National Livestock Show, National Poultry Show, and for the first time a grand celebration of the United Nations' fight to win the war. Yes, indeed, this is going to be a Wartime Fair. A demonstration of the building of bombers for the Army and Navy.

The Fair this year is going to be the clearing house for the people of this section to come and meet their friends and fulfill their business engagements and save gasoline and tires. Make your arrangements to meet your friends and relatives at the Fair Grounds, which is close to Atlanta and is reached by bus and street car. Transportation here will not be a problem.

IVAN ALLEN

BRITISH EMPIRE · CHINA · UNITED NATIONS · RUSSIA · PAN AMERICA

SEPT. 25-OCT 4 ATLANTA, GA.

SOUTHEASTERN WORLD'S FAIR

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

American Youth Jubilee

NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW

Through the combined efforts of representatives of Education, Agriculture and Industry for the past ten years, the Southeastern Fair Association has arisen to become one of the ten major fairs of the country. During this time each year, a theme was inaugurated to stress its institutional activity.

1933—"The Georgia Products Exposition"; 1934—"The American Indian Exposition"; 1935—"The 40th Anniversary of the Cotton States International Exposition"; 1936—"Educational Exposition"; 1937—"The Atlanta Centennial"; 1938—The National Live Stock Show"; 1939—"The National Poultry Show"; 1940—"The Southeastern Worlds Fair" (Embracing Seven Southeastern States); 1941—"The American Youth Jubilee."

This year, one of the large exhibit buildings has been given over to the Federal Government for training of Bomber Plant employes, under direction of the U. S. Dept. of Education. The United Nations theme will prevail throughout the ten-day program. A "United Nations Military Review" will be presented as a patriotic spectacle nightly to be witnessed by the huge crowds which will attend this year's fair and exposition.

An elaborate military float parade will be held at 2 p. m. Thursday, September 24, the day of the premier opening.

We are truly grateful for the co-operation of thousands of Georgians and friends who have made this annual event successful.

MIKE BENTON



PRESENT OFFICERS
Ivan Allen, Chairman, Executive Committee
Mike Benton, President
Walter C. Hendrix, Vice President
John N. Armour, Vice President
Wm. J. Davis, Jr., Treasurer
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Petty Routine Clutters Desk Of President

Steps Taken To Relieve F.D.R. So He Can Push War Activity,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Many steps are being taken, official sources relate, to clear President Roosevelt's desk of petty routine so he can concentrate on the war.

Until recently, for instance, he had to examine hundreds of orders putting a few acres of land in the public domain or taking it off. The Budget Bureau, Justice and Interior departments worked out a procedure by which, for the first time in history, the President was relieved of bothering with them.

Hundreds of Orders.

More hundreds of orders were being signed by Mr. Roosevelt authorizing experienced government workers to stay in service after reaching the retirement age of 70. A study of Civil Service laws showed that the same goal could could be gained, without bothering the President, by technically retiring the employes and rehiring them instantaneously.

In the same field, the President's "O. K." on certain types of salary increases was made unnecessary by a transfer of authority to the Civil Service Commission.

Officials are sponsoring legislation to permit department heads to settle the hundreds of "personal injury" claims—up to $1,000—of citizens against the government. These usually result from somebody's being hit by a government truck or stumbling on postoffice steps. At present, special acts of congress to pay the claims must be signed by the President.

No one but the President can sign an act of congress but this situation has been improved, too. The President usually asks his various departments to study these new acts before he signs or vetoes them.

Former System.

Formerly, the one official copy of the act was passed around for this purpose until, in some cases, the copy was lost or so soiled and dog-eared it was illegible. Use of copies was not deemed feasible because the significance of an act might depend on as little as a comma in its text.

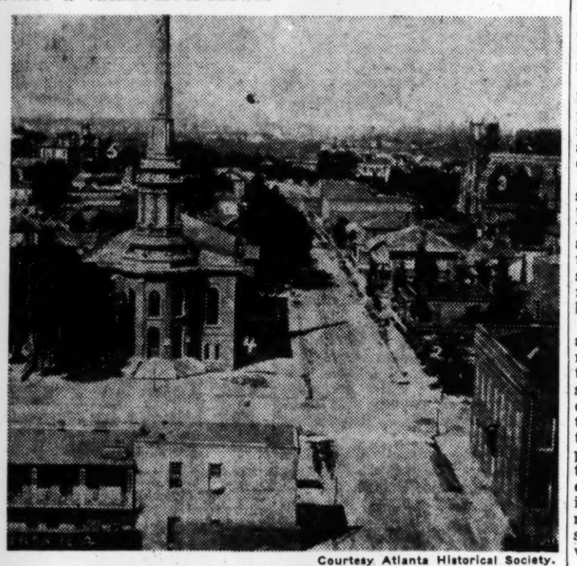
Now, however, the same printing type from which the official copy is made is used to make duplicates which subordinates can handle safely, while the President has the clean, official copy before him during the full 10 days within which he must act. Under the old system, sometimes he had no chance to read the official act himself until his 10 days were nearly up.

You'll certainly smile again if you use Constitution Want Ads.



Constitution Staff Photo.—Kenneth Rogers.

NORTH FORSYTH STREET TODAY—Showing the improvement over the same scene just below. The post office is where the First Baptist church stood, and the Healey building looms up where a vacant lot is shown.



Courtesy Atlanta Historical Society.

NORTH FORSYTH STREET IN 1882 — Top picture shows the change. No. 1 in this picture is where the Grant building is now; No. 2, site of the Healey building; No. 3, old First Methodist church, where the Candler building stands; No. 4, the old First Baptist church; No. 5, the old home of Colonel John H. James.

Soviet Offense Made To Ease Capital Threat

Russians Battling To Hold Vital Springboard Into Moscow.

By ALEXANDER WERTH.

MOSCOW, Aug. 31.—(NANA)—(By Wireless)—It has been widely known in Moscow for some time that heavy fighting was going on not far away. For one thing, many wounded were arriving at Moscow hospitals and they obviously were not coming from the south.

As the Russian offensive on the central front is now officially announced, it is possible to discuss the nature and purpose of the operation.

If one looks at either zone on this front, one sees that, although the Germans were pushed back from Moscow during the winter months, they clung to a springboard 100 to 150 miles from the capital. This springboard is shaped roughly like a fan, the left hand corner in the north being Zubtsov and Rzhev. Both are on the railway running out of Moscow by the ancient city of Volokoloamsk and Istra, reduced to ashes by the retreating Germans in December. The top of the fan is the relatively unimportant town of Karmanovo lost in fields and woods. The southern corner of the fan is formed by the towns of Ghatsk and Viazma on the main railway line and high road running through Mozhaisk to Moscow.

Needed as Springboard.

The reason for the Russian offensive is the same as the reason for the German determination to hang on to these vitally important springboards.

During the German retreat last winter, a German general is quoted as having declared, "We must hang to to Rzhev at any price. Rzhev is our springboard. The time will come when we will leap from here to Moscow and it is the only road out of Kalinin."

The Germans were pushed out of Kalinin, a large center halfway between Moscow and Leningrad, but they hung on to Rzhev, a most important rail and road center. The Russian lines were close to Rzhev in the north and the road west from Rzhev to Velikie Luki was also cut by the Russians.

But the Rzhev garrison still had as a supply line the Rzhev-Vyazma road which was heavily fortified with Suchevka as the center of resistance. East of Rzhev were the secondary strong points, Pogoreloye and Zubstov, and these the Russians have captured as well as Karmanovo, close to the vital Rzhev-Vyazma road.

Hampered by Rains.

The enormous destruction and damage to front-line German divisions, including two motorized and one tank division, were immensely important, as was the capture of 250 tanks. But after their initial, brilliant breakthrough and capture of the first-line defense, the Russians were unlucky because rainy weather made the terrain impassable and enabled the Germans to rush up reinforcements by railways and main roads.

Russian mobility was hampered by the weather and tanks did not play a decisive part in the lightning break-through and for the same reason intensive air-bombing did not take place.

After 16 days, the decisive result of chasing the Germans from the main strongholds of Ghatsk, Vyazma and Rzhev is so far not achieved, but the battle for Rzhev, the most important of these springboards, is continuing with renewed intensity, the Russians being in the outskirts of the town.

Nobody denies that the offensive against these points is one of the most difficult aggressive operations ever undertaken by the Russian army and every Russian soldier to whom I talked has given the devil his due, testifying to the tremendous force and firing power of German fortifications on this part of the front. Every town, every village has been converted into a steel and concrete fort. Innumerable dugouts and pillboxes stud the countryside, turning the whole region into a Siegfried line.

To sum up, the pending result of the Rzhev battle is that the threatened big German offensive against Moscow may well be delayed but is not rendered impossible.

In the meantime, the battle in the south is being fought in increasingly difficult conditions. In the defense of Stalingrad, every inch of ground now counts.

Even if the Germans get stuck before Stalingrad, they have already, by forcing the Don, achieved one far-reaching result by getting the Volga under the fire of their land artillery. This stopped all shipping in the lower Volga and may even render supplies to Stalingrad precarious on its way from the other bank of the Volga.

The situation in the Caucasus is also deteriorating as German troops advance toward the Grozny oil fields.

Initial Class Graduates at Athens School

238 Cadets End Training at Navy's Pre-Flight School.

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 31.—(AP)—Today was a day of "firsts" for the Navy's Pre-Flight Training School here, with 238 cadets of the initial class graduating.

The first regimental review, with cadets dressed in their white uniforms, was scheduled for noon, with the school's band making its first appearance since the training center began operation.

At the head of the class of cadets stood Charles Edward Dole, of Chesterton, Md., whose work entitled him to the position a regular educational institution would designate as "first honor man."

Among the graduates were the first man to be sworn in under the Navy's V-5 program, under which the school operates, and the first man to report for duty at the school. The first cadet for the program was David Frederick Oyster, of Chevy Chase, Md., and the first enrollee of the school was Louis Carter Trousdale, of Athens.

Except for five cadets being sent to the lighter-than-air craft training station at Lakehurst, N. J., all of the cadets will be ordered to Naval reserve aviation bases for primary flight training. The men will be divided among three bases.

Heavy Tax Hits Xmas Festivities

Heavy taxation will make weddings, Christmas and 21st birthdays cost more in Britain. It is likely that festivities will lose much of their glitter. Some of the goods now liable to the purchase tax, at the rate of 66 2-3 per cent, are: confetti, wedding rose leaves and horseshoes, 21st birthday "keys," lighting sets, streamers, tinsel garlands, paper lanterns, crepe paper, fancy tying ribbons, paper hats, various carnival gadgets, cake ornaments and candles. At a wedding in Southport, England, no festivities were held, and the estimated $200 saved was sent to the treasury in London.

What Is in a Name? Well, One Less 'E'

GREEL(E)YVILLE, S. C., Aug. 31.—(AP)—It's "Greelyville" to Uncle Sam, but "Greeleyville" to his 70-odd nieces and nephews who make up this South Carolina community.

It was in 1872 that the town was named for Horace Greeley, the New York publisher, at the suggestion of Samuel J. Taylor, merchant.

Years later, when a postoffice was established, postal officials dropped the letter "E" from the name.

Constitution Want Ads are go-getters for speedy merchandising results.

Uses Steel Thread For Brain Injuries

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31.—(INS)—The use of stainless steel thread for surgical sutures is reported in the current issue of the Swedish Medical Journal by Dr. Olof Sjoqvist, an eminent Swedish brain surgeon. Dr. Sjoqvist writes that he has sewn more than 200 cranial injuries using stainless steel thread. He considers this superior to either silk or catgut whih had to be imported. One advantage of the steel thread over other materials is the lessening of danger when a wound is infected. Dr. Sjoqvist writes, thus it will be of the utmost importance in war surgery.

This is no time for . . . Poor Vision

BECAUSE fighting or working for VICTORY demands *good vision*. In these crucial days, poor eyesight may deprive our nation of invaluable services—and you of complete fitness and efficiency.

For almost half a century HUFF OPTICAL specialists, through peace and war, have devoted themselves to scientific examinations and equipment for better vision. Remember—it's a matter of good judgment to have periodic eye examinations. And if today you feel an uncontrollable strain tearing at your eyes and nerves—that's an important sign. Remember, it's all in the examination.

For Appointment Call JA. 7669.
Nights DE. 5370.

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216 MITCHELL ST.
OPTOMETRIST OPTICIAN
IT'S ALL IN THE EXAMINATION

We were here, serving Atlanta, when The CONSTITUTION *was young*

59 YEARS ago, on the 6th day of December to be exact, the Atlanta Baggage & Cab Co. was founded. With a couple of mules and a wagon, it served the arriving and departing traveler. And as Atlanta began to be the hub of activity in the Southeast, it became an important business with drays and horse-drawn carriages.

But one day a young man named A. L. Belle Isle, a private chauffeur, drove his employer's "Horseless Carriage" to New York. And there he saw motor cars plying the streets, for hire.

He returned with a burning ambition, to give Atlanta that kind of service. Atlanta-bred, Al Belle Isle thought—and still thinks—that anything New York could have Atlanta should have. So with his life savings, and the permission of his employer, he bought a White Steamer automobile, and offered it for hire in his spare time.

The demand was there. Soon Al Belle Isle's one car grew into a small fleet—and the day of the horse-drawn cab was done.

To understand how that business survived, and grew into the present institution, you must remember that it was the cherished dream of a determined and resourceful man. For it was not easy, and is not easy now, to keep a taxicab fleet operating at a profit. The problems are many, the pitfalls deep. But the organization is here, and it serves the city well, with streamlined cabs handled by courteous, trained drivers, 24 hours a day.

The Belle Isle Garage is a landmark in the city. It is known to motorists from across the whole American map. One of the earliest of its kind, it still rates the title of America's Finest Garage. With room for 1,000 cars, it is busy day and night—and even today turns away cars on occasion. Obviously the public recognizes service and the need for full protection of surviving automobiles in this war period.

The Belle Isle passenger and truck rental organization, housed in the Houston Street side of the Garage, is rendering another transport service—one which has become even more important these war days than in normal times.

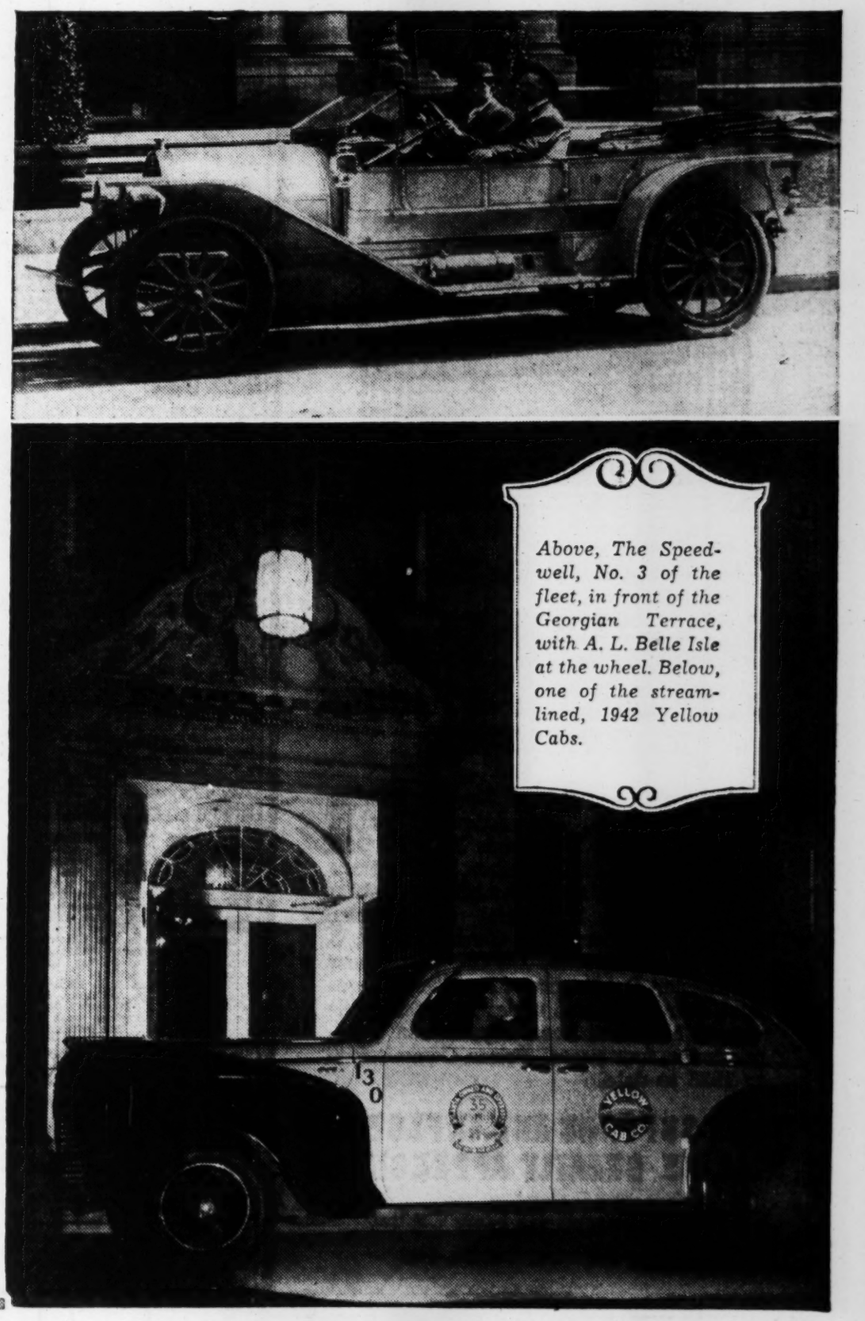
And thus has grown up an organization as different from what started back in 1883 as The Atlanta Constitution is different from the little news sheet which was launched 75 years ago—and which has played so great a part in our town's growing up.

As one old Atlanta institution to another, we of the Belle Isle organization congratulate you of The Constitution. We both know what service means.

FOUNDED 1883

ATLANTA BAGGAGE AND CAB CO.
BELLE ISLE GARAGE
BELLE ISLE U-DRIVE-IT
BELLE ISLE TRUCK RENTAL

Yellow Cabs
WA 0200



Above, The Speedwell, No. 3 of the fleet, in front of the Georgian Terrace, with A. L. Belle Isle at the wheel. Below, one of the streamlined, 1942 Yellow Cabs.

Nautical Term Stumps WAVES

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—(AP)—WAVES nursing blisters on their heels and aching muscles, tonight were getting the U. S. S. Capen house ship-shape for the arrival on the morrow of the feminine version of the Navy's "old man"—their director, Lieutenant Commander Mildred McAfee.

New Terms.

Captain Herbert Underwood, commanding officer of this first feminine Annapolis, the United States Naval Training School at Smith College, said he wanted to get "a bit of the salt" into the atmosphere of this landlocked port, and so the first unit of WAVES to arrive have been practicing nautical terms.

They have learned to say "ladders" for stairs, "skipper" for Captain Underwood, "deck" for floor, but they were a bit stumped when it came to speaking in Jack Tar terminology of the arrival of a high command.

The Secretary of the Navy, a cabinet officer, an admiral, a foreign dignitary, who ducks in for a look-around is the "old man," but could one call attractive, vivacious "Miss Mac" the "old . . . .?"

However, that one was solved by a naval lieutenant with: "There is no sex in the Navy."

It was recalled that Captain Underwood had said the WAVES are coming into a man's world and they'll have to learn how to take it.

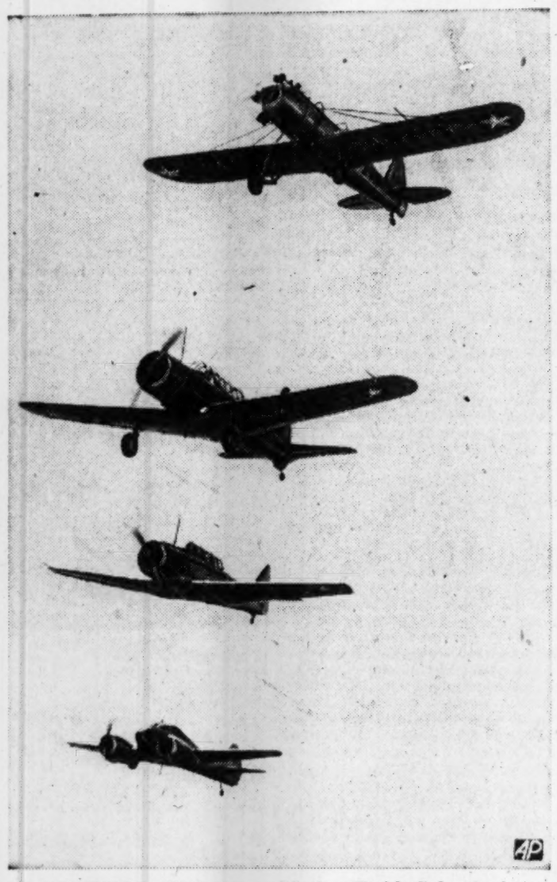
The Navy frowns on "sailorettes" or "blue jackettes," and so "Miss Mac" is the "old man." "That saves you, doesn't it?" grinned the young and quite handsome lieutenant.

"Brain Battalion.

And so the "old man is due to be "piped aboard ship," anchored on Smith College's well trimmed lawn, tomorrow for her first inspection of the "brains battalion" —so dubbed because none has less than one college degree plus extra distinction-— selected to get started the program of women serving in the Navy to release men for combat duty.

The "brains battalion" includes such women as Bette Evans, of Des Moines, who helped figure out how to make the country defense bond conscious on her job in Washington, D. C.; Louise Wilde, of Concord, N. H., and Rockford, Ill.; Elizabeth Crandall, of Pasadena, Cal., and Mary Bigelow, Boston socialite and expert in museum lore.

They numbered about 30 over the weekend. More to arrive will bring the total to 129 within a few weeks. From this group, ultimately, after they've been given a four-week indoctrination course, will be drawn instructors to replace men teaching the 900 student-officer candidates who will report here October 6 for the formal opening of the first class.



FOUR TYPES—Flying over Mather Field, Cal., are four types of Army training planes. Top to bottom: Ryan's PT22, Vultee's BT13, North American's AT6 and Curtiss' AT9. Top two are for basic training, lower two for advanced flying.

'Lady Engineers' Get Technical Jobs in Nation's War Factories

PALO ALTO, Cal., Aug. 31.—(AP)—Look out, men—here come lady engineers.

Thirty-five women, among them co-eds, graying mothers, stenographers and housewives, begin moving this week from Stanford University classrooms into war factories to take over technical jobs which used to belong almost exclusively to males. For 10 weeks they have been drilled strenuously in engineering drafting and technical calculations. They have learned something about translating a blueprint into a part of an airplane, a gun or a ship. They have mastered the essentials of the slide rule, the No. 1 tool of the enginering profession.

They things they have learned are a part of a regular engineering course, and because of this they have become known unofficially as lady engineers or engineerettes.

From now on their jobs will be to make drawings from which workmen will turn out machinery for the war effort, and to make mathematical calculations for the use of our engineers.

"They are not only just as good on this kind of work as regular engineering students but in many cases better," said Dr. Lydik S. Jacobsen, Stanford professor of mechanical engineering.

They constitute the first Stanford class conducted under the auspices of the U. S. Office of Education, which paid their tuition. Similar classes in this and other industrial techniques are being held in several colleges and universities.

Youngest of the class is Shirley Ann Hodges, 18, just out of high school. Another is Mrs. Alice Stevenson, 50, who has a son in medical school. Still another is Diana Oetiker, a native of Haarlem, the Netherlands, who has been in this country only two years.

The first class did so well that Stanford now is offering a similar one-year course, tuition free, to women with at least two years of college work.

METAL ROOFS
REPAIRED—REPAINTED
TIP-TOP ROOFERS
JA. 3039 221 MARIETTA



Candidate for Re-Election

Vivian Lee Stanley

STATE PRISON and PAROLE COMMISSIONER

Editor; publisher; farmer. Born in Dublin, Laurens County, Ga. Attended public Schools. Baptist. Democrat. K. of P.; Odd Fellow. Editor and Publisher, Dublin Post, several years; editor and publisher, Dublin Courier-Herald, 16 years. Councilman, Dublin, one year; City Clerk, Dublin, 3 years; Commissioner, Dublin, two years; Postmaster, Dublin, under President Cleveland, four years, and under President Wilson, eight years; Secretary, Prison Commissioner, four years. Prison Commissioner 1928 to date.

YOUR SUPPORT AND INFLUENCE WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED

Office Oddress: 415 State Capitol

Home Address: Dublin, Ga.

State Deaths

MRS. CLEM HARRISON.

EDISON, Aug. 31.—Funeral services were held for Mrs. Clem Harrison Sunday at Salem Baptist church, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. M. B. Brown, of Richland. Interment was in the Salem cemetery. Mrs. Harrison was the former Miss Susie Bruner, who had lived in Calhoun county practically all her life, having moved here in early childhood. She died Friday following an illness of several months. She was a member of Salem church. Survivors are her husband, and mother, Mrs. P. C. Bruner, both of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. Ralph P. Ming, of Spartanburg, S. C.; one brother, Oscar Bruner, of Blakely, and two sisters, Mrs. Amos Strickland, of Greenville, Fla., and Mrs. Will Wallace, of Edison.

MRS. REUBEN NASH.

WASHINGTON, Ga., Aug. 31.—Funeral services for Mrs. Reuben Carter Nash were held at the Carter's Grove Baptist church Sunday, with the Rev. George Steed officiating, and interment was in the church cemetery. Mrs. Nash, age 56, died at her home Friday after a month's illness. She was the daughter of Sallie Meadows and John S. Sherrer, of Wilkes county. She was the widow of R. C. Nash, who died in 1938. Surviving are four brothers, E. H. Sherrer, of Philomath; Mell Sherrer, of Hamlet, N. C.; Garnett Sherrer, of Laurens, S. C., and Wallace Sherrer, of Detroit; one daughter, Mrs. Carlton Sisson, of Rayle, and two sons, Willard Nash, of Philomath, and Lauren Nash, of Atlanta.

MRS. G. R. ELLIOTT.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Aug. 31.—Mrs. G. R. Elliott, 78, Gainesville matron, died Sunday at the residence after a brief illness. Services were held Monday afternoon at the Central Baptist church, with the Rev. W. J. Jones officiating, and burial was in the Liberty cemetery in Dawson county. Mrs. Elliott was a native of Dawson county, a daughter of the late Frank Duncan and Mrs. Lucinda Reeves Duncan. She was a member of the Baptist church. Surviving are two sons, R. G. Elliott, of Birmingham, Ala.; C. H. Elliott, of Gainesville; two daughters, Mrs. H. C. Chastain and Mrs. G. F. McKinney, of Gainesville.

MRS. D. L. SWILLING.

LAVONIA, Ga., Aug. 31.—Mrs. D. L. Swilling, 82, died here yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Swift Gilmer. Mrs. Swilling was a lifelong resident of this section, having made her home in Lavonia for more than 50 years. Mr. Swilling died more than 12 years ago. Survivors besides Mrs. Gilmer are Lieutenant Colonel Dan Gilmer, a grandson, who is overseas, and a great-grandson, David Seeley Gilmer, who is with Colonel Gilmer's wife at Fort Jay. Other survivors are Mrs. J. E. Phillipps, of Atlanta; Mrs. S. M. McDaniel, of Smyrna, and Mrs. L. A. Northrup, of Pasadena, Cal. Funeral services were held Monday afternoon at the residence.

BEAT THE HEAT

To help prevent heat rash (so-called prickly heat) use Mexican Heat Powder after your bath (or any time). Vegetable base like millions of tiny sponges soaks up moisture that often causes irritation. Its medication soothes, cools, relieves heat rash, sunburn, chafe irritation. Costs only a few cents. Big savings in the large size. Demand Mexican Heat Powder.

19 Georgians Given Marine Captain Rank

Atlantan, Decatur Man Among Officers Winning Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—The Navy Department has promoted 19 Georgians, Marine Corps officers, to the rank of captain. They are:

Ronald F. Adams, Hortense; Joseph E. Atkinson, Senoia; Roscoe C. Cline Jr., Nelson; Honore G. Dalton, Adel; Claude Davidson Jr., Athens; Robert H. Davidson, Athens; Will H. Fields, Montezuma; Albert Von K. Gary, Augusta; Robert W. Glickert, Augusta; Christopher F. Irwin Jr., Sandersville; John C. Jordan Jr., Augusta; Joel B. Laseter, Decatur; Earl P. Paris Jr., Atlanta; Harry S. Popper Jr., Macon; Leonard D. Reid, Waynesboro; Marvin L. Ross, Atlanta; Rufus D. Sams Jr., Macon; George W. Smith, Winder; Timothy J. Stulb, Augusta.

How 'Spending Tax' Payments May Be Figured

Proposed Exemptions in New Levy Are Explained.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Here is how the proposed spending tax might affect a married man with two children and a $3,000 income:

His head of family credit, under bill now before the Senate Finance Committee, would be $1,200. He could claim $300 credit for his two children—$300 for each—as the committee has amended the bill. In addition he might have $100 in other expenditures which he could deduct in figuring his regular income tax.

Thus his total credits for income tax purposes would be $1,900. In computing his spending tax, however, he would be allowed additional deductions.

Suppose he paid $400 on his home mortgage during the year, paid $100 of life insurance premiums and bought $300 worth of war bonds. The total of these, or $800, then could be added to the $1,900, giving him an exemption of $2,700 in establishing the spending tax basis.

If he had on hand at the end of the year the same amount of cash he had when he started the year —that is, if he had saved nothing during the year—he would have to pay the tax on $300, the difference betweenthe exempted $2,700 and his total income of $3,000.

If the rates were 10 per cent his spending tax would be $30.

Bell Truck Driver Given Commendation

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

MARIETTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Randall Jr., Army engineer in charge of construction of the Bell Aircraft plant here has made public a letter of commendation which he sent to John E. Duncan, a truck driver on the project, "for heroism beyond the line of duty at the risk of his life."

Duncan, driver of a 200-gallon gasoline truck, was standing beside his truck while it refueled a motor shovel. Both vehicles caught fire, endangering the lives of man workmen and the main aircraft building. Duncan drove through thef lames enveloping the truck, got it into motion, and at imminent danger of an explosion, drove it out into the open. Then, though badly singed, he assisted other workers in extinguishing with chemicals, the fire.

The incident happened on August 13 but Lieutenant Randall's letter was the first public mention made of the affair.

Rome Livestock Sale Totals $14,831.43

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

ROME, Ga., Aug. 31.—A total of $14,831.43 was paid livestock growers in this area at last week's sale here at the Coosa Valley Livestock Producers' Association. That sum was paid farmers for 457 head of cattle and 40 hogs.

Top hog prices were from $14.25 to $14.60 per 100 pounds; dairy type heifers brought $12.50 to $50 per head and springer cows and heifers sold for from $40 to $90 a head.

Steady prices are expected at this week's sale, George W. Gibson says.

Many Blue Food Stamps Distributed in Hall

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Aug. 31.—More than $8,000 in blue food stamps has been distributed to eligible families in Hall county in the past four months, according to T. Walter Hughes, of Atlanta, area supervisor, AMA.

An average of 252 families representing some 1,124 persons have received increased purchasing power each month since the program began, it is shown, while the program has created additional markets for farm products.

3 Aldermen Renamed By Barnesville Voters

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., Aug. 31.—In a spiritual election held here last week, Walter B. Smith Jr., Joe B. Adams and John N. Owen were re-elected city aldermen of Barnesville. Smith led the ticket with 330 votes; Adams came second with 315, and Owen received 294.

A total of 500 votes was cast.

WINTER WOOD.

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 31.—A supply of fuel wood should be provided in advance of the winter, when it will be needed most, the Extension Service advises.



READY FOR AGTION—Staff Sergeant Boots, wearing pistols and M. P. band, starts out to inspect Randolph Field, Texas.

Axis Beware! Five Brothers Join Marines

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—(AP)—Twins and three other brothers, all residents of Augusta and Jacksonville, have joined the United States Marines.

The Toole twins, Hubert and Herbert, and their three brothers, Clark, Alex and Wayne, all volunteered here during the past week.

Clark is 22, Alex 21, Hubert and Herbert 20, and Wayne 17.

Herbert, best known of the five brothers, formerly was an outstanding athlete for Augusta High school. They are the sons of Mr. apd Mrs. C. W. Toole, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Augusta Marine Recruiter Staff Sergeant R. W. Butts says he's never seen the like of the Tooles and until he hears of better, he'll let them go as a record.

Move Made To Facilitate Rail Trips of Troops

Sleeping Quarters Inadequate, Army Message Asserts.

The Army moved yesterday to assure each soldier traveling by rail on official business, adequate sleeping facilities.

In instructions sent to all transportation officers in the southeast by headquarters of the Fourth Service Command, it was pointed out that enlisted men are reported to have been forced to sit up, sleep in the aisles, smoking rooms or any other available space on trips from one post to another, for the reason that all berths were reserved.

Efforts should be made to anticipate the trips of enlisted men and arrangements completed in advance for their Pullman reservations, the transportation branch of the Fourth Service Command headquarters said:

"Every assistance will be given by the office of the transportation branch to insure that action will be taken to provide sleeping accommodations for enlisted travel," the message stated.

Wilhelmina Is Assured Of Netherlands' Loyalty

LONDON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Celebration of the 62d birthday anniversary of Queen Wilhelmina came to a climax at a demonstration in Albert Hall tonight in which the premier of the Netherlands government, Pieter S. Gerbrandy, called the Queen a "symbol in our fight for freedom."

Holland will survive, the premier assured the Queen, adding that he and virtually all Hollanders repudiate political efforts to bring about a union between the continental Holland and Germany.

"Fortunately there is not a single true Netherlander to whom such imitation of the foreign intruders appeals in the slightest degree," he said.

The Queen, who returned Wednesday from a visit to the United States and Canada, passed the day quietly in her residence.

Britain's Airwomen To Have Own Hairdressers

LONDON, Aug. 31.—(INS)—Members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force will soon have their own hairdressers.

This new service has been established to maintain the standard of smartness in the WAAF, and to overcome the difficulty experienced by airwomen serving at RAF stations some distance from the nearest town or village, in visiting a civilian hairdresser.

Change to a better used car Many are offered daily in Constitution Want Ads.

Tokyo's Radio Changes Tune Of Propaganda

Japs Told To Prepare for Attacks by 'Superior Force.'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—The Japanese people, who were told after the battle of the Coral seas that the United States Pacific fleet had been annihilated, now are being warned to be prepared for new attacks by a "superior force," the Office of War Information reported today.

OWI quoted Captain Hideo Hiraide, Japanese naval spokesman, as saying, "the enemy could not be completely annihilated," and warning the people to expect fresh attacks.

Captain Hiraide, speaking over the Tokyo radio was quoted as saying:

"It cannot be considered simply that the enemy has lost its ability to carry out further counterattacks, or that the enemy has abandoned its future intentions.

"It would be common sense to us to think that the enemy will come forward again in the future. When America comes forth to the attack against us with a superior force, we must be prepared to meet them with a force that could not be overpowered. You are already aware of the fact that some losses in planes, warships, vessels and submarines must be expected."

OWI said that Japanese propaganda frequently had annihiliated the American Pacific fleet. After the battle of the Coral seas, it said Japan reported the fleet "reduced to a fourth-rate naval power," and after the first Solomons Islands battle it was "reduced to a third-rate power." After the second Solomon Islands battle Japan propaganda said that "from the strategic point of view, our forces have completely crushed the hopes of the enemy."

Cut in Production Of Naval Stores Seen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Labor shortages are likely to curtail the 1943 production of turpentine and rosin, Miss Claudia L. Hamm, of Savannah, associate editor of the Naval Stores Review, said today.

Here for a conference tomorrow with Department of Agriculture officials on the prospects for next season, Miss Hamm said the industry would not reach its 1942 production goals.

Accompanying Miss Hamm is Miss Elizabeth Risher, of Walterboro, S. C.

A. L. Brogden, of Jacksonville, Fla., veteran naval stores man, also will attend the conference.

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FOURTH ESTATE

We Extend

Congratulations

TO THE

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

On Its 75th Anniversary

Atlanta Daily World

The Nation's Only Negro Daily Newspaper

Much Salvage Is Collected In Hall County

Unusual Response Greets Call for All Kinds of Junk.

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Aug. 31.—An unbelievable response is being given to the junk rally in this section, with tons upon tons of the war-vital salvage finding its way to industry, according to reports of the Hall county salvage committee, of which A. F. Dean is chairman.

A grand total of 250,195 pounds, or more than 125 tons, is reported as having been received in the last five weeks by the three Gainesville junk dealers, while the piles out in the county have not yet been brought in for shipment.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Ben Robinson, who represents the Business and Professional Women's Club here,, announces that her organization is having a number of bins built to be placed at residential street corners so that housewives may deposit their scrap metal and other junk there, to be collected by Boy Scouts.

County Agent Chafin has 23 depots established for convenience of rural families, the largest of which already has several tons of junk on hand.

Leading in poundage reported are iron and steel, the total being 214,725 pounds; other metals total 19,276 pounds, while a total of 12,734 pounds of rags and 3,460 pounds of rubber has been reported.

The campaign is continuing unabated here.

Terracing Methods To Be Shown in Walton

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

MONROE, Ga., Aug. 31.—County Agent H. H. Shores has extended an invitation to all the farmers in Walton county to attend a terracing demonstration on the Roy D. Briscoe farm, at Splitsilk, September 3.

The purpose of this demonstration is to show the different new methods of building teraces, and to acquaint the farmers with the terace building program now being sponsored by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service and the Agricultural Extension Service.

The AAA, through the Walton county committee, has set up plans in this county to build teraces for farmers, this service can be used as a soil building practice, and the AAA will take the cost of laying off the terarces and building them out of the government payments.

Williams Reunion Held Near LaGrange

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

LAGRANGE, Ga., Aug. 31.—The annual Williams family reunion was held yesterday at Glass' Bridge, west of LaGrange, when several hundred members of the family and guests held an all-day reunion with a picnic dinner spread at noon under the trees.

The occasion was first started on July 4, 1906, honoring the birthday of Mrs. W. T. Williams, which comes on August 27. The first reunion was held at the home-place near Abbottsford, Ga., with members of the family from far and near being present. The reunion place has changed several times, but it is held annually, and is attended by several hundred each year.

Mrs. Williams, the mother of seven children, expressed the desire that the reunion be held annually, which has been done since the death of both Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Williams.

The reunion will be held at the same place next year, it was announced at the gathering yesterday.

Buice Family Reunion Set for September 13

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 31.—The Buice reunion will convene in the Sharon Baptist church in Forsyth county, Sunday, September 13, at 10 a. m., and the devotion will be led by Guy Buice, of Blairsville. The secretary, Miss Grace Buice, will read the minutes of the last meeting, and Mrs. Mary Buice Edmondson will report on the number of the members of the family who are in the Army and will conduct a chain of prayers for their safety and the country's triumph in the present struggle and world crisis.

The Rev. George W. Buice, of Gainesville, will deliver the annual sermon.

No debate necessary to prove the value of Constitution Want Ads. Phone WA. 6565.

99 Years Old, Still Likes His Politics

MACON, Ga., Aug. 31.—(AP)—"Politics, moving pictures and tobacco—I've always liked 'em," says Josiah J. (Uncle Joe) Henderson, who will be 99 years old come December 19. "I had to give up tobacco some time ago, now my eyes are getting a little too feeble for the movies, but I still do my politicking."

At his farm home several miles from Macon over in Jones county, "Uncle Joe," as he is widely known, now spends a good part of his day walking around the farm and chatting with his neighbors.

When asked to what he attributed his long life, he said: "I declare I don't know—I just stayed here." Though still a little more than a year away from the century mark, he feels sure he will pass it.

He was a youth when he enlisted in the Confederate army and only 21 when he was discharged from active service because of severe wounds he received in the Battle of the Wilderness incapacitating him from further duty.

To give employment and to get employment. . . . A Want Ad in The Constitution is equally effective in both cases.

ACME LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

The regular monthly meeting of Atlanta, Georgia, Lodge No. 1 will be held Wednesday night, the 4th, at 8 o'clock P. M., at 704-5 Volunteer Bldg.

H. F. McCART, Secretary.

AWTRY & LOWNDES
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
NOW 3 QUICK AMBULANCES

Acknowledgement Cards
Engraved Promptly — Samples Sent
J. P. STEVENS ENGRAVING CO.
WAlnut 6870 110 Peachtree St.

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts made by anyone other than myself.

JESSE POWELL.

NOTICE TO CREOSOTE LUMBER DEALERS AND SUPPLY COMPANIES.

Sealed bids will be received by the Supervisor of Purchases, State of Georgia, Room 142, State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia, at 10:00 a. m., Eastern War Time, September 10, 1942, for furnishing the State Highway Board of Georgia with approximately 25,391 feet of Creosoted Timber, f. o. b. Statesboro, Georgia. Specifications may be secured at the above address. This notice is in accordance with the Act of the General Assembly of Georgia, approved March 24, 1939.

H. CARSON SMITH,
Supervisor of Purchases.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. Office of District Supervisor, Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Georgia. Date of first publication, September 1, 1942. Notice is hereby given that on August 25, 1942, one 1936 Ford Coach, Motor No. 18-2709687, was seized in Fulton County, Georgia, for violation of the Internal Revenue Code, to wit: Section 3321, United States Internal Revenue Code. Any person claiming an interest in said property must appear at the office of the Investigator in Charge, Alcohol Tax Unit, 508 Ten Forsyth St. Building, Atlanta, Georgia, and file claim and cost bond as provided by Section 3724, United States Internal Revenue Code, on or before October 1, 1942, otherwise the property will be disposed of according to law. W. D. Hearington, District Supervisor.

Funeral Notices

DOHERTY—Funeral services for Mr. William W. Doherty Jr., of 229 13th St., N. E., will be held Monday, August 31, 1942, at 9:30 o'clock at the Sacred Heart church, Very Rev. Father William J. Lonergan officiating. Interment, West View. H. M. Patterson & Son.

SHERWOOD, Mr. Alfred B.—of 946 Rosedale Rd., N. E., died Aug. 30, 1942. Surviving are his wife; daughters, Mrs. James B. Harris, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. Roy L. Swartout, Arlington, Va.; son, Mr. Clinton B. Sherwood, Newton Center, Mass.; several grandchildren. H. M. Patterson & Son.

PHARR, Rev. Marvin—The friends of Rev. Marvin Pharr, Mrs. Mae E. Pharr, Miss Jennie Pearl Pharr, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Pharr and Mrs. W. H. Meeks and their familes are invited to attend the funeral of Rev. Marvin Pharr this (Monday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the chapel of Awtry & Lowndes, Dr. M. A. Cooper officiating. Pallbearers selected assemble at the chapel. Interment Crest Lawn.

HENDERSON, Mrs. Frank A.—of 351 Fifth St., N. E., died August 30, 1942. Surviving are her daughters, Mrs. W. V. Pentecost, Miss Frances Henderson; son, Mr. J. A. Henderson, all of Atlanta; sisters, Mrs. J. [illegible]k, Mrs. H. S. Dial, Mrs [illegible]tie Gunnell, all of Covington, Ga.; brothers, Mr. W. C. Sockwell, Mr. H. T. Sockwell, both of Atlanta; Mr. R. A. Sockwell, Mr. A. L. Sockwell, both of Oxford, Ga.; grandson, W. V. Pentecost Jr. H. M. Patterson & Son.

MORGAN—The friends and relatives of William Edward Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. MacAulay, Pasadena, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Tindol Jr., LaGrange, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Mrs. W. A. Watt, Madison, S. C., are invited to attend the funeral of William Edward Morgan, Monday, August 31, 1942, at 3 o'clock at Spring Hill, Rev. Roy Niager officiating. Interment, Crestlawn. The pallbearers will be: Floyd Johnson, Bill Johnson, Charles Harrell, Jimmie Gower, Freddie Danford, Richard Jones. H. M. Patterson & Son.

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gained through 17 years of service in Atlanta and this region

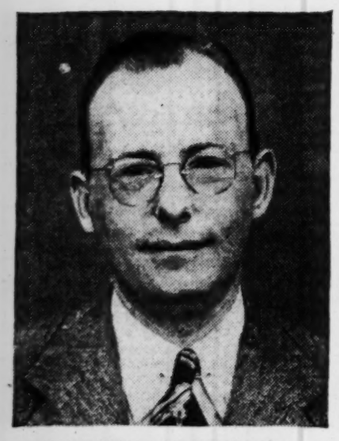


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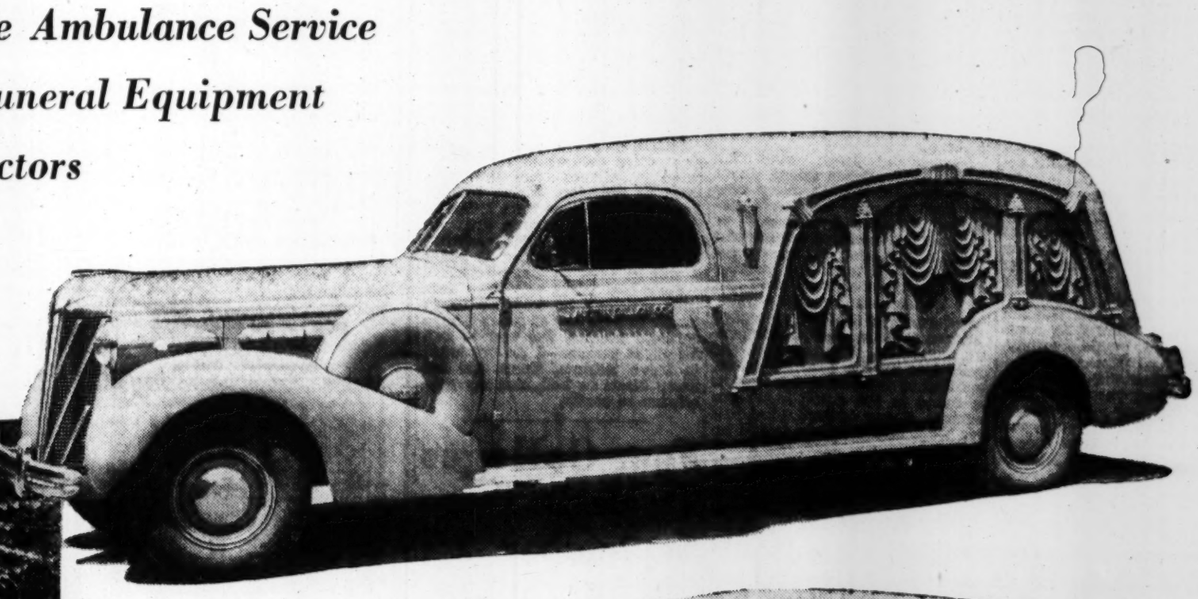
Every member of our expert and experienced personnel has been chosen with meticulous care, to be certain that his skill, his judgment and his personality fit him for his exacting duties. Every detail of our large organization has been assembled with the goal of harmonious performance in mind.

Seventeen years at the same location—seventeen years of dedication to the same high standards of service on which this establishment was founded—that, in brief, is the history of J. Austin Dillon Company and also the explanation of the unsurpassed reputation which it enjoys for dignified, sympathetic attention to the important little details so vital in pursuance of our profession.

Never in our history has our vigilance relaxed—never has our understanding lessened. This is our pledge that the future will find us ever loyal to the principles of service which have guided us in the past.

- *Fast, Capable Ambulance Service*
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No matter whether the service be elaborate or simple, our patrons may always rest assured that every item of their wishes will be carried out faithfully and exactly. Our beautiful chapel, with its Silvertone organ, assures a fitting setting.

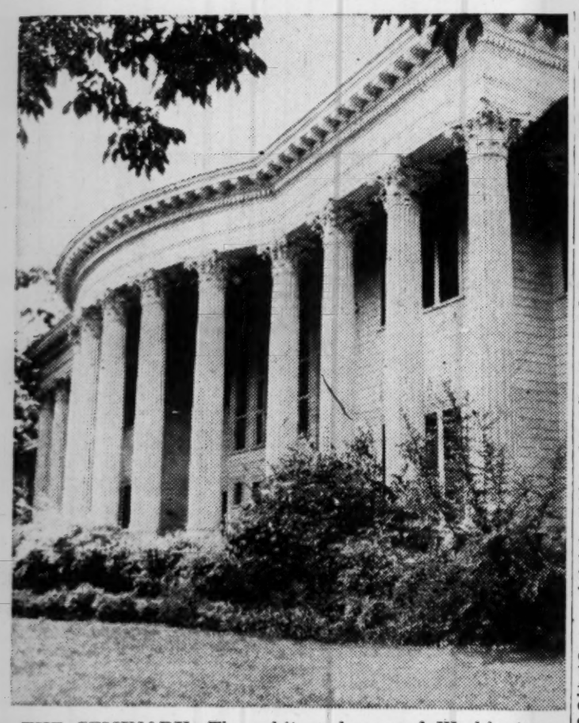






Our motor equipment is the most luxurious available—modern, exquisitely appointed and supplied with every conceivable refinement.

J. AUSTIN DILLON COMPANY, Funeral Directors . . . **MA. 4680** . . . **502 PRYOR ST., S. W.**



THE SEMINARY—The white columns of Washington Seminary, familiar sight along Peachtree street, extend their dignified welcome to students on opening day, September 10.

School Here To Add New Staff Members

Washington Seminary Will Begin 66th Year September 10.

Washington Seminary begins its 66th year of instructing young ladies when it opens September 10, with four new members added to the faculty.

Mrs. Gerald Ball, new librarian, is an authoress of books on the library and a writer of children's stories. Miss Ruth Day, who has been added to the music department, has written operettas for children, cantatas and poetry.

Miss Edith Fugitt will teach in the children's department, and Miss Annie Laurie Kurtz will teach in the history department.

Final touches are being put on the painting and redecorating of the colonial building preparatory to the opening. The Seminary will begin classes at 9:15 as usual.

QUININE TO U. S.

CARACAS, Aug. 31.—(INS)—Quinine will shortly be sent to the United States from the Andean jungles in southen Venezuela, according to the Ministry of Development. The ministry says it can ship 200,000 pounds of tree cuttings very shortly and that there are probably forests of quinine trees which will be discovered as the work develops.

U. S. Changed Into a Nation Of Homefolks

Many Seek Recreation in Backyards Due to War.

By HUDSON PHILLIPS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(Wide World)—Because the war has put a crimp in the kind of fun they used to reach with an automobile, Americans now are concentrating their pleasure closer to fireside, backyard or neighborhood funspots. They're becoming homefolks.

Curtailed automobile driving forces the typical family to spend less time on the road and more at actual recreation. Industrial workers with more money buy entertainment on a bigger scale.

Whole families invaded the parlor and backyard when they discovered they couldn't buy gasoline freely and found the tires becoming worn and treadless.

War Books Read.

The Book-of-the-Month Club says reading took a curious turn—people developed an insatiable appetite for books about the war. In their spare time, they absorb material written by on-the-spot observers and expert interpretation on certain phases of the conflict, a club official says.

"Escapist reading was popular before Pearl Harbor," he continues, "and fiction books still are going strong, but nonfiction has reached an eminence that would not have been possible without world conflict."

For the backyard the family built or bought an outdoor grill and discovered they could enjoy an all-day picnic right at home.

Other indications of the trend include:

Reports by stores of sensationally large sales of small stoves, home athletic equipment, games like badminton or table tennis, outdoor chairs and other lawn accessories:

Home Sewing.

Announcement by McCall's magazine that pattern sales—that means home sewing—are at new highs. Reorders by dealers in the first six months of 1942 were 27 per cent above 1941.

Those desiring entertainment outside the home find it in bowling, golf, movies, tennis, baseball, horse racing and gymnastics.

Bowling enthusiasts have increased at a dizzy pace since 1934 and in the last few years women adherents have sent the game spiraling into a $750,000,000 investment in which 16,000,000 Americans participate.

The bowling ball is a current problem for manufacturers because it has a rubber core. Production ceased March 31 but stocks on hand are large and the ball last "a lifetime," one producer says.

Tennis balls gradually are becoming extinct with manufacturers limited to reprocessed rubber and allowed to produce only 15 per cent of their normal needs.

Golfers Worry.

Golfers worry only about their tires. Golf ball manufacturers find they can overhaul balls—sometimes merely by repainting them—and most of the rubber inside is reusable.

The National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association says use of Y. M. C. A. gymnasiums generally is up 20 per cent since America entered the war.

Movie fans have increased in city central locations, but neighborhood moving picture theaters suffer—because many women who formerly went to the movies in the afternoons now are engaged in civilian defense work.

The legitimate stage reports the best receipts since the last World War. Broadway shows, normally fairly inactive at this time of the year, are playing to capacity crowds.

Attendance at race tracks and major league baseball games generally is comparable to last year, although off in some cities because of local conditions.

Telephone WAlnut 6565, let a Constitution Ad Taker help you to find buyers for the idle useful articles in your spare rooms, attic and storeroom.



RIDING THE CIRCUIT ALL OVER GEORGIA

BY THOS. M. ELLIOTT

This is being written on my umpty-umpth birthday anniversary. Since The Constitution is celebrating its 75th anniversary with a special edition, am inclined to reminesce a bit, for as man and boy I have been more or less directly associated with The Constitution since 1893, when I was an office boy in the job printing office on the second floor.

Attend a Ball Game.

A double-header ball game on Thursday looked just about right to me, as I hadn't been to a game in a year. So that was part of my celebration. At the game I observed quite a few sinners and a good many saints at the ball park 20 minutes ahead of time, which same sinners and saints were unable to get out to prayer meeting the night before. I pulled for the Crackers to get out of the sixth place. My pulling must have helped somewhat, for they won both games.

Church people and religionists in general could profitably adopt some of the work principles of a ball club. I noted that every player was in place when time for the game to start came. They didn't have to wait 10 minutes for the pitcher or catcher to show up like we churchfolk often have to wait for a pianist or music leader to come. And how all the team members co-operated, backing up each other. They weren't all the time yow-yowing with each other; when the left fielder was to make a long throw to third, the pitcher, catcher and center fielder got behind the third baseman to back him up on the catch. And those double plays, like Tinker to Evers to Chance, short to second to first, how they thrilled one who understood, and demonstrated fine teamwork that many church workers could emulate. And what applause when a player made a fine play! Commendation is better than criticism is a fact we churchfolk are slow to learn.

I never did learn what the catcher and pitcher talked about in their brief confabs every now and then, whether they were discussing Arnall and Talmadge, or debating the merits of spinach and turnip greens. Many of those present seemed to think the umpires were quite near-sighted, and rated very low in their I. Q. tests.

Not many of Old Man People's children are aware of it, but there are numerous statements in the Bible that have a baseball flavor, and add to the varied interests to be found in the grand book. For instance, it may be that Adam and Eve were unconsciously mixed up with the national American game, for we are told that Eve "stole first" and Adam "stole second," while the prodigal son made a "home run," and Rebekah went with the "pitcher." And there's the beginning (big inning) that starts off the book of Genesis.

Some persons suggest that Cain and Abel "were in the field" when Cain slew his brother. Then the Bible says "Joseph came home," and "Moses put forth his hand and caught it." "Ten homers" are referred to in Numbers 11:32, while King Ahaz is said to have cut the bases. King David said he would walk, and not slide, while his son Solomon said the righteous would run and be safe.

Jeremiah, in chapter 15, verse 7, says "And I will fan them," leaving it to Ezekial to say, in 36:12, "yea, I will cause men to walk." Matthew 25th tells of how the sinners will eventually be "put out."

Writing Church News.

Shortly after I joined the North Georgia conference 38 years ago this fall I began writing church news reports for The Constitution. After I had been writing such reports some 25 years the late Clark Howell expressed the hope that I might live to make it 100. This is my thirty-fifth year. I do not know if I can hold out to make it 100, for my gas is getting low and tires thin. However, The Constitution has been very liberal and generous in space given to church news of all denominations, and I am happy to be of service in presenting a sympathetic and reliable story of religious activities.

During my connection with The Constitution I have known and come in contact with the great literary personalities during the past half-century—Bill Arp, Betsy Hamilton, Uncle Remus, Sarge Plunkett, Wallace P. Reid, Clark Howell, Frank L. Stanton, Francis Clarke, Sam Small, Ed Bruffey and others. Bill Turner, down in the presroom; Herman Agricola, Glenn W. Peace and Luther Still up in the composing room, are the only persons now associated with the paper who were here when I first came on the scene. I do not claim credit for The Constitution's now being recognized as "The Standard Southern Newspaper," nor do I claim credit for the fact that the daily readers now number something like a half-million.

During these 35 years of writing "Riding the Circuit" only three letters of criticism have been received, two of which were from the same person. On the other hand numerous kindly expressions have been made by people far and near. Thank you, readers, for "them kind words." In the words of the late Bishop Warren A. Candler I'll just say, "Course I know they ain't so; but I like to hear 'em anyway." Secular and religious papers in practically every state in the country have occasionally reproduced items appearing in this space.

The series of "silly item" stories appearing in this space during the past 18 months has occasioned more comment than any other one feature. The silly items set forth some of the preposterous things churchfolk sometimes do in the name of religion. Again let me repeat that every one of those silly items is a true record of an actual happening well known to scores and hundreds of people. They are not imaginary. Folks say the silly incidents are simply awful, while I contend that they are awfully simple, and that Puck was right.

Fifty Years In Atlanta.

Fifty-two years ago, in 1890, right after cotton-picking time, I came to Atlanta from the little town of Bowman, Elbert county. For 50 years I have been intimately familiar with Atlanta life. As a city among cities I know Atlanta is all right. In another 50 years it will be even greater by far.

Forty-two years ago in a fuss with a fellow he told me to go plumb to hell. For 42 years I have deferred making the trip to hell for three reasons—I do not want to leave Atlanta, there are too many Nazis in hell, and my skin blisters so easily.

Four Colleges To Begin Term September 23

Atlanta, Spelman, Morehouse, Morris Brown List Dates.

Classes at Atlanta University, Spelman College, Morehouse College and Morris Brown College all begin on September 23.

William A. Fountain Jr., president of Morris Brown, announces that registration for the school's 61st year takes place September 21 and 22. Freshmen must arrive to register on September 16.

Registration for Morehouse upperclassmen will be held September 21 and 22, but freshmen entering this school must arrive September 16 to register.

Atlanta University and Spelman registration will be held September 22 only, but their freshmen students must arrive September 16 like those of the other colleges.

ANCIENT TOOTH FOUND.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 31.—(AP)—A large tooth, believed to be 500,000 years old, was found embedded in rock at Sterkfontein Caves. The enamel was well preserved.

The man who can perfectly paint anything but your wife's lips carries his ad in the Business Service column in the Want Ads of The Constitution.

ED & AL MATTHEWS FURNITURE CO



MATTHEWS FURNITURE CO. 86 Alabama St.



MATTHEWS' 34th Anniversary SALE!

We join hands with The Constitution in celebrating a joint birthday. Since 1908 we have been known to Atlanta folks for fair and honest values. And this year, we are celebrating our 34th year with what we believe you will agree are sensational bargains. Don't delay—don't put off buying needed furniture. As you know, many of the basic materials used in the manufacture of furniture are now needed in our all-out war effort. Therefore, stocks of these items cannot be replaced. You'll really save money by visiting our stores this week.


AL MATTHEWS JR.


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★ BUY MORE U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS



FLOOR LAMP

Handsome stand, heavy base, beautiful pleated silk shade. Worth twice as much as this sale price of $8.95



KNEE-HOLE DESK

Here is beauty and utility as well in a fine piece of furniture for your living room, at $19.95



CHAIR—OTTOMAN

Big, comfortable, spring filled chair and matching ottoman $24.50



MODERN GAS RANGE

Modernize your kitchen and cook faster and better. Save $10.00 on this range today! $69.50

$79.50 Less $10 for Old Stove

EASY TERMS



37-PIECE DINETTE SET

A maple dinette group consisting of charming table and 4 chairs. A beautiful 32-pc. dinner set included. You'll save 20% if you buy this week $24.95

EASIEST TERMS!



8-PIECE DELUXE SUITE

This Is the Leader in Our Great ANNIVERSARY SALE!

$99.50 EASY TERMS

MASSIVE MODERN WALNUT POSTER BED SUITE

A sensation—a savings of almost ⅓ price on this beautiful suite. The satin veneers are matched and blended for extra beauty. The large mirror vanity is a piece you'd expect to find only in suites selling for three times as much. Chest of Drawers is extra roomy and sturdy. Bed, Vanity, Chest, Bench, Spring, Mattress and 2 Pillows included in this group. Come in today—we have only a limited number available.

11-PIECE LUXURIOUS KROEHLER LIVING ROOM GROUP



GENUINE KROEHLER SUITE

$79.50 EASY TERMS

YOU GET 11 BIG PIECES A COMPLETE OUTFIT

A superb group originally selling for much more than this Anniversary Sale price. The sofa and chair are beautifully upholstered in heavy tapestry in a choice of colors. Accessory tables are of polished walnut, and the lamps are chosen to harmonize with the whole group for maximum beauty. This is a real feature of our Anniversary Sale, and we want you to see it today. Don't delay.

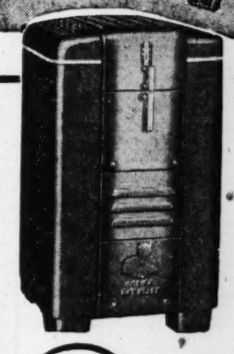
- SOFA
- LARGE MATCHING LOUNGE CHAIR
- COFFEE TABLE
- 5-PIECE SMOKING SET
- FLOOR LAMP
- END TABLE
- TABLE LAMP

SAVE WITH COLE

Start to save money now! Invest in a Cole, permanently air-tight, hot-blast heater, and get even heat day and night. A hat full of coal holds fire overnight.

$29.50 COMPLETE INSTALLED

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THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COAL HEATER IN TOWN

That is what proud Cole owners are saying ● A miniature boiler-plate furnace ● Come in and see these modern heaters. COLE'S HOT BLAST MAKES THE COAL PILE LAST!

America's Lowest Cost Heat

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Complete Installed

ED & AL MATTHEWS INC

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2 Great Stores to Serve You

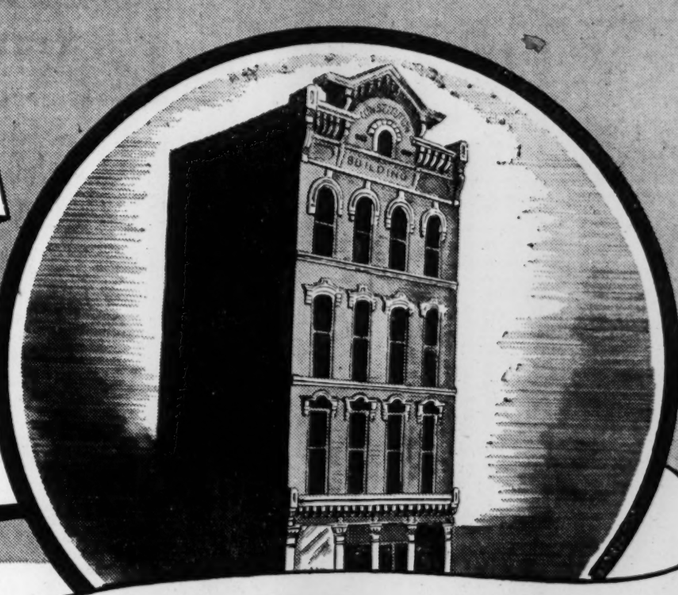
MATTHEWS Furniture Company

86-88 Alabama St. JA. 4423



ROGERS 1892

FROM ONE OLD TIMER TO ANOTHER



CONSTITUTION 1868

Away Down Yonder in the Land of Cotton Where Old Friends Are Not Forgotten

WITH a tip of our hat and our heartiest good wishes for the future, we congratulate The Atlanta Constitution on this, its Diamond Anniversary.

For more than half a century our organization has enjoyed the warm friendship of this newspaper, and has been accorded its finest aid and co-operation in the conduct of our business.

Just as The Constitution has so devotedly served the people of Georgia and the South, so have our Big Star Super Markets, Rogers and Little Star Food Stores maintained a tradition of high standards of service to the millions of food buyers throughout Dixie.

The progress of The Constitution, its broad and constantly growing circulation, its fine spirit of leadership in the newspaper world, has been most gratifying to its many friends and readers.

Though our first Rogers Store was opened in 1892, when The Constitution was an "up and coming" youngster of twenty-five years, the ever broadening sphere of our service to this state and section for these many years has been greatly aided by the co-operation and help of this paper.

So, let's shake, Old Timer! We are proud of you, just as we feel in a modest degree some pride in our own past achievements. Though we have both made some mistakes, we have both done our best—you to inform, enlighten, instruct and entertain your patrons; we to supply fine quality foods to our patrons at the lowest possible prices.

Thus we have both grown into worth-while institutions here in Georgia. That you have become recognized as one of the leaders in your chosen field of endeavor is the result of a public service rendered to your subscribers and friends. That our Big Star Super Markets, Rogers and Little Star Food Stores have made rapid progress in recent years is because we have adhered to the principles of the Golden Rule and served our customers well.

The measure of future success of these two public service institutions —your Atlanta Constitution and our Colonial Stores—will be governed completely by our willingness to continue our best efforts to bring health and happiness to our patrons. We both have a grand opportunity to serve during these trying times. We both pledge our untiring efforts to promote continued prosperity and progress throughout the Southland.

Again, Old Timer, we say, abundant success to you! With renewed determination let us march along together, remembering always our responsibilities and obligations to the public whom we serve, and that we Old Timers have a vital role to play in bringing even greater happiness and prosperity to Dixie.

BIG STAR Super MARKETS DAILY SAVINGS ON WELL-KNOWN BRANDS

ROGERS QUALITY FOOD SHOPS

LITTLE STAR DAILY SAVINGS ON WELL-KNOWN BRANDS

Cities in Georgia Where Colonial Stores Serve

ALBANY, GA.
AMERICUS, GA.
ASHBURN, GA.
ATHENS, GA.
ATLANTA, GA.
AUGUSTA, GA.
AUSTELL, GA.
BAINBRIDGE, GA.
BARNESVILLE, GA.
BRUNSWICK, GA.
BUFORD, GA.
CAIRO, GA.
CALHOUN, GA.
CAMILLA, GA.
CANTON, GA.
CARROLLTON, GA.
CARTERSVILLE, GA.
CEDARTOWN, GA.
COCHRAN, GA.
COLUMBUS, GA.
COMMERCE, GA.
CONYERS, GA.
CORDELE, GA.
CORNELIA, GA.
COVINGTON, GA.
CUTHBERT, GA.
DALTON, GA.
DAWSON, GA.
DECATUR, GA.
DOUGLAS, GA.
DOUGLASVILLE, GA.
DUBLIN, GA.
EAST POINT, GA.
EATONTON, GA.
ELBERTON, GA.
FAIRBURN, GA.
FITZGERALD, GA.
FORSYTH, GA.
FORT VALLEY, GA.
GAINESVILLE, GA.
GREENSBORO, GA.
GRIFFIN, GA.
HAWKINSVILLE, GA.
HOGANSVILLE, GA.
JACKSON, GA.
JONESBORO, GA.
LAGRANGE, GA.
LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.
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WAYNESBORO, GA.
WEST POINT, GA.
WINDER, GA.

Double-Fresh COFFEE **Colonial Stores Incorporated** Triple-Fresh BREAD



THE NEW SPIRIT

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31.—"War," as the late William Tecumseh Sherman said, "is hell." At least, it is around 97 per cent hell. But here and there it also contributes something on the better side.

In the course of this transcontinental trip I've discovered one helpful factor from more than a dozen football coaches. Headed by Curly Lambeau, of the Green Bay Packers, they all tell me their squads have reported in far better physical shape and all have a much keener spirit than football ever has known before.

"In the first place," Curly says, "most of them know they will be in war service soon. Most of these men are married, with kids to look after. But in the grim game ahead of us they are all looking forward to doing their full share.

"In the second place, they all have more than a few pals now in some active branch of war service. They know the sacrifices these men have had to make. They know the harder row they have had to face. And so their pride has made them stick closer to simpler living and the way of life that would leave them ready when needed.

Then and Now

"I've had linemen," Curly says, "who would report at 250 pounds. These men now come in at 230 or 225. They are ready to go. Others who were from 10 to 20 pounds overweight in other seasons, reported at about the same weight they knew after a hard year last winter.

"Practically all of these men have been keeping in shape for months. Maybe that isn't much to ask, but at least it is something. It may be more than many others are doing who haven't been called.

"This is all a new sign of the times," Lambeau continued. "It means we are going to have from now on a far better conditioned set of men. It means that millions of us realize the old, soft days are over. It means a big jump in national fitness. And I think we've needed this lesson.

"Life, as we knew it, had been pleasant. But has it been physically helpful? Haven't we had too many of our people who led soft lives, physically, who took poor care of their bodies? Who drank too much? Who ate too much? Who took little exercise And so died well before their due time? I think so. So do most of the coaches and trainers who have seen men report from 20 to 40 pounds above the weight they should carry. And this goes for almost every part of our people.

A New Age

"With the expected exceptions," Curly carried on, "we are coming into a new physical age for the young and the middle-aged—even for those past 60.

"They all read about and know about the rigorous training of the Commandos, the naval cadets, the parachutists, the Marines, the soldiers and sailors and all the others have to face.

"Here we have a war that really means the survival of the fittest. Fittest, of course, means brain and spirit, as well as body. But please don't forget the big part that physical fitness plays in stamina and endurance, especially.

"This is why I still insist this country needs all the competitive sport it can get. And that is why I know that football plays, and can play, a big part in this program.

"Football means physical fitness, body contact, alertness, spirit, sacrifice, team play, and the ability to carry on when you are either hurt or almost out."

The New Age

Every football coach I've met feels the same way about the situation. I've seen any number of young college stars report for training when they were in no condition for a pillow fight.

But it takes no great amount of brains for them to see they are facing a new age—a different world. Before too long they will be flying above strange seas, using the bayonet, handling a tank, or swimming in oil-fired water. Their best chance against the odds is to be trained and fit for what they have to face.

What will happen to sports in another year is another guess. It may move into a blackout.

But the main idea is to get from hard, competitive sport all we can at the moment, so that other millions called at least will be partially ready for the job ahead. I believe the majority of those in sports have this understanding. Those who haven't can be listed with "the beautiful—and the damned."

v

Giant Eleven Nips Cleveland, 17-14

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 31.—(AP)—A 16-yard field goal, booted before numerous spectators were in their seats, proved the margin of victory yesterday as the New York Giants, eastern division champions of the National Professional Football League, defeated the Cleveland Rams, 17 to 14, in an exhibition game here.

Ward Cuff, right halfback for the Giants, kicked from placement to score the field goal in the opening minutes, the ball sailing sidewise through the uprights.

The Rams tallied in the second period on an 80-yard sustained drive featured by Dante Magnani's 22-yard run and Gaylon Smith's 30-yard "buck."

Eight plays later the Giants regained their lead, Tuffy Leemans crashing over from the six-yard line after Cuff's passes had chased the Rams back to their goal line.

Ghezzi, Partner Pro-Amateur Meet Victors

Craig Wood Captures Pro Prize With 69 at Spring Lake.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 31. (AP)—Sergeant Vic Ghezzi, of Fort Monmouth, and Gerald Shattuck fashioned a six-under-par 66 yesterday to capture the honors over a star-studded field in the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club's third annual pro-member, best-ball golf tournament.

Sharing the spotlight with the 1941 National P. G. A. champion and his partner was National Open Champion Craig Wood, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., who won the pro prize with a 34-35—69. Par was 35-37—72.

Ghezzi and Shattuck put together a pair of 33s to lead the parade of 46 teams. Wood and Louis S. Kerr Jr. turned in a 33-35—68 and finished in a triple tie for second place with the teams of Willie Goggin, of Century, and Frank A. Shea, who had 32-36—68, and Frank Drazza, of Westchester and Lee Newberry with 35-33—68.

Tied for second place in the pro division, one stroke behind Wood, were Ghezzi with 35-35—70; Sammy Eyrd, of Merion, Pa., with 33-37—70, and Al Brosch, of Bethpage, N. Y., with 33-37—70.

Gene Sarazen, one of the game's all-time stars who now leaves his Connecticut farm only occasionally for tournament play, shot a 35-36—71. Others of 71 were Art Straus, of Homestead, 34-37; Mike Turnesa, of Fairview, 36-35, and Johnny Farrell, of Hackensack, 36-35.

v

Yankees Buy Roy Cullenbine From Senators

Outfielder Will Replace Henrich, Who Joined Coast Guard.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(AP)—The New York Yankees announced today the purchase of Outfielder Roy Cullenbine from the Washington Senators to fill the gap left by the departure of Tommy Henrich for the Coast Guard.

It was a cash deal, and the amount was not disclosed.

Cullenbine was declared a free agent by Commissioner K. M. Landis in 1940 after an investigation of Detroit's player manipulations. He was given a bonus reported to be $25,000 for signing with the Brooklyn Dodgers, who later traded him to the St. Louis Browns for Outfielder Joe Gallagher.

Last June he was traded by the Browns to Washington in a deal also involving Bill Trotter, of the Browns, and Mike Chartak and Steve Sundra, of the Senators. He will be in uniform for today's game.

Bessemer Breaks Silvertown Streak

THOMASTON, Ga., Aug. 31.—Bessemer, Ala., broke Silvertown's nine-game winning streak here yesterday, pushing over three runs in the ninth stanza to shut out the local team for the second time this season. The score was 3-0.

A large crowd attended the attraction and was treated to one of the best games of the year as Hurlers Parker and McMillian pitched shut-out ball for the first eight frames.

Bessemer	000	000	003	3	7	1
Silvertwn	000	000	000	0	9	1

McMillian and Parsons; B. Parker and P. Parker.

Bulldogs Elect Frank Sinkwich Captain



All in the Game

By JACK TROY

Thisa and Data NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 31. (By Air Mail)—Sports in short or, in short, sports: **Muggsy Smith**, ex-Tech and Oglethorpe athlete, celebrated his 41st birthday here Sunday . . . He is doing special government work . . . **Mrs. Smith**, who has traveled widely, including trips to Scotland, finds the old-world atmosphere of the Cresecent City captivating . . . Speaking of an all-around athlete, by the way, Smith competed against Tech in five different sports . . . football, basketball, baseball, track and golf . . . At 41 he still plays basketball and baseball with his Atlanta Sunday school team . . . A man is only as old, etc. The Crackers have a pitcher, **Hill**, at Waycross, with a record of 16 straight mound victories . . . He's coming in for a trial next year . . . He's a left-hander . . He was recruited from Nashville, Tenn. Old **Leo Moon** is working steadily in the shipyards locally . . . Not likely he will attempt a comeback in baseball, despite the opportunity for oldsters. **Captain Mike O'Leary**, a leader in the Monday Morning Quarterbacks, is looking forward to a big football season in these parts . . . Tulane plays all games, except the Georgia game at Athens, at home . . . It will be a busy season for that ace of college publicists, **Horace Renegar** . . . A big Sugar Bowl week, as usual, with outstanding sports attractions, including basketball, track, regattas, etc. . . . **President Joe David**, of the House of David, anticipates a great carnival week . . . **Hap Reilly** is busy grinding out the publicity . . . By the way, Great Lakes Naval basketball team is scheduled for carnival week . . . This is a likely omen that a service team will be pitted against an outstanding college eleven in the Sugar Bowl game on January 1.

Tulane Prepares Freshmen players don't seem to figure in the plans of **Little Monk Simons**, Tulane's new head coach . . . He isn't even counting heavily on sophomores . . . However, it will be a big help if two sophomore guards, **John Tessier** and **Darwood Holm**, come through . . . Seems that the guard spot is a tentative Achilles heel of the Wave outfit . . . A lot of coaches who have been reluctant about using sophs in the starting lineup will be glad to welcome freshmen to the fold this season—if the conference heads okay participation of first-year men . . . On second thought, Coach Simon may be able to find a place for 205-pound **Joe Renfroe**, who ran through the varsity as a freshman last year . . . **Lou Thomas, Bubber Ely, Bernard Packo** and **Julian Brignac** are first-class backs of experience . . . Odds are that Tulane will be tough. **Bernie Moore** is having his troubles at L. S. U., but he isn't telling the world about it . . . He has lost valuable aides to the service . . . **Joel Hunt** is in the Army Air Corps . . . Joel coached the backs . . . **Ben Ennis** and **Russell Smith**, line coaches, are in the Navy . . . But most of the players return, and Coach Moore, who was head man at Mercer when **Wally Butts** was a star end, is optimistic . . . After all, **Joe Giacone, Sulcer Harris, Walter Gorinski, Lyman Richardson, Steve Van Buren, Alvin Dark** and **Joe Glamp** are backs de luxe . . . And there are a couple of good lines to go with them . . . Richardson starred at **Georgia Military Academy** a few years back . . . L. S. U. has trimmed the squad to 42, smallest since the mid-twenties, when **Mike Donahue** was coach, and will not have a team of red shirts. Wartime football is going to be a streamlined proposition in respect to numbers at most schools.

Nice People **Doctor Wilbur Smith**, Tulane's highly respected director of athletics, is famous as a host . . . On a recent trip here, Doc arranged a dinner at **Louis Delatour's** . . . Frog legs were the piece de resistance . . . Doc supplies the wild duck in season. **Bill Keefe**, popular sports editor of the Times Picayune, recommends **Swanson's** for boiled crabs and other seafoods . . . The crabs are brought out cooked in their shells, and gourmets get up to their ears in the delectable meat . . . Bill is a host second to none, and a great cook in his own right. This is the season of the year when Oysters Rockefeller come into popular favor . . . pompano en papilotte, shrimp Arnaud, trout marguerie and steak with bordelaise sauce—mushrooms, etc.—rate high mention in any cusine . . . Fat folks who got that way eating find that the best way to get rid of temptation hereabouts is to yield to it . . . After all, when plates are piled high with highly seasoned shrimp in their jackets, it is high time to forget such trivial things as will power. A slip that passed in the type recently was an observation that **Pat Ankenman** had never played for his dad, who is president of the Houston baseball team of the Texas League . . . They formed a father-and-son combination for a season or two . . . But Pat is happier now that he is on his own and making good without any suspicions of receiving favors . . . When **Bill Seinsoth** was pitching in the Sally League, he twice fell victim to a barrage of bunts . . . Savannah players shot six straight bunts at him and scored a flock of runs the next inning . . . They repeated the bunting procedure the following series and scored even more runs in the second inning . . . Nothing like a mass bunting offensive to wear a pitcher out.

Players Vote Walter Ruark As Alternate

3 Members of Squad of 39 Missing at Picture Taking Drill.

By JOHNNY BRADBERRY, Assistant Sports Editor.

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 31.—The smallest University of Georgia football team honored the biggest name in its history here today when it elected All-American Frank Sinkwich captain for the 1942 season.

Walter Ruark, a guard on the All-American blocking team, was named alternate captain by last year's lettermen.

The election took place at the annual prepractice picture taking, during which the boys pranced and sweated in full-game uniforms for th benefit of photographers and sportswriters.

BUTTS IS SAD.

Despite the pep and cheerfulness on the field, Coach Wally Butts sat on the sidelines, his brow creased with anxiety as he discussed the prospects of playing 11 games with a squad of less than 40 men, including Sonny Lloyd, a freshman from Arkansas who may crash the varsity lineup if frosh are voted eligible, and one transfer from Mercer.

"Gosh," the little round man remarked, "from the looks of things we may have to play Leo Costa at Guard," and every Georgia football fan knows things are in a bad way when such thoughts as that arise. For Leo Costa hasn't done a thing in his two-year career but kick extra points for the Orange Bowl champions.

Three members of the squad of 39 were missing. They were Charles Trippi, sensational sophomore tailback who is counted on for a lot of playing; Mohhis Phelps, veteran end, and Brooke Pierce, a reserve tackle last season.

Trippi is expected to report in time for tomorrow's opening practice. Phelps may not return to school as he needs only a few hours of work before graduation, and may get it by correspondence. Pierce is abed with an infected leg and it may be several days before he is up and about.

Indeed, the Georgia team looked a great deal different from last year. It seemed as if there were a mere handful of candidates on the field and those there represented the crop. There is no such thing as a "B" team around here.

However, Sinkwich was in great shape and the rest of the boys didn't seem to carry much excess poundage. But it will be pretty much of an iron-man eleven as reserves are few and far between.

JIMMY JONES THERE.

Following the workout, coaches, photographers and sportswriters, including Jimmy Jones, who used to work for The Constitution and now is in Louisville, journeyed out to Griffith's shack for the annual stuffing of chicken mull, fried chicken, fish and all the trimmings.

The Bulldogs will work out twice a day starting tomorrow in a streamlined effort to get in shape for their first game, against Kentucky on September 19.

v

FAST PLAYING.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 31. (AP)—Birmingham's twin victory over Chattanooga yesterday probably was the quickest doubleheader in the history of Rickwood Field. The two games were played in two hours and 47 minutes.

When placing your Want Ad in The Constitution inquire about the attractive seven-day rate.



Official U. S. Navy Photos.

ATHENS PREFLIGHT COACHES—Here is the staff of coaches who will guide the destinies of the United States Navy Preflight school at Athens varsity football team this fall. Left to right, Lieutenant Ray (Bear) Wolf, head coach, who formerly held that title at the University of North Carolina; Lieutenant Herman Clark, ex-mentor at Northside High school, Fort Worth, Texas; Lieutenant Mike Brumbelow, former line coach at Texas Christian University, and Lieutenant (j.g.) Paul (Bear) Bryant, ex-line coach at Vanderbilt University. Clark will coach the backfield; Brumbelow, the line; and Bryant, the ends. The cadets will play Penn, the Navy Pre-Flight School of Chapel Hill, N. C., Duke, Pensacola Naval Air Station, Louisiana State, Jacksonville, Fla., Naval Air Station, Alabama Poly (Auburn), Tulane, Maryland and Alabama.

Macon Rallies To Gain Split With Charleston

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—(AP)—Striving to protect their five-game lead in the Sally League pennant scrap Sunday, the Charleston Rebels called on Roland Van Slate to perform the iron man stunt in a twin bill against Macon . . . and he almost did. The Rebel ace beat the Peaches, 6-3, with a five-hitter in the matinee and had them shut out with two men down in the final frame of the nightcap before they rallied to score a pair of runs and win, 2-1.

The first encounter was all Van Slate. Except for momentary lapses in the fifth and sixth, he pitched brilliant ball. He weakened noticeably in the nightcap, giving up nine hits in the seven-inning game and Machtolff of the Peaches, who allowed but three safeties, deserved to win.

Jacksonville's Tars grabbed a firmer hold on third place with a twin victory over Savannah, 7-6 and 7-1. The first game had a Merriwell finish when the Tars went into the ninth trailing 6-3 and scored four runs to win. Sindo Valle's single drove in the tying and winning runs. The Tars had 16 hits in the opener but left 8 men stranded.

Lefty Lawson gave the Tars eight hits in the abbreviated second game but he donated an equal number of walks and the Tars made the most of their opportunities. McCoffrey held the Indians to seven safeties.

The Greenville Spinners won a game from the Augusta Tigers with three "naturals." The Spinns hit safely 11 times, made 11 runs and were presented with seven Tiger errors. The score was 11-5 and might have been more lopsided if Rookie Jack Bryson had come earlier to the mound. He took over the chores in the fourth and held the Tigers hitless for the rest of the game.

The crippled Columbia Reds, with but 10 players left to draw from, took a 12-6 shellacing from the Columbus Red Birds. Manager Cap Crossley had to relieve Bob Bailey on the mound in the sixth and after yielding two tallies in that frame, he settled down and held the Birds hitless in the last two frames. Pitcher Lefty Hopkins of the Birds was banished by Umpire Etie for using un-Sunday language and Manager Wickel went the same route later in the game for arguing.

v

Prompt action is necessary in replying to the attractive offers in the Want Ad pages of The Constitution.

Match Play Set To Start In Key Meet

James L. Key golfers completed their qualifying round for the war bond tournament and will open match play starting Wednesday.

Bud Ellis and L. T. Huff tied for medalist honors, with a pair of 69's.

The pairings:

Championship Flight — L. T. Huff vs. Skeet Dudley; Sam McLendon vs. Brady Towery; Harry Barnes vs. Charlie Smith; Nathan Sparks vs. L. W. Brown; Bud Ellis vs. Bill French; Ickey Brown vs. Bobby Barnes; Felton Lancaster vs. Nathan Towery and Vernon Leonard vs. Jim Mize.

Second Flight—J. R. Hewell vs. Bill Anderson; Thomas Harris vs. J. L. Barnes; Ed Pass vs. Johnny Walker; Guy Knight vs. bye; George Gerakitis vs. Jack Powell; Lewis Hunter vs. R. H. Davis; Jim Metcalf vs. Steve Wade and Pete Tinsley vs. bye.

The losers in the championship will form the first flight, while losers in the second flight will compose the third flight. All first-round matches must be played by Sunday.

Quinela Pays Off $4,334 for $2.00

WACO, Texas, Aug. 31.—(AP) Jerome K. Miller, of Los Angeles, the only one of 4,000 racing fans to pair up Alaskan and Come to Taw in the Quiniela betting Sunday, realized $4,334.40 on a two-dollar ticket, a track record.

Alaskan, a 50 to 1 shot, came up fast on the outside to win by a length and a half, and Come to Taw, his other choice, was second.

The Quiniela betting, which winds up each Sunday program at Caliente, is separate from the regular pari-mutuel betting.

SNIPE CHAMPION.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Ralph Heinzerling, 18-year-old Lake Lackawanna, N. J., skipper who saved his eastern gas ration coupons for more than a month so he could bring his boat here, yesterday won the senior international snipe championship by finishing third in the last of three races on Lake St. Clair. Heinzerling finished second in the opening race Friday and won yesterday's heat to tie for the point lead with the veteran Don Cochran, of Clearwater, Fla.

THOMPSON-BOLAND-LEE



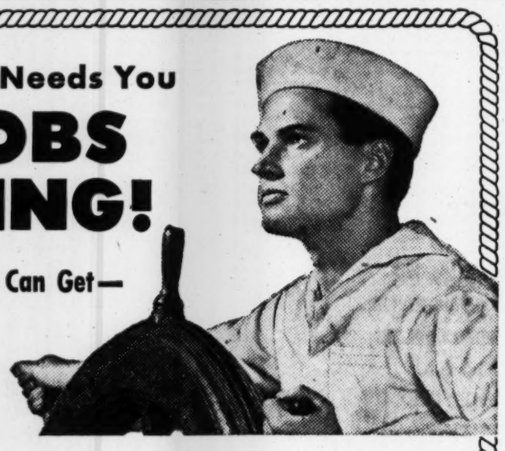
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Young Men, 18 to 35, Can Get—

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$50 a month while learning . . . then $82.50 to $100 up per month plus bonuses

The U.S. needs young men for highly important jobs . . . aboard the great new vessels of the fast-growing United States Merchant Marine.

SHORT TRAINING COURSE qualifies you for a deck, engineer or steward job at sea. You'll learn seamanship, gunnery, signaling, etc. at crack Maritime Service Training centers and aboard special training ships. You'll also be a qualified member of the United States Naval Reserve. *And the government gives you* $100 worth of clothing, $50 per month expense money, plus food and lodging, while you are learning!

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If you're a citizen, 18 to 35 years old, healthy, ambitious . . .

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It has always been the Marcus policy to offer the highest quality merchandise at the lowest possible price. Today as throughout the whole history of the store our policy has never varied in this respect.

We congratulate The Constitution on its 75 years of splendid achievement and outstanding public service. Today we also want to continue our policy of using its columns to urge our friends in Atlanta and throughout Georgia to drop in and see the South's finest selection of Fall and Winter suits at a price range of $30 to $36.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

62 PEACHTREE ST.

Visit Our Open House Each Monday Night Open 'Til 9:30 P. M.

Yankees Trounce Tigers, 8 to 3

Chisox Take Two Contests From Macks

Tex Hughson Kayoed in 9th as Red Sox Trim Browns, 8-6.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(AP)—The New York Yankees piled up a dozen hits, including a pair of home runs by Phil Rizzuto and Joe Gordon, each with a mate aboard, to overthrow the Detroit Tigers, 8 to 3, today behind the six-hit hurling of Atley Donald.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—(AP)—The Boston Red Sox defeated the St. Louis Browns, 8 to 6, today, with Pitcher Tex Hughson being knocked out of the box in a five-run ninth inning featured by the Browns' Chet Laabs homer with two on.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—(AP) The Chicago White Sox combined two singles with two walks, an error and a wild pitch to score three runs in the sixth inning today and defeat the Philadelphia Athletics, 3 to 1. Johnny Humphries held the Athletics to five hits while his mates collected six off Russ Christopher ,the loser, and Robert Harris. Chicago won the second game, 5-0.

FIRST GAME)

CHICAGO	ab	h	po	a	PHILA.	ab	h	po	a
Kllowy,1b	5	1	10	1	Miles,cf	4	1	1	0
Moses,rf	4	2	4	0	Valo,rf	4	1	1	0
Kennedy,lf	3	0	2	0	Siebert,1b	3	1	13	1
Appling,ss	3	0	0	2	Johnson,lf	4	1	1	0
Lodigiani,3b	4	1	0	1	Blair,3b	4	1	1	4
Mueller,cf	2	0	3	0	Wagner,c	4	0	4	1
Webb,2b	4	1	1	6	Suder,ss	4	0	2	2
Tresh,c	4	0	4	0	Knckbkr,2b	3	0	3	0
Hmphries,p	4	1	1	0	Christphr,p	2	0	1	1
					R.Harris,p	1	0	0	1
Totals	33	6	27	10	Totals	33	5	27	10

Chicago	000	003	000—3
Philadelphia	000	001	000—1

Runs, Kolloway, Moses, Kennedy, Valo; errors, Appling, Tresh, Knickerbocker; runs batted in, Appling, Lodigiani, Mueller, Johnson; two-base hits, Siebert, Humphries; left on bases, Chicago 8, Philadelphia 6; bases on balls, off Christopher 3, R. Harris 1; struck out, by Christopher 2, R. Harris 3, Humphries 3; hits, off Christopher 4 in 6 innings, R. Harris 2 in 3; hit by pitcher, by Humphries (Johnson); Christopher (Appling); losing pitcher, Christopher. Umpires, McGowan and Quinn. Time of game, 1:44. Attendance, 2,500.



TWO SLUGGERS AT RANDOLPH—Two "toughies" got together to talk over plans for smashing the Axis when Aviation Cadet John K. (Buddy) Lewis, left, and Lieutenant James P. Christy met at Randolph Field just the other day. A year ago Lewis, third baseman for the Senators, was slugging the horsehide for Washington. Lieutenant Christy, a recent service pilots school graduate, a year ago was using boxing gloves in a scramble for the featherweight boxing title. Now Christy is teaching Cadet Lewis to fly.

Dodgers Buy Buck Newsom From Solons

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 31.—(AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced today the purchase of Pitcher Louis (Buck) Newsom from the Washington Senators.

The purchase of the bif right-hander, who has had a colorful career in the American League, came on the deadline for play eligibility in the World Series and made him available to the Dodgers for the October classic as well as for the final month of the season—which promises to be a dogfight with the St. Louis Cardinals.

Newsom has been having an in-and-out year for the Senators, winning 11 and losing 17. One of his successes was a one-hitter against his former teammates, the Detroit Tigers, but in some of his defeats he has appeared futile.

He has been in the major leagues 12 years and was Detroit's hero in the 1940 World Series, winning his first two starts against the Cincinnati Reds. That year he won 21 games, but last season led the American League in losses with 20.

Army Promotes Ex-Auburn Star

AUBURN, Ala., Aug. 31.—(AP)—Bo Russell, one of Auburn's greatest tackles, has been promoted to the rank of captain in the Army.

Captain Russell won berths on the mythical All-Southeastern teams as a junior and senior, as well as numerous All-American selections, during his 1934-38 tenure at Auburn. He is now serving in the Pacific.

Team Fails To Hit But Cops Crown

WACO, Texas, Aug. 31.—(AP) The Wyatt Metal and Boiler Works softball team of Houston didn't get a hit in the finals, but it won the Texas Amateur Athletic Federal title.

Rex Winburn, of Waco's Camerons, pitched a 10-inning no-hit game. But in the tenth a walk, sacrifice and fielder's choice lost him the game.

Newark Wins International League Flag

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—(AP) The Newark Bears clinched the 1942 International League pennant, their seventh in 11 years, yesterday as they divided a double-header with the Baltimore Orioles.

Newark, a New York Yankee farm club, won the nightcap, 2-1, after dropping the opener to the Orioles, 5-1, but the championship was decided even before the second game got under way, when Jersey City lost to Syracuse.

The split gave the Bears a record of 87 victories and 56 defeats with 10 games left to play.

Jim Turner, veteran pitcher who was called up by the Yankees today, hurled the Bears to victory in the second game with a five-hitter.

Diz Dean Visions Cardinal Pennant

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 31.—(AP)—Settle back and relax you red-hot Brooklyn and St. Louis fans, because the National League pennant is in the bag—for the St. Louis Cardinals.

That comes from Jerome H. (Dizzy) Dean, erstwhile fire-baller of the Cardinals, now a baseball broadcaster in St. Louis.

Dean, who appeared here Sunday in an exhibition game, flatly predicted the pennant for his former teammates.

"Yes sir," he said, "the Cardinals are in, because they're a young ball club and right now are 'hot' while the Dodgers' 'nine old men' are beginning to feel the wear and tear of the stretch drive."

WOE IS HARVARD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 31.—(AP)—Only one part-time regular from his fine 1941 football team will greet Coach Dick Harlow today as Harvard's gridiron squad begins fall practice for a season opening in four weeks against the North Carolina Navy Pre-Flight School.

BASEBALL

Standings

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

CLUBS	w.	l.	pct.	CLUBS	w.	l.	pct.
L. Rock	80	58	.586	Birm'ghm	72	71	.503
Nashville	83	64	.565	Memphis	70	74	.486
N. Orl'ns	73	68	.518	Chatta'ga	62	81	.434
ATLANTA	73	72	.503	Knoxville	57	82	.410

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUBS	w.	l.	pct.	CLUBS	w.	l.	pct.
Brooklyn	87	40	.685	Pittsburgh	58	68	.468
St. Louis	85	44	.659	Chicago	60	72	.455
N. York	70	58	.547	Boston	51	79	.392
Cinci'nati	63	64	.496	Philad'hia	36	87	.293

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CLUBS	w.	l.	pct.	CLUBS	w.	l.	pct.
N. York	85	44	.659	Detroit	64	67	.489
Boston	78	53	.595	Chicago	55	68	.447
St. Louis	68	60	.531	Wash'ngtn	50	75	.400
Clevel'nd	67	63	.515	Philadel'ia	49	86	.363

TEXAS LEAGUE.
(Including Sunday's Games.)

CLUBS—	W.	L.	Pct.	CLUBS—	W.	L.	Pct
Beaumt.	86	56	.606	Houston	75	67	.528
Shrevept.	81	59	.579	Tulsa	74	71	.510
Ft. Worth	82	63	.566	Okla. City	55	92	.374
San Antn.	77	66	.538	Dallas	44	100	.306

Results

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.
Sunday's Results.

ATLANTA 9-0; New Orleans 5-3 (2nd game called end 5th.)
Chattanooga 2-4; Birmingham 7-5.
Knoxville 0-2; Little Rock 6-3 (2nd game 14 innings).
Nashville 4-3; Memphis 2-5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Sunday's Results.

New York 8-5; Chicago 6-5 (2nd game called end 9th, darkness).
Brooklyn 3-5; Pittsburgh 1-9 (2nd game called end 8th).
Philadelphia 0-3; Cincinnati 2-8.
Boston 3-2; St. Louis 8-3 (2nd game 11 innings).

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Monday's Results.

Boston 8; St. Louis 6.
New York 8; Detroit 3.
Chicago 3-5; Philadelphia 1-0.
(Only Games Scheduled.)

SALLY LEAGUE.
Sunday's Results.

Jacksonville, 7-7; Savannah, 6-1.
Greenville, 11; Augusta, 5.
Columbus, 12; Columbia, 6.
Charleston, 6-1; Macon, 3-2.

GEORGIA-FLORIDA LEAGUE.
Sunday's Results.

Albany, 5-5; Waycross, 4-6.
Dothan, 5; Cordele, 1.
Tallahassee, 6; Americus, 5.
Valdosta, 8; Moultrie, 0.

Today's Games

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.
ATLANTA at New Orleans.
Knoxville at Little Rock.
(Only games scheduled).

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at Washington.
(Only game scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis (night.)

Simon Orders Stronger Ring For Team Bout

Promoter Abe Simon yesterday ordered reinforcements for the wrestling ring at the city auditorium.

Reason: There will be 1,255 pounds of human flesh in the ring at once when the big team match involving the Golden Terror and his manager against Dorv Roche and Jack Kennedy comes off Friday night.

The unbeaten, unmasked and unknown Terror weighs 340 pounds; his manager tips the beams t 290. Dorv Roche weighs 220 and the clever Kennedy will come in at 225 pounds. Add to this about 180 pounds for the referee and the total is well over a half ton. This does not take into account Fat Elrod, the rolypoly announcer who will tote his 250 pounds into the ring to boom the facts and figures to the cash customers.

Team matches are always twice as exciting as orthodox bouts, and this one should run the scale of thrills, legally bringing the Terror's manager into the ring for the first time.

Kennedy and Roche have paired off in more team matches than any other duo in the country and may be the two fellows to stop the Terror and his shadow.

Good supporting matches will be announced shortly.

B. James Enters Army as Private

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Basil James, veteran jockey from Sterling, Colo., entered the Army yesterday as a private at Camp Upton, on Long Island.

The 24-year-old rider, who weighs only 98 pounds, signified a preference for the cavalry, but was assigned to limited service until he puts on more weight.

In 1936, James was the nation's leading jockey, riding 243 winners out of 1,101 mounts. He was well up among the leaders last year with 110 winners.

One of the most important victories of 1942 was aboard Alsab in the Withers Mile at Belmont Park in May.

RAZORBACK COACH.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Aug. 31. (AP)—Fred C. Thomsen, University of Arkansas head football coach and athletic director, announced today he had been commissioned captain in the Army air forces and would leave Friday for Miami Beach, Fla. Thomsen said he thought the Arkansas coaching staff could handle the situation in his absence with Backfield Coach George Cole in charge.

TODAY'S GUEST STAR.

Porter Wittich, Joplin (Mo.) Globe: "What with the action our forces are taking in the Atlantic and Pacific and the scarcity of veteran football players in our colleges, it's going to be a tough season on subs."

Trojans Blank Moultrie, 8 to 0; Dothan Wins

Ruminski, Maxwell Turn in Brilliant Mound Performance.

AMERICUS, Ga., Aug. 31.—(AP) It may be "post season" in the Georgia-Florida pennant race, but Americus and Tallahassee, also-rans in the bunting derby, can still play consistent baseball for one game.

Sunday the Capitols booked six hits and counted six runs. The Pioneers hit safely five times and scored the same number of times. As indicated, the melee was a hot mound duel with Smith, relieved by Kirksey in the final frame, being the winner. Molinder started for the Pioneers but weakened in the fifth and before Willis, who replaced him, could stem the tide the Capitols had scored five times. The winning run came in the seventh off Willis.

Waycross and Albany did a turnabout act with Albany winning the first of a twin bill, 5-4, while the Bears took the nightcap, 6-5. Gautreaux lost a tough one in the opener. He and Chambers allowed but four hits while their mates carded nine, but Gautreaux was nicked for five runs in the third and that was enough to win. Three Bear errors figured in the scoring.

The nightcap saw Hill nose out Birtchet and Smith in another sparkling hurling battle. The Bear flinger gave up eight bingles while his opponents allowed nine.

Dothan's Maxwell turned in the day's best job of chunking when he held the Cordele Reds to three hits in a full nine-inning game and won, 5-1. The Reds booted the ball five times to make the win easier for the Brownies.

Valdosta retained a safe lead in the pennant race by stomping the Moultrie Packers, 8-0, behind Ruminski's brilliant four-hit pitching. Burns was polished for a dozen safeties and seven of the Trojans' eight runs came in the sixth and seventh. Neither team made a miscue.

Mrs. Blick Wins Bowling Tourney

Saturday night at the downtown alleys, a large field took the alleys for the regular weekly duckpin tournament.

Mrs. Evelyn Blick triumphed in the women's division for the first time since these popular events have been running. She had games of 102, 101, 110, 114 and 116 which with her handicap gave her a grand total of 648 for her five games. Myrtle Shearin finished second with a total of 608 and Emily Kimbro, third, with 595.

For the men, H. Sutton totaled 658 for his five games and incidentally shot his highest lifetime set. Burnett, with 638, landed in the second spot, with Walter Lawson, high-average bowler, winding up in the third spot with 631. Walter, quite evidently out of practice after a summer layoff, shot beautifunl games of 137, 126, 139 and 127 for his first four games and sagged badly in his last effort.

Monday, September 7, marks the initial scheduled matches in league play and a large crowd is anticipated for the opening festivities. Some few places for men's or women's teams remain unfilled, but must be taken by next week. If you have a team and wish them to bowl in a league, contact the league officials by calling Walnut 5622.

Manchester Wins Eastern Legion Pl

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 31. (AP)—Manchester today held the Eastern American Legion Junior baseball championship and awaited the opening of the best three-out-of-five games national final here Friday.

The Manchester Post won the sectional crown in a 1-to-0 thriller from Cincinnati yesterday, scoring an unearned run in the eighth inning. Catcher Pete Straw singled, moved up on Pitcher Chris Tonery's sacrifice, and came home when Ed Willett, Cincinnati catcher, dropped the ball while tagging him on the outfield throw-in after Dave Langley's looping single to left.

Tonery gave up seven hits, two more than Manchester got off Skip Masters, but was effective in the pinches.

Trout Streams Close September 7

DAHLONEGA, Ga., Aug. 31—(AP) Trout fishermen will get their last chance at whipping management area streams of the Chattahoochee National Forest over the Labor Day holiday.

At 7 p. m., September 7, the season closes on trout waters of the management areas until next April.

Trout streams which flow outside the bounds of the areas in the forest—and there are many of them—are not affected by this schedule. Fishing is permitted in them until November 15 when the state season on trout closes. It will remain closed until the end of March, to permit this cold water fish to spawn under protection.

Purples, Smithies, Russell Have Best '41 Prospects

Tech High May Threaten Supremacy of Boys High; Grid Prospects Poor a Other City High Schools.

By CHARLIE ROBERTS.

Soothsayers who have taken peeks around third base at the onrushing prep football season are predicting the end of the 1942 year will find the teams in much the same order as did the 1941 season, with few exceptions, though it is to be admitted no one can tell what a 17-year-old boy will do with a football under his arm on any given day.

Boys' High, G. I. A. A. champion for the past three years, and Russell High, N. G. I .C. titlist of 1941, should be the top teams again whe nthe smoke has cleared, though Tech High is coming up with a rugged eleven which conseivably could oust the Purple Hurricane from its strangle-hold on the top rung of the Class A ladder.

Coach Shorty Doyal will haul his entourage of sun-tanned hopefuls into town from their two weeks of seasoning at Sky Lake, up near Cleveland, Ga., any day now, and, while the Hurricane is not expected to blow with anything like the ferocity of the 1941 edition, the Parkway Drivers have some first-rate material up from the second team of last year.

NO PUNTER.

Lack of anything that resembles a first-rate punter isn't going to make the Purples any tougher this year, and backs like Castleberry, Gordon, Kenimer, Paschal and Magbee just aren't replaced overnight, but little Tommy Freeman should prove to be a devastating blocker and Billy Haas may well blossom into the finest oval toter in the city with a little help from speed merchant Johnny Griffith, a converted guard who is Shorty's "sleeper" entry this year. The Purple line will be rugged and experienced.

But don't overlook Allen Shi's Smithies this year. Early reports laud the Shimen as the toughest defensive outfit in the city, with the only possible weakness being in the pass defense department. John Bond, Bob Mullins, Coley Whitaker, Roy Cullens and Howard Gossett and others will make that forewall something to hurdle. A squad of around 75 gives the Big Round Man plenty of material from which to find a few blockers who can shake Grady Boles, George Vlass, Harvey Prater and Fred Mullis loose, not to mention Charlie Woodward, who this year is sure to be a tough hombre to haul down with the oval under his wing.

Coach R. L. Bowen isn't too keen on his Russell Wildcats' chances of repeating as N. G. I. C. champs, but with his brilliant 1941 backfield of Foster Ratteree, Bo Dempsey, both all-N. G. I. C. halfbacks; Reed Parham and Harry Oswald returning intact, and Robert Moore, a fine end, also back, he really has the jump on the other smaller schools.

Coach Weyman Tucker's North Fulton team may well be the dark horse this year because of a larger squad than most of the small schools can boast, but the Bulldogs did little in spring practice to warrant that rating, and too the Northside gnag is taking on Boys' High and several other G. I. A. A. opponents for the first time this season to give them their toughest schedule yet attempted. With only five letter men back from a so-so eleven, Coach Tucker has a terrific job ahead.

DECATUR'S FAIR.

Coach Smoky Joe Martin lost all his first stringers from a Decatur team, generally regarded as the best in the school's history, but has around 40 hopefuls from which to pick a successor. Some of them appear to have talent in abundance, so the suburban Bulldogs must be rated a good chance to come up with a troublesome, if not good, eleven.

This conceivably could be West Fulton's year for Coach Vic Hansard has four fine backs in Walt Crawford, Roy Hartsfield, Jim Dickey and Sparky Bennett, and the Owls were a bit of dynamite near the end of last season. Hansard, however, lost his entire line, and his new forewall is very much a question mark and is sure to be a bit green to start with.

The above mentioned coaches and teams are in clover compared with the others, who really have dismal outlooks. Henry Wagnon at Commercial faces his first year as head coach without a regular player back and only around 13 prospects on hand at present. Marist and Richardson both are attempting to turn out teams without coaches—at least without any regularly assigned coaches—and Coach C. C. Wills Jr. is afraid he may have to cancel some of the games he has booked for Fulton High because of transportation difficulties.

Roy Brewer has had the Hapeville Hornets out for two weeks and is in fair shape with quite a few regulars back. One bright spot in the orphaned Riuchardson outlook is the return of Grady Akins and Wayman Creel, rated by many as two of the niftiest backs in or around Atlanta, but the Rams, with only a handful of aspirants, have lost Ace Quarterback Johnny Ferguson to G. M. A., whose prospects are still in the dark even to Coach Doc McKay, who doesn't start working his Cadets until today.

Soooo—it looks very much as if it will be Boys' High, Tech High and Russell this year, with the others fighting for what's left.

At the French Exhibition of 1801 a man named Jacquard exhibited a machine which was later to bring him fame—and no small amount of mistreatment.

Salto Winner, Doublerab 2d At Aqueduct

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Robert J. Kleberg's Salto won the Bay Shore handicap at Aqueduct today as the favored Doublrab, from Mrs. Tilyou Christopher's stable, ran second.

Salto outfinished the so-called "sprint champion of the year" in a blazing stratch duel to hit the wire half a length in front in the fast time of 1:23 1-5 for the seven furlongs. Piloted by Willie Mehrtens, Salto carried 103 pounds, compared to Doublrab's 132, and picked up a winner's purse of $6,500 before a crowd of 15,609.

Tom Howell's Scotland Light just beat out Tom Heard Jr.'s Boysy for the show spot.

The winner returned $32.20 for each $2 win ticket. Doublrab paid $3.90 for place.

Coates, Gorman Miami Co-Captains

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 31.—(AP)—Russell Coates and Ray Gorman will co-captain the 1942 University of Miami football team, Coach Jack Harding has announced. Coates, a left halfback who calls signals, runs and passes, is from Olyphant, Pa. Gorman, an end, comes from Chicago. Both are seniors.

Southeastern Loop Playoff Starts Today

Rebels, 12 1-2 Games Ahead, Are Top-Heavy Favorites.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 31.—(AP)—Montgomery's Rebels, who finished their playing schedule with a 12 and a half-game lead for first place, were heavy favorites today to win the Southeastern League playoff series opening tomorrow.

Initial matches will pit Anniston's Rams, who wound up in fourth place, against the Rebels at Montgomery, while the third-place Jackson Senators will engage Mobile's Shippers at Mobile.

The regular season in the league ended yesterday with the Shippers taking a twin victory, 3 to 1 and 12 to 3, over the Pensacola Fliers, who finished in fifth place just ahead of Meridian's Eagles. Leon Kyle hurled four-hit ball for the Gulf City club in the opener.

In the other three last-day matches, Jackson gained two decisions over Meridian, 2 to 1 and 6 to 2, and the Rams laced Montgomery, 5 to 4.

Auburn To Start Grid Drills Today

AUBURN, Ala., Aug. 31.—(AP)—Auburn's 1942 football squad, which Coach Jack Meagher says "may develop faster" than last year's, will open fall practice tomorrow.

Fifty players, including 13 seniors, are expected to answer the call. Missing will be such standouts of last year as Lloyd Cheatham, captain and blocking back; Francis Crimmins, John Chalkley and Bill Schultz, tackles; James Samford, end; Tex Williams, center, and Max Morris, guard.

Two workouts will be held daily through September 12.

"I think we will have a good football team, one that may develop faster than our 1941 squad, Meagher said. "I believe we can develop our material to better advantage than a year ago when we had a lot of weak spots to strengthen before hitting our late season stride."



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Bill Stephens at Perrin Field

Leslie J. (Bill) Stephens, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stephens, who transferred from the Royal Canadian Air Force in July, now is receiving his basic flying instructions at Perrin Field in Sherman, Texas. He was recently sent to Perrin after completing his primary training at Corsicana Field, Texas.

Bill was assistant to his father, who is pro at Druid Hills Golf Club, before he entered the RCAF.

Cadet Stephens is learning to fly 450-horsepower Vultee basic trainers at Perrin—a real jump from 175-horsepower planes of primary school. He also takes part in formation maneuvers, night flying and instrument training.

After completing his training at Perrin, Cadet Stephens will be sent to advanced school, where he will train in powerful single and twin-engined planes before receiving his wings in the Army Air Forces.

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ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 1, 1942.

We Do Not Boast

The Constitution, with this issue, celebrates the 75th year of its publication.

In such celebration there is no desire to appear boastful or vainglorious. Length of service is achieved only by steady, constant attention to the daily duties. It is something achieved not by heroics nor yet by genius. It is something time alone can bring.

Yet, in considering just what 75 years of service by a newspaper means, it is self-evident that a newspaper must have performed a needed service for its territory and its readers. It must have contributed something very worth while to its home community, its state and its nation. It must have won place in the esteem of its public, otherwise there would not be thousands of subscribers on its circulation lists who have never missed an issue for ten, twenty, thirty, even fifty years or more.

Therefore The Constitution admits to justifiable pride as it pauses to look back upon the record of three-quarters of a century. That backward glance can only be brief, for it is the constant ambition of this paper to ever serve Georgia and Atlanta and to do so it must look forward.

Born in the dark days of Reconstruction, the initial purpose of The Constitution was to regain constitutional government for Georgia. From that purpose came its name.

Through the years since, the paper has championed an innumerable list of causes which, summed together, have represented the economic, social, cultural and spiritual progress of the state and the city.

The Constitution has been in the forefront of many political struggles. It has, in the natural course of events, not always been on the winning side. However, without exception, it has always been on the side it honestly believed to be the side of justice, of honor and the best for our beloved state.

If there is any one cause which The Constitution, throughout its career, has championed more than any other, it is the cause of education. This paper has never ceased in its efforts to gain for Georgia boys and girls the best possible opportunities for the best possible education. It has been its constant dream to see that day when no Georgia youth need leave this state to secure as fine and complete an education as can be gained by anyone in the world. It is still striving, with all its heart, to bring that day nearer.

The Constitution throughout its career has been fortunate to attract to its staff writers of distinction and high literary ability. Many writers known all over the nation have given of their genius for its editorial and news columns. This is true today as it was in the past.

The Constitution, to the best of its ability, will continue to serve the people of Atlanta and of Georgia. It will do so without fear or prejudice, seeking always to champion the cause of justice and right, fighting always the demagogue and all who would use the state and the offices within the gift of the people for their own selfish purposes.

Realizing that the record of the past is useful only as the indication of, and the foundation for, the future, let us now turn our faces forward and look with confidence and faith to the years to come, rather than dwelling overlong on the years that are gone.

—BONDS OR BONDAGE? CHOOSE!—

A Witness Beyond Reproach

Dr. S. V. Sanford, chancellor of the University System of Georgia, is known all over the state as a gentleman personifying the finest heritage of the south. His word is accepted as unimpeachable and there is no Georgian who knows anything of him who would dare to impugn the truth of any statement to which he puts his name.

For more than a third of a century he has been connected with the state university, first as instructor, then as dean, as president and now as chancellor. His grandfather was an alumnus of the class of 1833 and his three sons graduated there. Under his administration the university has reached the highest degree of usefulness and enjoyed the highest national and local prestige it has ever known.

Now Dr. Sanford adds his voice to that growing list of leading Georgia educators who condemn in unequivocal words the horrible thing that Governor Talmadge did to the university when, in his blind political demagoguery, he used the false racial issue in forcing his tainting political hand into control of its educational affairs.

In a statement made public on Sunday Dr. Sanford said:

"There has never been any evidence that all intelligent man could believe that anyone was trying to teach the co-education of the races in our University System. . . ."

It was Dr. Sanford who approved the appointment of Dr. Walter D. Cocking as dean of the College of Education, and of Dr. Marvin S. Pittman as president of the Georgia Teachers' College at Statesboro.

It was President Harmon Caldwell, of the university, who recommended these appointments.

Now Dr. Sanford's testimony has been added to that of President Caldwell and of Colonel Sandy Beaver, chairman of the Board of Regents at the time of the Cocking-Pittman ouster and only recently resigned from that post.

These three know better than any others the truth about Cocking and Pittman and the other faculty members discharged in the Talmadge political purge of the university. All three have declared, as southerners and Georgians, the utter falsity of the charges brought against the educators and have branded the so-called "hearing" into those charges for what it was, a farcical travesty upon justice and a legal lynching.

"I wish to give the people of this state my solemn assurance," states Dr. Sanford, "that unless we can correct the loss of accredited standing the University System will disintegrate; the great accomplishments of recent years will be destroyed, and at the end of a few years we shall have physical plants and nothing much besides."

The stubbornness of Governor Talmadge leaves but one possible way in which the accredited standing of the university can be restored. That is defeat of Talmadge at the polls on September 9.

—BONDS OR BONDAGE? CHOOSE!—

Brother Willkie's proposed trip will carry him 24,000 miles, or approximately around the world. We had supposed it was the world's turn to go around Wendell.

—BONDS OR BONDAGE? CHOOSE!—

The Ruml Plan

Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has proposed a new method for collection of income taxes. Under the Ruml plan, individuals would pay their taxes concurrently with the earning of their incomes, instead of a year later as under the present system. The Ruml plan applies only to personal income taxes, not to corporations.

A subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee reported adversely upon the Ruml proposal after what appears to have been a rather cursory discussion of its merits or demerits. Now, it has been reported, the entire committee will reopen the issue and give the plan a fuller investigation.

It is to be hoped so. Whether or not the plan is feasible must be determined by tax experts. It is too important and basic a problem for the average layman to pass judgment upon. Nevertheless it appeals strongly to the general public and, if it is at all possible for operation, deserves the most careful consideration, if only for the fact that it has already struck a popular chord with the majority of tax payers.

The Ruml plan would eliminate tax collection on one year's incomes, yet it would not cause any lessening of, or hiatus in, the government's collections. It would simply mean, for instance, that the government in 1943 would collect tax upon the incomes being earned in 1943, instead of upon 1942 earnings.

All sources of personal income, salaries, wages, dividends, etc, would be subject to a deduction—say, 10 per cent or more—at source. This would be paid to the government tax collectors quarterly, just as are present income taxes. At the end of the year each taxpayer would make his returns and have his payments adjusted, either by payment, by the taxpayer, of an additional sum or by refund to him of any amount of overpayment.

The advantage of the plan consists of the fact that taxes would be paid as income is earned. Thus no man would be faced with the problem of paying taxes upon a high income of the previous year, out of a drastically reduced income this year. It is, for instance, a heavy burden today on many men who have sacrificed good incomes in order to serve in the armed forces at comparatively microscopic pay.

There would, apparently, be no disadvantage to the government, inasmuch as tax money would come in as promptly and regularly as under the present method. There would be no gap in collections and annual treasury revenue would suffer no loss.

It is, at least, a proposal worthy of fullest consideration and debate. It is to be hoped the senate committee will not turn thumbs down except for most excellent cause.

WASHINGTON PARADE

By GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

RELUCTANT CONGRESS WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Congress is being criticized for its reluctance to go as far as it should in some of the measures vitally affecting the war program. Political timidity, brought on by a consciousness of the approaching election, is given as the reason.



The measures at which the criticism is directed are: (1) extension of the draft to cover 18 and 19-year-olds, (2) heavier taxes to finance the war burden, and (3) stronger provisions for preventing inflation.

Extension of the draft to include the teenage youths is something that is coming along ultimately. Our military heads have said it will be necessary to draw upon this source to provide the needed man power for our armed forces.

As passed by the lower house, the new tax bill, with which the Senate Finance Committee is now wrestling, fell some two billion dollars short of the estimates which the Treasury said would be required to put our national finances on a proper basis.

Legislation heretofore adopted for inflationary controls might have been more effective if it had included full authority for dealing with the list of farm commodities and industrial wages.

NO DAMAGE YET The country's war effort has not suffered yet because of the failure of congress to deal more comprehensively with the three subjects, but it will if more ironclad measures are not adopted in time. The reluctance of congress to meet the issues more adequately is undoubtedly due to the influence of the November elections. Each of the questions involves a certain political liability that candidates for office are anxious to avoid.

After November we may expect to see congress make a bolder approach in dealing with the problems. It is even likely that we will see the enactment of a federal sales tax, against which there has been so much opposition in the past.

Much of the congressional reluctance is excusable on two grounds. In the first place, none of the problems has been so pressing as to demand immediate action. At the proper time congress may be relied upon to pass whatever legislation the situation may require. Secondly, it is only natural that congress should be interested in its own political well-being, and hence should avoid bringing new issues to a head that would arise to haunt them in the election campaigns. Democracy works that way.

RECORD NOT BAD The war record of congress, on the whole, is admirable. It has not moved with the unity of action or the speed that was due in many cases, but its accomplishments have been steady and on the right side.

If there is any just criticism of congress it seems to lie on the score of failure to keep abreast if public willingness to make any kind of sacrifice necessary to winning the war. Most of the fears against raising a public reaction to the new war burdens in some of the legislation considered are believed to be false.

In this connection it is worth while reproducing a letter received by a congressman from a New York constituent, Willard V. Merrihue, of Scotia, N. Y., who makes a commentary that undoubtedly reflects the sentiment of the country as a whole.

TYPICAL VIEW "This letter is democracy at work," wrote Mr. Merrihue. "This letter represents what we are fighting for. This letter is the first I have ever written to you or to any government official.

"For years I have sat back and watched selfish little individuals and pressure groups write, telegraph or travel ot Washington to ask for favors.

"For years I have wanted to write or ask you for just one favor—good, honest government for me and for all the people.

"But I wondered what my one lone letter—just like my one lone vote—could do. So I didn't write. I didn't ask.

"Now at long last I am stirred up—the cause is so vital that I am writing my first letter—asking my first favor. It is this:

"You don't realize how much more willing I am to make sacrifices to win this war than you think I am, and that goes for millions of Americans like me who have yet to write their first letter. You underestimate us.

"So get us straight:

VOTE THAT TAX BILL "Vote that six-billion-dollar tax bill that doubles my income tax.

"Withhold 5 per cent—10 per cent—of my savings next year.

"Put a ceiling on all wages and prices.

"Ration my gas—take my spare tire—take my car if you need it.

"Ration my food—my clothes—my fuel. My great-grandfather got along on what I waste.

"Help Leon Henderson—he's got hold of a tiger by the tail. Help him hold it or it will eat us all.

"For once in your life forget the folks back home. Vote a clean, firm 'Yes' if it will win the war. Let that be your only test.

"Do this and you won't have to worry about re-election for the duration.

"This letter is democracy at work—a private citizen with no ax to grind—telling you not how to vote but how he feels, so that you may know better how to represent him.

"This letter is from a plain citizen with two children, a mother, a job, and a home, and a long-neglected right to express the way he would like to be governed.

"There are millions like me in the United States. We will decide the election this fall. Don't underestimate us. You vote as courageously as we are willing to sacrifice and nothing in this world can stop us."

SILHOUETTES

By RALPH T. JONES.

We Need Him Now.

Reading of, hearing of, and considering all these campaigns to collect waste material or to save materials more urgently needed for war industry than for civilian use, has called to mind an old friend who, when he was alive, was purchasing agent for a newspaper I worked on. It is years ago now.



But I'll guarantee if he was living today he'd be showing us new and undreamed of ways of saving every speck and atom of material, essential or otherwise.

When it came to saving pennies for the paper that man was agony, pure agony, to us who worked for that same paper.

F'instance:

He discovered once that, by buying typewriter ribbons wound on a wooden peg instead of on a regular spool, he could save about 10 cents a ribbon on the purchase price. Of course, he bought the pegged ribbons.

Which meant that every time a reporter or editor needed a change of ribbon he had to first unwind it off that peg onto one of the old spools on his machine. It required half an hour or more and, if computed on the salary rate of many of the men concerned, came to many times the 10 cents involved. To say nothing of the injury to health caused by the creation of undesirable juices in the human system, the result of futile rage.

Those Pencil Sharpeners.

Once we asked the man if he would purchase one of those pencil sharpening contraptions that are fastened to the edge of table or desk and you operate by turning a little crank. He refused. So we all contributed a few pennies and bought one for ourselves. Clamped it on the edge of the big office table.

Two days later, on coming to work in the morning, the sharpener had gone. We blamed some unknown porter who had cleaned the office and bought ourselves another sharpener.

Another couple of days and that one disappeared, too. Likewise with the third.

Then we found that the parsimonious purchasing agent had been taking them away because he figured we used up the pencils he had to buy for us far quicker by operation of a mechanical point sharpener than if we had to trim 'em with pocket knives.

Valuable Characteristic.

Of course that trait for excessive economy is, to some degree, praiseworthy. Presumably it does save money, as well as materials and equipment. But it is nothing less than maddening to normal persons who come under its effects.

However, I think it would probably be a good thing if the proper official for salvage of materials, in the WPB at Washington, could find a few characters like him of whom I write. I'll bet he'd find, and save 50 per cent more scrap metals than we are collecting for the war effort today.

He'd get all the fillings out of teeth and even take the pins out of new shirts. He'd find a use for fingernail parings and make us all smoke our cigaret stubs half as short as usual.

If they want to teach this country to economize and to go all out for real, personal secrifice, just get a few replicas of my former friend the purchasing agent, give 'em the necessary authority and turn 'em loose over the country.

We'd then learn to save and to go without in a manner of which we have not yet dreamed.

What They Really Mean.

Around town I have noticed more automobiles with pro-Talmadge stickers on windshields or windows than those with pro-Arnall. Perhaps the Arnall people, realizing the need for material economy in wartime are co-operating by not using stickers, auto tags, etc., in this campaign.

Be that as it may, however, I have been told one reason for the Talmadge stickers you see. And, judging by precendent, a thoroughly logical reason.

It is said that all state employes, under the Talmadge regime, who own or operate cars, must display the Talmadge sticker on pain of losing their jobs if they don't.

So, when you see one of those "Let's Keep Talmadge" stickers the chances are, nine times out of ten, it should read, properly translated, "Let Me Keep My Job."

Twenty-Five Years Ago Today.

From the news columns of Saturday, September 1, 1917:

"Washington, August 31. — Prospects of an early and radical reduction in bread prices apparently vanished tonight when Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, announced that the best the public may expect is a 16-ounce loaf for 10 cents or possibly eight cents."

FAIR ENOUGH

By WESTBROOK PEGLER.

New Deal Sample NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—This is a sample of that New Dealism which has been repudiated in the state of New York by the nomination of John Bennett for Governor on the Democratic ticket and the defeat of President Roosevelt's man, Senator Jim Mead.

Near Cape Girardeau, Mo., the small local unions of the great nation-wide shakedown racket known as the Hod Carriers' and Common Laborers' Union, had not enough members to man the jobs on the construction of a 24-inch oil pipe line from Texas to Illinois to relieve the eastern shortage of fuel for heating homes, factories and offices and of gasoline for motor vehicles. The people of the eastern seaboard have been warned repeatedly that they will have to live in cold homes this winter because of the oil fuel shortage.

The pipe line is being built by War Emergency Pipeline, Inc., organized for this purpose by seven oil companies and Harold Ickes, as petroleum co-ordinator, has let contracts to the corporation for this construction to a total of $35,000,000 of government money. The job is an emergency war project affecting not merely the comfort but the health and doubtless the lives of many Americans of all political beliefs in a large and densely populated area.

Nothing To Gain The contracting company which is doing the work around Cape Girardeau called on all the locals in the region and they were unable to turn out enough members, so the company began to hire nonunion men, presumably farmers and unskilled small-town casual workers. The business agent representing the racket then demanded that the contracting company rob these other men of $15 each and turn the money over to the local.

The farmers and small-town casuals had absolutely nothing to gain by joining as their wages were fixed already and moreover, when the job is done in a few weeks, there might not be another project of the kind in their neck of the woods as long as they live. Anyway, they didn't want to join.

The local agent demanded the closed shop, meaning that everybody had to join and the check-off, meaning that the contracting company had to do the dirty work of robbing these men of their money.

The union is so small that it didn't have enough men to make a formidable mob, so an appeal went across the river to Carbondale, Ill., where the boss of another local assembled about 50 goons and rushed them down to Missouri, to chase the non-union workers off the job. To prevent another massacre of the kind which a sister union of the hod carriers' racket touched off at Herrin, Ill., some years ago, the contractor suspended work, laying off 160 men. After a brief stoppage work was resumed under a "compromise agreement."

Like the Brown Shirts The mob imported from Carbondale to intimidate, beat up or kill the Missouri farmers and town workers corresponds roughly to those brutalitarian gangs which Adolf Hitler used in his Brown Shirts days known as Storms. It is legally forbidden that an employer import men across a state line to smash a picket line or man jobs that have been abandoned by workers under threats from terrorists. But the sort of New Dealism which was repudiated in New York holds that it is all right for a racket operating under a union charter to transport mobs of armed men to assist in the robbery of workers and to sabotage the war efforts by holding up war construction.

The parent union of the Cape Girardeau and Carbondale locals is a dirty racket infested with vicious, ignorant underworld criminals. With the exception of one minor official not a single national officer ever was elected to any post. All of them just muscled in during a period of 30 years in which there was never an election or a national convention.

Last year, after loud publicity in these and other dispatches, the muscle-men of the national heirarchy called a convention in St. Louis, which was a fake, however, in that they re-elected themselves by a show of hands from the floor of a riotous meeting packed with thugs, instead of using the secret ballot provided by the document facetiously known as the constitution.

Head Muscle-Man The head muscleman is Joseph V. Moreschi, and not withstanding the notorious character of his union and the fact that he never was elected to his office, the AFL some years ago selected him as one of its fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, and he was given a large check collected from his subjects as fun-money for his trip. He has put his son in as an office employe in the Washington headquarters at a liberal salary.

This stick-up by a menacing band of New Deal Brown Shirts operating under a charter from William Green and with the blessing of the national government, is covered by the title "labor's gains."

The state of New York now has definitely turned against such lawlessness under license from the New Deal which in turn has free access to the union graft for campaign expenses. Bennett and Tom Dewey are both anti-New Deal and one or the other will be the next Governor.

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL.

BACK OF WHERE I SIT When I sit down facing my typewriter there are behind me paintings and sculptured heads of three men—Clark Howell, Henry Grady and Joel Chandler Harris.

Lots of days find me working into the night. Sitting there in the office, with only the sound of traffic and street noises outside, I often have used my imagination to bring those men back to the office.



I do not think they would find it, or the times, unusual.

They always were in a fight for what they thought was best for the state, and for the south.

I can imagine Grady were he alive today. The nation is in a great war which tests its greatest strength. It tests, too, whether we can build a world in which all the people will have an opportunity to live and prosper and rear their children in peace and in faith in God.

I can picture Grady flaying the skin off any person who arose to sow disunity and hate; who tried, in time of great trial, to divide the people; to put unworthy fears in their minds.

Man, he would have told them! I have talked with men who heard him speak and they tell me his voice had a quality in it which stirred men's hearts and consciences to better things. Grady said always that the white people of the south would rule the south, but he said they would rule it with justice and without hatred and malice.

Joel Chandler Harris was a writer of strong editorials. Those who know him merely as a writer of Uncle Remus have missed another part of the man. He, like Grady, was fearless and strong. He hated shabbiness and untruth.

I knew the late Clark Howell some years before he was called into immortality. I knew him for a man who was kind and generous; who was calm and strong; who was sweet of nature so that he had friends in every walk of life who loved him; who was a fighter who asked no odds.

I have never said this before, but sometimes in the night, when I am ready to leave, I walk over and put my hand on the sculptured shoulders of these men, and say good night to them before I close the door and leave the office. You have a feeling they still are around the place where they spent so much of their lives; that they still are lending a hand in the causes and to the newspaper to which they gave so much devotion. There were others too, who, toiled with them.

With them behind one, it would not be possible to write weakly or to be afraid. It would not be possible to weasel or straddle. Nothing ever was won without a fight.

A SPAN OF 75 YEARS This edition of The Atlanta Constitution celebrates the 75th consecutive year of publication. More than half a century of it has been from the building now occupied by The Constitution. (Bill Turner, who has been with the press room for more than 60 years, still speaks of it as "the new building.")

A man likes working for it. I would not like to work for a newspaper which did not have a history of fighting for causes.

This was a newspaper founded to fight. It was founded to restore constitutional government to Georgia; to bring back the rule of the people; to give government back to the people who love the state and its institutions.

This is the newspaper that fought the carpetbaggers and the crooked politicians of the Reconstruction Days; that still fights them today.

This is the newspaper that has fought always for schools and education. It was Clark Howell who took up the cause which his father, Evan P. Howell, the Confederate captain of artillery whose cannon thundered in defense of Atlanta, had begun and won a great victory for the schools of Georgia.

This is the newspaper in whose offices the committee met which brought about the founding of the Georgia School of Technology.

The grandson of the Confederate captain of artillery, another Clark Howell, a third generation in the same office, carries on in the traditional manner. A graduate of the university of his state, he has served that state, and will continue to serve it, fearlessly and honestly.

One may suppose that, 100 years or more from today, a research man may be looking through the old files of The Atlanta Constitution.

He will come across this 75th anniversary edition.

On the front page of it he will find a letter from Franklin D. Roosevelt, commending the paper and its policies and asking that it keep fighting for the rights of the people, including the right of freedom of the press.

I am sure the researcher will find that things have not changed, that in the century that has passed since this edition was issued, The Atlanta Constitution will have been fighting against untruth, against hypocrisy, and for the rights and the interests of the people.

Enemies of the people and the schools have railed against it as did the carpetbaggers and the politicians who wanted to take the government into their own hands and keep it from the people 75 years ago. The Constitution grows and lives on, founded to fight, founded to serve the state, founded on the principle that if one supports the principles of right, decency, integrity, and the rights of the people, one cannot go wrong. Men with greedy hearts may shake their fists at it—but back from the beginnings come the voices of Captain Evan P. Howell, the captain of the guns; the voices of Henry Grady, of Harris, of Clark Howell, and the others, saying to keep the faith, to never weary in the fight.

It Is Madness to Sink the Boat to Get Rid of the Enemy If You Can't Swim

By ROBERT QUILLEN.

Let us suppose that the Negroes should demand the right to govern this country and the white people should agree to deliver it to them, lock, stock and barrel, next Monday.

There are many intelligent and highly educated Negroes in America. There are many who are successful in business and the professions, and some who are very wealthy. A number hold minor government posts.

But suppose they are required, without notice or training, to assume the whole responsibility of managing the nation—every police force and city government, every state government with its manifold duties, and all the vast and intricate powers and responsibilities of the national government.

They could organize elections and choose officials, and appoint officers to direct the Army and Navy, and in time they might learn to handle the job.

But could they do it without a long period of utter confusion?

You will say it couldn't be done. Yet that is what Gandhi and his followers demanded for India.

India's right to freedom is not debatable. Many of us have long desired to see her free, and have resented England's blundering administration.

Yet Gandhi's forcing of the issue now was the act of a madman. By attempting to blackmail England, he betrayed all free men everywhere.

That conclusion is inescapable. He knew that England could not surrender India without greatly prolonging if not losing the war. He knew, therefore, that India could obtain freedom from England only by force—whatever lying name this force might be given.

He knew that conflict with England would benefit Japan, and escape from a beaten England would invite conquest by Japan and enslavement of India's people forever.

He betrayed America as well as England. And when the Chinese, blinded by their loyalty to Asiatic blood, defend India's action and condemn that of England, they also betray the cause of freedom and injure all men who are fighting to win eventual freedom for all lands.

OFF THE RECORD—By Ed Reed



"Two men applying for that chauffeur's job, sir—one unusally qualified, I should say."

Dudley Glass

A Man May Smile--- A Man May Scowl--- And Both May Be Lies

Speaking more as an art lover than as a political partisan, I would like to suggest, though it may be too late, that the friends and supporters of Governor Talmadge who pay for ads in the weekly newspapers exercise more care in the selection of pictures of their idol.



Two cuts have been especially popular, perhaps because the newspapers had them in stock. One reveals the Honorable Gene peering over heavy-rimmed glasses, with his eyes cocked sidewise and his tightly closed lips registering implacable determination, for or against something. Probably against.

The other reveals our hero with hair unbrushed, a cigar clenched tightly in his teeth and a scowl furrowing his brow, as though he was on the way home after a tough day and night at the Kentucky Derby. I have never liked that picture until now. I had been threatening a tiny grandchild that if she didn't eat her cereal the booger man would get her. She said she wouldn't believe there was a booger man until she saw a picture of him. Now she eats her cereal and asks for more.

I'll admit that personal pulchritude is not the first qualification for high office. The picture which adorns this column has brought no delegations to urge me to sacrifice my quiet life and respond to my country's call for true statesmen. My mash mail from high school girls runs considerably behind Robert Taylor's, according to the Gallup poll.

But, to render justice where justice is due, though Mr. Talmadge may not be the physical reincarnation of a Greek god he isn't so bad looking when he brushes his hair.

Mr. Shakespeare observed, I believe, that a man may smile and smile and be a villain still. I cannot recall having seen Mr. Talmadge smile and whether he's a villain or not depends on which side you're on.

But I insist that the two cuts I have observed in ads placed by his devoted admirers will win few votes. Certainly not among the ladies.

What Is News?

It was Pontius Pilate, I think, who inquired: "What is truth?" A question which never has been answered to the satisfaction of all.

I have often asked: "What is news?" in order to provide myself a text for a column or part of one. Nobody knows the answer to that, either.

It was only a short time ago that I was a caller at the office of a friend, something of a class B-1 big shot, who was perusing the morning paper—this morning paper, if I may add a feeble boost to the circulation department. He waved me a signal to wait a minute, shoved a package of cigarets my way, and resumed his reading. I thought he might be absorbed in this column until I noticed he was digging through the second section.

The front page was full of the war in Russia, the attack on the Solomon islands, the raid upon Dieppe.

My friend finally tossed the paper aside and remarked:

"That certainly is tough. There is bad news in the papers every day."

"Well, we're not doing so badly in the Solomons and the Russians are stiffening up and that raid on ————," I observed.

"But this item says old Bill Dwiggens is dead, down in Lowndes county," he returned. "Good old Bill! The times I have fished with him! There was a man who knew where the fish were and whether they'd be likely to bite."

Is there any moral to this? I don't know. I don't deal in morals or morale.

Are We Safe?---Sure!

One of these days when I think of it I'll wander over to one of the world-wide newsstands and buy an Indianapolis newspaper or one printed in Kansas City or somewhere in midcontinent.

Just to see if those far-inlanders have blackouts and other measures against invaders from the air.

I think that if I lived in the middle of this vast continent I wouldn't worry about bombs from the air. No' until they'd bombed the coast—or coasts.

But I do think we might do a little worrying to advantage. And, what is more important, a little more planning and working.

We're about 300 miles from the coast. That used to be a week's journey by carriage or wagon. It became an overnight journey by slow train. It became a six-hour fast trip by automobile—too fast.

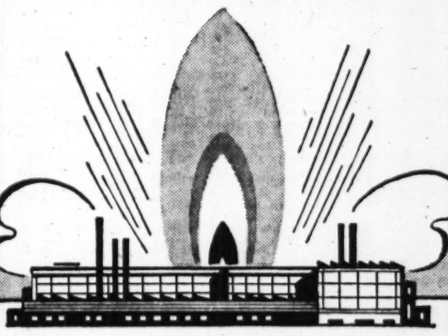
Fast fighting planes, I read, do about 300 m. p. h. The slower bombers are good for 200 m. p. h. How far is that from the coast—in time. An hour and a half. Say two hours, to be conservative.

If we got the news that a bomber fleet was headed this way from over Savannah we'd have two hours to get ready. How could we get ready in two hours?

All I could do would be to get under the bed and pull a mattress over me and wait until somebody pulled me out and told me it was all over. If I were still there and in one piece. I might not be.

Other editorial features will be found on page 12 D.

GAS *was Vital* THEN... as NOW



When the Constitution's great managing editor, Henry Grady, was fighting for the rights of his beloved South, and striving tirelessly to establish opportunities for the development of the "New South" he envisaged . . . the Atlanta Gas Light Company was rounding out its first quarter of a Century of service to this community. As Atlanta's oldest corporation, we extend greetings and congratulations to The Atlanta Constitution on its 75th anniversary. Founded in the bleak reconstruction days, the Constitution may well review with satisfaction and pride the contribution it has made throughout the years to Atlanta, to Georgia and the South.

Since Christmas Day, 1855, when the first gas street lamps were lighted in Atlanta, Gas has been a vital part of the life of this community. As Atlanta has grown, your Gas Company has constantly expanded and improved its facilities . . . to make possible more economies, comforts and conveniences for Atlanta's homes . . . and to create opportunities for greater industrial expansion.

Gas is vital NOW in speeding war production, in Atlanta as throughout the Nation. When the emergency came, Gas was ready, with new improved gas-fired equipment. That was because years had been spent on engineering and research.

Many of these same industries—now engaged in turning out implements of war for our fighting forces—have been attracted to Georgia during the past 12 years because of the availability of Natural Gas in sections served by the Atlanta Gas Light Company and its affiliated companies. When these industries turn again to the production of articles for civilian use, the speed, flexibility and high efficiency of Natural Gas will enable them, as before, to improve their processes and products . . . and to lower manufacturing costs. The industrial expansion of Georgia, with its natural advantages of climate, transportation and labor, may well be expected to go on and on!

Your Gas Company has taken every precaution to safeguard its service to you during this wartime emergency. That gas service must be dependable, trustworthy and unfailing is a tradition that has been handed down from one generation of Gas Company employees to the next—during the 86 years that the Atlanta Gas Light Company has served this community.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Atlanta's Oldest Corporation

Cossack Fathers Privates Under Officer Sons

By PETER PAVLENKO,
Noted Russian Writer.
For the North American Newspaper Alliance.

MOSCOW, Aug. 31.—(By Wireless)—"Cossacks" is a word which from time immemorial has had a hostile ring in German ears. Ever since General Chernyshev's Cossacks captured Berlin during the seven years' war (1756-1763) the Prussians have hated the very word.

In 1812, General Platov's Cossacks, who dealt blows to Napoleon's Bavarian and Saxonian Corps, refreshed the Germans' memory about their exploits. One hundred and two years later, General Samsonov's Cossacks invaded East Prussia and routed the German forces.

In the present war, events have taken a turn whereby the fighting is now going on in the Cossack country—the Don and Kuban steppes.

German Cruelty.

If the Germans have reason to remember the Cossacks, the Cossacks have learned the German character from their own experience. In 1918, when the traitor, General Krasnov brought the German Army toward the Don, the Cossack villages had their first taste of the Germans' beastly cruelty. This has not been forgotten or forgiven.

In this war, the Cossacks have displayed marvelous courage and daring. Headed by General Dovator, they have made successful raids behind the German lines. Under command of General Belov they drove the Germans from Kaluga (about 100 miles south of Moscow). They have been fighting at Leningrad and Vornezh. Everywhere they have been excellent fighters.

This spring I witnessed an inspiring movement in the Kuban area, where the old Cossacks decided to volunteer for the Red Army. Cossacks who had served under the Tsar, who had taken part in the East Prussian campaign, and who had subsequently gained fame in the ranks of General Budenny's glory-covered first mounted Army, felt they could not stay behind during these trying times for their country and rejoined the colors. Their sons already held ranks of majors and colonels when the fathers joined as privates.

Never Surrender.

I visited one such volunteer regiment. The older men discussed the forthcoming encounters. One of them, the Kuban Cossack commanders, suggested they immortalize their regiment by applying a saber blow made famous by the Dnieper Cossacks.

"Let us teach the youngsters to slash the Germans they way we did in the past," said Batlik, "from shoulder down toward the limbs." The assembled old men decided that, indeed, it was not enough for a Cossack to sever an enemy's head or arm and agreed with Batlik's suggestion.

This explains why Hitler has issued an order not to bother taking Cossacks prisoners. For that matter, Cossacks do not surrender—the German command with which the Cossacks fought on all fronts pales before the unparalleled fury with which they are now fighting in their native villages. Here are some instances:

Bravery of Women.

The Germans captured the village of Kislyakovskya, in which only women and children remained. A Cossack woman, Oksana Felisenko, a commander's wife, killed two German automatic riflemen with an ax and set fire to a barn in which other riflemen went to sleep. When she was disarmed and led away to be shot, a boy of 10 or 12 years flung a stone, injuring a German officer's face. Both woman and boy were shot immediately.

Near the village of Pavlovskaya some old men destroyed many apiaries, releasing swarms of bees against the Germans. Cossacks in the same neighborhood cut down their famous apple orchads so the Germans would not even get an apple.

Near Kropotkin the women met the Germans with machine gunfire.

Guerrilla Groups.

Guerrilla detachments have been rapidly forming in recesses where the Kuba river flows. Here youngsters fight alongside gray-beared veterans of the First World War. Among the names now acquiring fame is Galina Kazachenko, a collective farm chairman, who, with her entire village, has taken shelter in reeds along the river and is waging a fierce struggle against the Nazis behind their lines.

When withdrawing from their villages, the Cossacks burn their houses, kill the poultry and fill the wells. The Kuban Cossacks are familiar with an old saying of the Don Cossacks, "A German on the Don is death in the offing." The Germans are their traditional enemies. The Cossacks will not be reconciled to them, they will not forgive them anything. With military skill multiplied by courage, the Cossacks will fight the Germans until final victory is achieved.

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Railroads Still Chief Factor In European War

Air Force Attacks on Nazi System Important.

By PETER MANSFIELD.
For North American Newspaper Alliance.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—(By Cable) Transport and communications are the life blood of any nation at war. Despite the great use now made of air and motor transport, the railroad systems are still the chief factor for wartime communications, particularly in Europe, where fuel is scarce.

Therefore, attacks on German railroads by the Royal Air Force are a great job. Part of these are incidental to the heavy raids on industrial centers such as Cologne, Essen, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Saarbruken and Duisberg. Part of them are a result of direct, deliberate attack, chiefly by fighters, along what Germany now calls her new western wall—the Channel coast.

We know how severely the German railroads are extended at present. They have to move great quantities of armaments and equipment from the great manufacturing areas in west Germany, particularly the Ruhr, right across Germany and Poland and across occupied Russia to the eastern front. They have to move quantities of material down to the Italian frontier to send across the Mediterranean to Rommel. They have to run to the west into northern France to maintain defensive armies there, especially now the threat of an Allied landing must be taken seriously.

If Rails Crack.

Thus every additional strain on the already overburdened system brings it nearer to the breaking point. If it cracks, the German military machine faces disaster.

Howard K. Smith, in "The Last Train From Berlin," has reported that 4,000 German locomotives were destroyed during the first six months of the Russian campaign, whereas the total production of Germany and France together is only 1,400 a year.

We can only guess at the number of locomotives knocked out by two-ton bombers during the recent raids on German cities. If it was fewer than 200 during the past two months, it would be surprising, knowing how many marshaling yards and freight concentrations were hit when hundreds of tons of bombs were dropped recently—700 on Hamburg in 50 minutes.

But we do know a few definite figures for attacks by the fighter command. In the two weeks of July 11-25, 23 separate daylight attacks were made by formations of fighters against German-operated rail and canal communications in occupied France. During these attacks, 16 locomotives, 11 freight trains and 20 canal barges were hit or damaged. At Contemark, eight Spitfires found nine locomotives awaiting servicing. They flew within a few feet of the ground and filled them full of cannon shells. They won't run again for many weeks.

Concentrated attacks on these transport objectives were begun by the RAF fighter command on April 30. They are still going on. On two nights recently night-flying Hurricanes attacked and damaged 23 freight trains. Five locomotives were derailed. Photographs taken later showed disorganization throughout the whole Nord system.

Squadron's Technique.

One squadron damaged 50 locomotives in six weeks. They have perfected their own technique. They circle round until they see a train enter a tunnel, then pounce down and perforate the boiler as the locomotive emerges. This not only knocks out the engine, but blocks the tunnel.

As a result of all these attacks, the enemy has been moving an increased quantity of material by canal. The fighter command has attacked these also, concentrating on barges, docks and lock-gates from the coast of Holland to Ushant. In these, and in attacks on coastal shipping, the fighter command of the RAF sank over 25,000 tons of shipping in the five months of July 1.

Spitfires and Hurricanes shared most of the work. Both are equipped with 20-millimeter cannon, and the Hurricane carries two bombs as well. The bombs were originally 250 pounds each, but Hurricane pilots think them so easy to lift that they consider two 500-pound bombs could be carried.

Spitfire Cannons.

Most of the Spitfires now in service have two cannon, and most Hurricanes four. Each cannon fires 575 rounds a minute and each shell smashes right through a locomotive boiler and explodes among the tubes inside. So after a dozen shells in a one and one-quarter second burst have hit the boiler, that locomotive will haul no more freight cars for a long time. A line of 50 locomotives a month to be reboilered is far beyond the capacity of any repair shops in France, now that materials are so scarce. The only reply is to armor the locomotives which will take time and use valuable steel, badly needed for tanks. Even so, Hurricane bombers will find them easy to derail.

Everybody knows how the RAF is striking blow upon blow at German industry, yet few have heard of this planned campaign against enemy war transport. It is a campaign made possible by the big bomb with the enormous blast effect, by the cannon fighter with greater penetration, and by the fighter bomber with precision in low attacks. It is just one other aspect of the air which saps the vitals of the German war machine in a dozen different ways and it is building up to a dominant factor in the Allied offensive.

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M. Dubreuil, a French planter in Louisiana, in 1742 invented a machine for separating cotton fibers from the seed. Prior to this time the seed had been picked out by hand.

Stocks

Leaders Move Irregularly

Daily Stock Summary.

(Compiled by The Associated Press)

	30 Ind.	15 RR.	15 Util.	60 Stks.
Net change	D.1	D.1	unch.	D.1
Monday (x)	53.0	17.1	23.7	36.7
Previous day	53.1	17.2	23.7	36.8
Month ago	53.0	16.7	23.5	36.6
Year ago	62.2	18.3	32.6	43.7
1942 high	56.0	17.7	27.3	38.7
1942 low	46.0	14.4	21.1	35.0
1941 high	63.9	19.0	35.5	45.0
1941 low	51.7	13.4	24.5	35.4

60-STOCK RANGE SINCE 1927:

	1938-40	1932-37	1927-29
High	54.7	75.3	157.7
Low	33.7	16.9	61.8

Dow-Jones Averages.

(Furnished by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane.)

STOCKS.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chng.
30 Inds.	108.69	108.81	108.08	106.33—	.08
20 Rails	26.32	26.37	26.11	26.19—	.04
15 Utils.	11.58	11.61	11.52	11.56—	.01
65 Stocks	35.66	35.71	35.43	35.53—	.02

BONDS.

40 Bonds	89.92	.05

What Stocks Did.

	Mon.	Sat.
Advances	213	155
Declines	173	107
Unchanged	163	150
Total issues	549	412

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Stocks generally ignored the better brand of war news in today's markett and leaders moved over an irregular course throughout the relatively slow proceedings.

The list faltered after a fairly good opening and, at the close, fractional minus and plus signs were plentiful. There were a few advances and declines of a point or so.

Failure of a rally to develop in the wake of more optimistic bulletins from virtually all battlefronts caused some potential buyers to step aside. In addition, scant inspiration was found in the vote of the senate finance committee to accept, tentatively, most of the corporate taxes contained in the house bill. Speculative and investment forces also were disposed to keep commitments light pending the forthcoming presidential message to congress on anti-inflation measures.

Several speculative rail bonds continued to move higher but commodities turned uneven as inflationary doubts revived.

In the curb Niagara Hudson Power first preferred dropped 6 7-8 points and Cleveland Electric Illuminating fell 4 3-8. Modest gains were posted for American Cyanamid "B," Humble Oil and American Gas.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Following is an incomplete tabulation of today's stock transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

Sales (in Hds.)		High.	Low.	Close.	Net Chg.
	—A—				
8	AirReduct1a	32½	32¼	32½+	¼
11	AlaskaJuneau	25¾	25¾	25¾+	⅛
5	AllegLdSt1.20e	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
3	AlChm&Dy6a	133	132	132 —	2½
2	AlliedStrs.45e	5⅝	5½	5½	
18	Allis-ChMg½e	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜+	⅛
3	AmAirlines1½g	37⅞	37¾	37¾+	⅛
3	AmCan2⅝e	67⅜	67¼	67¼—	⅛
2	AmCar&Fdy	24⅝	24½	24½	
5	AmC&Cab1¼e	17⅞	17½	17½+	⅜
1	AmLocomotive	7½	7½	7½	
1	AmRad&St5.15e	4½	4¾	4¾	
8	AmRollMill.70e	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
5	AmSmlt&R2	38⅝	38½	38½—	⅛
4	AmStlFdrs1½e	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
13	AmTel&Tel	119¼	119	119	¼
17	AmTbB3e	43¾	43¾	43¾+	½
17	AmViscose1½e	27½	26¾	27 —	¾
3	AmZincL&S	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
25	Anaconda1½e	26⅜	25¾	25¾	
3	Armlll	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
2	ArmstrgCk¾e	25¾	25¾	25¾+	⅛
1	AssdDryGoods	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
29	AtchT&SF3½e	43⅞	42⅞	43½	
5	AtlCstLine1g	28¾	28¼	28⅝+	⅛
3	AtlRefing.55e	17¼	17¼	17¼+	⅛
1	AtlasCorp½e	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
4	AviatCorp.10e	3½	3	3 —	½
	—B—				
2	BaldLoco ct	11⅞	11¾	11⅞+	⅜
3	Balt&Ohio	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
4	BellAirc2g	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
9	BendixAviat3e	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛+	⅛
4	BethSteel4½e	53	53	53 —	½
28	BoeingAirpl1e	16¾	16⅜	16⅝+	⅛
6	BordenCo.90e	21⅜	21	21⅜+	⅛
17	Borg-Warn'80e	25½	25	25¼+	⅛
1	BridgeportBrss	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
1	BuddMfg	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	—C—				
6	Calumet&Hec	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8	CanadPacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5	CaterpilTractor	34¼	33½	33½—	1¼
2	CelaneseCrp1e	19¾	19¾	19¾—	⅛
3	Cerro de Pas	32	31⅞	32 —	⅛
2	Certain-tdPrd	2	2	2 —	⅛
11	Ches&Ohio3	32½	32⅛	32¼+	⅛
17	ChryslerCp2¾e	59	58½	58⅝+	⅜
3	ClimaxMb1.20a	38¾	38¾	38¾	
1	ColmG&E .10g	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7	Coml Credit 3	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
5	Coml Inv Tr 3	27½	27½	27½+	¼
12	Comwl & Sou	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14	ComwEd 1¼e	19	18¾	18⅞	
1	ConsolAirc 1e	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
13	ConsCopm .10e	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅜
6	ConsEdison1.60	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
16	Consol Oil ½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
11	Cont Bak	2⅜	2½	2½—	⅛
1	Cont Can 1e	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
87	Cont Mtrs .40e	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
13	Cont Oil Del 1	23⅜	23	23 —	⅛
3	Crane Co 1g	12¼	12	12¼+	⅜
3	CrucibleStl 1g	27	26½	26⅝+	⅛
3	Cub-ASug ¼e	6⅛	6	6	
6	Curtiss-Wr 1g	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
	—D—				
10	Deere&Co .35e	22⅜	22	22	
1	Del & Hudson	9	9	9 +	⅛
3	Del Lack&West	3⅜	3¼	3¼—	⅛
5	DetroitEdis 1e	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
1	DC-Seag h2.22	19¼	19¼	19¼—	⅜
2	DoehlerDC1½e	22¾	22¾	22¾—	⅛
2	DomeMns 1.70e	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
4	DouglasAirc 8g	62	61	61 —	¼
5	duPt deN3¼e	113½	112½	113	
	—E—				
1	EasternAirL	26½	26½	26	⅛+	⅛
1	EastmanK 5	125¼	125¼	125¼+	¼
1	El Auto-L 1¼e	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
1	Elec Boat ½e	11¼	11¼	11¼—	¼
	—F—				
7	FirestT&R ¾e	18½	18¼	18¼—	⅛
	—G—				
10	Gen Cable	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
14	Gen Elec 1.40	26¾	26½	26½	
10	GenFoods 1.30e	32½	32¼	32½+	⅛
2	Gen Mills 4	78	77½	78	
.50	GMills 5¼pf5	130	130	130 —	1¼
32	Gen Mtrs 1½e	38½	38	38⅛	
1	Gen T&R ½e	11	11	11 +	¼
1	GilletteSR .15e	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2	Gimbel Bros	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7	GoodrichBF½e	20	19¾	19¾—	⅜
5	GdyrT&R 1e	18⅞	18¾	18⅞—	⅛
15	GtNorRy pf1e	22½	22	22 —	⅜
14	Greyhd Corp 1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
	—H—				
3	Hecker Prod	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
5	HomestMin4½	30¼	30⅛	30¼+	¼
7	Houd-HerB½e	10⅝	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
2	HoustonOil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	—I—				
2	InspiratCC¾e	10½	10⅜	10½+	⅛
12	IntHarvester2	46⅝	46¼	46¼—	¼
14	IntMerMarine	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	¼
5	IntNickCan2	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	
9	IntPaper	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
4	IntPappf5	46½	46¼	46⅜+	⅛
9	IntTel&Tel	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
	—J—				
3	Johns-Man1¾e	58	57⅛	57⅛—	⅞
4	Jones&LStl2e	19¾	19⅜	19⅜+	⅛
	—K—				
13	KennecttC1¾e	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
6	KresgeSS1.20	19½	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
4	KrogerGroc 2	26½	26½	26½	
	—L—				
1	LehmanCrp1a	20¾	20¾	20¾	
6	Lib-O-FGl¾e	26¼	26	26	
7	Lib,McN&L.45e	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
5	LockhAirc2g	18⅛	17¾	17¾—	¼
4	LoewsInc 2	43	41⅞	43 —	¼
1	LoneStarC3	35	35	35 —	¼
3	Louisv&N5e	59	58½	58½	
	—M—				
4	MacyRHCo2	20⅛	20	20⅛+	¼
16	MarineMidl.18e	3	2⅞	2⅞	
7	MarshallF.80	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
1	Martin-Parry	3½	3½	3½	
13	McKess&R1	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
1	MiamiCop¼e	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
3	Mid-ContP.40e	15¾	15¾	15¾+	¼
23	MontgWard2	30¼	29¾	30	
1	MurrayC½g	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	—N—				
14	Nash-Kelv¾e	6	6	6	
2	NatAcme1½e	15¼	15¼	15¼—	⅛
9	NatBisc1.40e	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
2	NatCashReg1	17	17	17	
11	NatDProd.80	15⅜	15¼	15¼—	¼
4	NatDistillers2	24¾	24¼	24½	
1	NatGypsum.40g	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6	NatLead½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
8	NatPow&Lt	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11	NatStee13	48½	48½	48½+	⅜
1	NatSupply	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1	Newpind .20e	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
18	NY Centr RR	9¼	9¼	9¼	
7	NorAmCo .99f	7½	7½	7½	
10	North Pacific	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
	—O—				
4	Ohio Oil ⅛e	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
2	Ow-Ill Gl 2	49	48½	48½—	½
	—P—				
5	Pac G&El 2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
5	Pkrd Mtr .10e	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
18	PanAAirw 1g	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	
12	Param Pict 1	16	15⅝	15⅞	
4	PatUCM .10g	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
1	Pat Mines 2½e	18½	18½	18½—	¼
19	PennRR 1e	22	21¾	22 +	⅛
5	Pepsi-Cola 1e	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
10	PhDodge 1.20e	24¼	24	24¼+	⅛
3	PhilMorris 3a	71	71	71 +	½
9	PhilPat 2	38¾	38¾	38½	
10	PostalTel pf	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜+	⅛
3	Proc&Gam 2	48⅜	48½	48⅜—	⅛
4	PuSvNJ ½e	10	9¾	9¾—	⅛
10	Pullman 1a	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝+	⅛
2	PureOil ½g	9⅛	9	9 —	¼
	—R—				
10	RadCrpAm .20e	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1	RayInc ¾e	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
7	RepubStl 1e	14	14	14 —	⅛
9	ReyTobB 1.40	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
2	RichfldOil ⅝g	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
	—S—				
1	SafewStrs 3	36⅛	36⅞	36⅞—	⅛
1	SavaArms 1¼e	10½	10½	10½	
7	SchenDist ½e	17⅞	17¾	17¾+	⅛
1	SeabAL pf	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
10	SearsRoeb 3	55¼	54⅞	55	
3	Servel Inc 1	8¼	8	8⅛	
5	ShUnOil .40e	13¾	13¾	13¾+	⅜
1	SimmnsCo ½e	13¼	13¼	13¼	
10	Soc-Vac ½	8⅛	8	8	
17	South Pacific	13¾	13½	13⅝+	⅛
7	Southern Ry	15¼	14¾	14⅝—	½
3	South Ry pf	30¼	30¼	30¼—	½
3	SperryCrp ⅓e	24¼	24	24¼+	⅜
1	Spiegel Inc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6	StdBrands	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
51	StdOilCal 1.05e	23⅞	23½	23½—	⅜
9	StdOilInd 1	25	24⅞	25	
20	StdOilNJ 1a	38¾	38½	38½	
5	Stn&Web .60g	4½	4½	4½	
11	StudebakerCorp	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5	Swift&Co 1.20a	21⅞	21½	21⅝+	⅛
	—T—				
14	Tex&Pac Ry	35⅞	35¾	35¾+	⅜
1	ThomPrd 1a	22⅞	23	23 —	⅛
6	TdWtAOil .60a	8¾	8½	8½—	⅜
4	Tkn-DtAxle 2e	26⅜	26½	26⅜+	⅛
3	TknRBear 1¼e	36	35¾	36 +	1
1	Transamerica ½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
2	Trd&West Air	11¼	11¼	11¼+	⅛
12	TwnC-FoxF¼e	12	11¾	11¾—	⅛
	—U—				
6	UnionBg&P½e	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
10	UnionCarb 3	68½	68⅛	68⅜+	⅛
3	UnionPac 6	78	77¼	77¼+	⅜
10	Unit Air Lin	13⅜	13¼	13½—	⅛
10	UnitAircr 1¼e	29	28¼	28¾+	¼
7	nUited Corp	⅜	⅜	⅛	
7	United Drug	6½	6½	6½	
3	Unit Fruit 4	55½	55	55	
8	UnitGsImp .35e	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞	
3	US Gypsum 4	51½	51½	51½—	1¼
1	USIndAlco 1a	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
10	U S Rubber	19⅞	19½	19½—	¼
23	USSteel 3e	48¾	48¼	48½+	¼
	—V—				
3	VanadCrp ¼e	15¼	15	15 —	¼
	—W—				
4	WalwrthCo .20e	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
5	Warner Pict	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1	WesO&S 1	17	17	17 +	⅜
4	WUnionTel 1e	26⅜	26¼	26¼—	¼
2	WestAirBr ¾e	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞+	⅜
4	WElc&Mfg2¼e	69⅛	69¼	69¼—	⅜
2	WhiteMotor¾e	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
1	Willys-Overland	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6	Willys-Ovlnd pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	
9	WlwthFW 1.60	28¾	28¼	28¼	
	—Y—				
3	YoungSh&T 2e	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜—	⅜

Sales (in shares): Total today 247,380; previous day 197,490; week ago 376,140; year ago, closed; two years ago, closed; January 1 to date 67,555,547; year ago 92,413,779; two years ago 141,886,451.

v

Curb Sales

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Following is list of transactions on the New York Curb Exchange giving all stocks and bonds traded:

STOCKS.

Sales (in Hds.)		High.	Low.	Close.	Net Chg.
.10	AcmeWir 1¼e	17½	17½	17½—	¼
1	AeroSpB.30e	4½	4½	4½	
7	AmCyanB .60	33½	33⅜	33⅜+	⅛
2	AmG&El 1.60a	16¼	16¼	16¼+	⅛
2	AmLt&T 1.20	11½	11½	11½—	¼
2	Am Superpow	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14	ArkNatGasA	¾	¾	¾	
1	AshldOil&R .40	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
2	Atlas Corp war	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1	Bab&Wil e¾	19¾	19¾	19¾—	¼
1	Bald Loco war	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
60	Barium Stk Stl	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2	Beech Airc	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1	Brk&Gay Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
1	BlissEW 2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
2	BrazTrL&Ph.40e	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
3	BrewAero .30g	4	3⅞	3⅞	
7	Brown Rubber	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24	BfN&EPpf1.60	5⅝	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
2	CessnaAirc 1e	9⅜	9¼	9¼—	⅛
2	Cities Service	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1	CleveTrack ¼e	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1.30	ColumG&Epf	18¼	18	18 —	⅛
2	ConnTel&El	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2	ConsG&EB3.60	50	49½	49½—	⅜
1	ConsGasUt	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
.10	ContG&Eprpf	66	66	66 —	¾
2	ContRoll&Stle	10	10	10 +	¼
4	Creole Pet ½a	14	13¾	14 +	⅛
1	CrownCPet.20g	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1	CubAtlSg½e	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	⅜
2	EaglePicLd.30e	7	7	7	
17	ElBond&Sh	1	1	1	
7	ElBond&Shpf	38½	36½	38¼+	1⅜
1	FairchildE&A	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
1	FansteelMet¼g	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
4	GtAmCit1.10e	13¼	13	13	
5	GulfOil1a	32½	31¾	32½+	¼
3	HumbleOil1¾e	52¼	52	52 +	⅜
.50	InCoNAm 2½a	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	
2	Int Home Eq	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1	Kennedy's .90e	6½	6½	6½+	¼
1	Merr-C & S	4	4	4	
1	MStP Avtc.31e	3¾	3¾	3¾+	⅛
.75	MiM&M 1.10e	38½	38½	38½+	1⅛
1	MtCityCop ¼g	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
2	Nat B Hess	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1	NatFuelG 1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
28	Niag Hud Pow	1⅛	1	1⅛	
5	Ogden Corp	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1	PacG&E 6pf1½	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅜
8	PantepecOilVen	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10	Pennroad ¼g	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
1	Pa-Cent Airl	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
2	Phoenix Sec	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
5	PionrGold .33e	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1	PittsPIGl 1½e	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞+	⅜
1	St Regis Pap	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2	Salt Dome Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	ScovillMfg1½e	23⅝	23½	23½—	¼
1	ScullinStl 1½e	6½	6½	6½	
1.50	Sher-Wms 3	77	77	77 +	⅛
2	StOilKy 1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
.50	Strk&Co 3g	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅜
1	SunrayOil .05e	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
1	Technicol ¼e	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4	Tr-Lux .05g	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1	Un Airc Pr 1	6	6	6 —	⅜
2	UnCi-Wh Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜	
18	Unit Gas	½	½	½	
4	Un Lt&P pf	18⅜	18	18⅜+	⅜
.50	UnShoeM 2½a	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞+	⅛
1	US&ISe pf3

Dutch Officer Describes Trip With Queen

Aide to Wilhelmina Tells of Air Voyage Over Atlantaic.

(Lieutenant Krediet is one of the two young Dutch war heroes chosen to accompany Queen Wilhelmina on her first visit to North America. The Queen has now returned safely to London. Lieutenant Krediet, at 28, wears the Militaire Willemsorde, highest Dutch military distinction, awarded to him "for secret operations.")

By LIEUTENANT CHRISTIAAN KREDIET, of the Royal Netherlands Army.

For North American Newspaper Alliance.

"I've had my share of thrills for one short lifetime—an escape from Holland under the nose of the Hun and some interesting experiences in England in operations that I can't talk about—but the biggest thrill of them all was a surprise that Prnce Bernhard sprang on me one day last June.

The prince called Pilot Officer Dirk Ter Beek and me to see him and said, without preliminaries:

"You are getting special orders to go by bomber to Canada."

I'll admit I was pretty disappointed. I had applied for transfer to combined opeartions—the Commandos—and I had a hankering to be around when an invasion of the continent was started. I had no idea what my mission to Canada was about, but it made me blue to think I'd be all the way across the Atlantic.

I tried to wiggle out of the assignment, but Prince Bernhard said:

"Nothing doing! Those are your orders. Better pack your suitcase."

Surprise at Airport.

Well, that was that. We reported at the airport at the given time, still having no idea of what it was all about. As we stood around at the airfield a big car suddenly drove up and out stepped —Her Majesty, Queen Wilhelmina!

I guess we must have looked pretty dumbfounded because the queen smiled at us and said:

"I suppose you are quite surprised."

I couldn't get any words out, but Ter Beek managed to overcome his excitement and say:

"Surprised, and very much honored."

It was then that we found out what our assignment was. Prince Bernhard, who accompanied the queen to the airport, said:

"From now on you are attached to the queen as aides."

It seems that our appointment was the queen's own idea. She had expressed a desire that her aides-de-camp be not gold-braided high officers, but young officers who had proved their worth.

Well, this was different! This was something worth postponing my Commando training for! We were to accompany our queen on her first visit to North America and, incidentally, the first airplane flight of her life.

Scared Stiff.

At first I was scared stiff by the responsibility that was being thrown on me, but then I began to feel excited. I had visions of wide-eyed grandchildren sitting around me in years to come in a restored Holland as I told them about the time I was the queen's aide-de-camp.

The Queen was an amazingly good air traveler. The plane had been fitted with some comfortable furniture, and Her Majesty quickly settled down to her voyage. I would imagine that, taking her first air trip at the age of 62, the Queen would have been nervous, but she evinced only great interest as the machine took off, asking questions about the operation of the aircraft and about the geography of the points we flew over.

As we got out over the Atlantic Her Majesty settled back calmly to reading. She acted as though she were just another passenger on an airliner, and chatted amiably with the crew—who, incidentally, fell completely in love with her. The weather was clear all the way across.

Anticipates Arrival.

When the pilot reported that we were nearing the Canadian coast, the Queen began to show anticipation at being reunited with her family—her daughter, Princess Juliana, whom she had not seen for nearly two years, and her granddaughters, Princesses Beatrix and Irene. She began to watch from the window for the first sight of land.

Early on the morning of June 18 we sighted land and soon afterwards we made a perfect landing at an airport near the coast. From there we flew to Ottawa. As we circled over the Ottawa airport we could see the crowd below, gathered to greet Her Majesty.

The Queen's reunion with Princess Juliana was one of the most touching things I've ever seen. It was an unaffected, excited embrace of mother and daughter. Her Majesty showed no sign of fatigue after her trans-Atlantic journey; she is about the hardiest woman I've ever seen.

In the first weeks that followed, the Queen avoided any formal functions. She just wanted to be with her family. They went down to Lee, Mass., where Princess Juliana had taken a summer home. Then came a round of official functions that would have taxed the strength of a woman half her age—tours of Boston and Albany and a visit to Washington with a program that would have appalled a strong man. She went through it all like a soldier, always amiable, still appearing fresh when her retinue began to show signs of being worn to a frazzle.

There are incidents that occurred during the Queen's visit that reveal the kind of woman she is.

Gets Sub-Chaser.

When President Roosevelt turned over a lend-lease sub-chaser to the Queen at the Washington Navy Yard, the schedule called for short speeches to be delivered by the President and Her Majesty from Mr. Roosevelt's automobile, which was halted near the vessel. But the Queen added an unscheduled detail—she stepped out of the car, boarded the sub-chaser and spent several minutes talking with the Dutch officers and crew. It isn't just a formality that the ship is named the "Queen Wilhelmina."

Her Majesty gave another indication of her innate democracy during her visit to Montreal. A reception was held for her at the Hotel Windsor by the local Dutch colony. The hall was fixed up in advance with a throne-like gilded chair mounted on a dais with the Netherlands coat-of-arms behind it.

The Queen entered the hall, walked up to the dais and then remained standing in front of it throughout the reception. Not once would she sit down on that chair.

I had always respected the Queen as a symbol, but during this tour I gained a deep admiration for her as a person and as a woman. It was worth what I went through in escaping from Holland in 1940 to be able to get this assignment.

Tells of Escape.

About the route I used to get out of German-occupied Holland, the less said the better. Suffice it that one day I found myself in Russia, which was still at peace with Germany. I didn't know a word of Russian, but people helped me and I managed to reach Vladivostok. From there I went to Japan. The Japs weren't at war yet either, but they already had a holy respect for the swastika.

My passport bore a swastika stamp. It wasn't a visa, just an entry made by the Germans in Holland which gave me permission to enter and leave certain areas. But the Japs didn't know that. This swastika stamp opened all doors for me in Japan. With the help of the Dutch authorities I boarded a ship to Honolulu and from there to San Francisco. I joined the Dutch Legion in Stratford, Ontario, and after my training I was sent to England.

It was while I was in England, waiting to be attached to a Commando unit, that I got this assignment as aide-de-camp to the Queen. Now that this assignment is about over, I'm going back to England. I hope to get into the Commandos, and if I have the luck to be in the forces that invade the continent, I'll have an inspiration to carry with me—the memory of a great Queen.

cmfwy cmfwyp m mf f wwfww

v



WHAT COMMANDO WEARS—The camera got close to this hard-bitten Commando troopers as he and his colleagues returned from the recent raid on Dieppe, and succeeded in getting the lowdown on what the well-dressed Commando wears. At left is a rear view, showing pack, entrenching tools, ropes for cliff scaling, and other gadgets. Center, front view, note the brass knuckles and dagger in belt. The tube across the man's chest is attached to a life preserver. Tube is used to inflate the preserver if the Commando goes into water. Right, an extra dagger carried in scabbard in the gaiter. Note boots, armored for cliff climbing.



POPE STRICKEN—It has been reported that Pope Pius XII is suffering from a serious chronic pulmonary ailment and that his condition is causing anxiety. His Holiness is 66 years old.

Aussie Unit Skilled in Use Of U. S. Tanks

Armored Division Wins Praise for Mastery of New Weapon.

By IAN FITCHETT.
Official Australian War Correspondent.

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Aug. 31—(NANA)—(By Air Mail) Training side by side with American troops, an Australian armored division has aroused interest and admiration on the part of many senior American officers here.

The division is equipped with American tanks, and the Australian troops have rapidly mastered their new weapons.

Decision to form all-Australian armored units was made more than a year ago, following the early Libyan campaigns. The men were rapidly recruited, mostly from the country, but the specialists came from industry when they could be spared. The balance had to be trained.

From the beginning the men were noted for an air of jauntiness and courage. The regiments were recognized as lineal descendants of the famous Australian light horse of the last war. They have adopted the regimental traditions of that famous body of men, who fought in Gallipoli, Sinai, Palestine and Syria. The light horse troops were to ride again, but not on horses.

Training Hard.

At once schools sprang up all over the country. Skilled instructors were needed in tank training and maintenance, gunnery tactical training, wireless and signals, every intricate branch of the army today. Liaison officers were sent to the Middle East to gain experience from the famous British regiments battling against Marshal Rommel in the desert.

Training has been physically hard from the outset. Although the men are mechanized troops, an infantry standard of fitness is insisted on. Route marches and bivouacs under active service conditions have toughened the men. Every fortnight every officer and man in the division has to make a two-and-a-half-mile cross-country run, carrying full equipment, the time for this run is gradually being whittled down and now stands at 15 minutes.

The divisional commander is an old cavalryman. He served as a brigadier in the first Libyan campaign. So well trained were his men that they were employed in what was almost a cavalry role in the taking of Tobruk in January, 1940. Their job was to follow the attacking force in and drive for the El Adam corner to split the Italian defending force. Under fire, three battalions covered 9,000 yards in 90 minutes, one of the classic feats of this war. These men were trained like race horses. So are the men of this armored division. "Teamwork and obedience" is the training motto, and it is adhered to. Smartness and youth are the keynotes.

Young Men Wanted.

"I insist on young and fit men as my officers," the general told me. "Such men will stand up to any conditions, and, above all, take risks. The German armored victories have not been won by miracles. They have adhered to the text-books, in many cases British, and have sought and obtained initiative in their commanders, and obedience from the units. So also we are training with equal thoroughness. Morale is only a man's confidence in himself, his weapons and his comrades. Hard work and training achieves such confidence. Morale is made, not born, in a man."

The division is staffed by Australians who have seen service and won decorations in Libya, Greece and Syria. So also have most of the regimental commanders. Many N. C. O.'s have been transferred from battle-tried A. I. F. cavalry regiments and given commissions as junior leaders.

When first formed, it was thought the division would be equipped with British tanks. They were trained on those lines, but when the switch was made to American tanks, instructional schools had to work overtime.

Compares With Best.

These were bigger tanks, so more crew members had to be trained. All these things meant double work for the staff. Bigger tanks meant bigger ammunition loads, which brought reorganization as far back as the ammunition-carrying companies. So also with the tank transportation group.

After a struggle, Australian industry has given a complete maintenance factory to the division. It is staffed with the best men the country has to offer.

The result is today this armored division compares with any in the world. Every member has volunteered for service in any part of the world. In discipline and training it equals any body of men Australia has ever put in the field.

And so today over the green Australian countryside, this great division trains and strives. Side by side with tens of thousands of their own youthful countrymen and Americans, they wait ready to strike any invader, or, if necessary, to move north on a great crusade which will decide the fate of the Pacific.

v

Schools Open Early For Military Training

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31.—(INS)—Sweden's secondary schools began their fall term a week earlier than usual this year to permit seven days compulsory military training for both boys and girls.

Rifle practice, hand grenade throwing and military drill were given the boys, while courses in air raids precautions first aid, messenger service and roof (airplane) spotting, were taken by the girls.

The Constitution
Alabama and Forsyth Streets

WANT AD INFORMATION

CLOSING HOURS

Daily Want Ads are accepted up to 7:30 p. m. for publication the next day. Closing hour for the Sunday edition is 7 p. m. Saturday. Sunday 12 noon till 7:30 p. m.

LOCAL RATES

The rates below apply to all advertising originating in the state of Georgia. Daily and Sunday rates for consecutive insertions:

1 time .....29c per line
3 times .....22c per line
7 times .....20c per line
30 times .....16c per line

10% Discount for Cash

Minimum: 2 lines (11 words).
In estimating the space for an ad figure 5 average words for first line and 6 average words for each additional line.

NATIONAL RATES

The rates below apply to all advertising originating outside of the state of Georgia.

1 time .....32c per line
3 times .....26c per line
7 times .....24c per line

ERRORS

The Constitution is responsible for only one incorrect insertion and then only to the extent of the cost of the ad or the portion that is wrong. Errors should be reported immediately after the first appearance of the ad.

Phone Your Ad

Call WAlnut 6565

Ask for Ad-Taker



RUSSIAN ATTACK—Supported by tanks, Red infantrymen are shown moving to attack somewhere on the Russian front. Attacks like this helped the Russians smash the Rzhev salient while the defenders of Stalingrad held fast, despite the fact that the industrial city was being subjected to severe bombing by Nazis Stukas.

Swedish Motor Busses Use Methane Gas

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31.—(INS)—Methane gas, obtained from sewage, is being used to operate 20 of the city's buses. Experiments have shown methane gas not only to be cheaper than charcoal producer gas, but more efficient, especially on hills.

v

Wife, 72, Solves Farm Labor Shortage

MANGUM, Okla., Aug. 31.—(AP) Farmer B. M. Jackson ran smack into the labor shortage but found the answer right in his kitchen.

He couldn't find a hand to help with the cultivating. So his wife, who is 72 years of age, stepped from her kitchen, manned the cultivator while her husband drove the tractor.

Railroad Schedules

TERMINAL STATION Tel. MA. 4900

Schedules Published as Information.
The Advanced Eastern Time.

Arrives—	A. & W. P. R. R.	—Leaves
12:55 am	Montgomery-Selma	7:30 am
12:55 am	New Orl.-Montgomery	
1:10 pm	New Orl.-Montgomery	9:50 am
5:55 pm	Montg.-Selma Local	1:25 pm
8:30 am	New Orl.-Montgomery	8:00 pm
Arrives—	**C. of GA. RY.**	**—Leaves**
3:15 pm	Griffin-Macon-Sav.	8:45 am
1:00 pm	Columbus	10:05 am
6:35 pm	Macon-Albany-Florida	10:35 am
10:55 am	Macon-Griffin	5:00 pm
7:05 pm	Columbus	5:30 pm
9:20 am	Albany-Tampa-St. Pete.	8:20 pm
7:20 am	Macon-Albany-Florida	8:50 pm
7:05 am	Macon-Savh.-Albany	11:00 pm
Arrives—	**SEABOARD AIR LINE—**	**Leaves**
7:40 pm	Birmingham-Memphis	7:45 am
4:40 pm	N. Y.-Wash.-Rch.-Nor.	1:55 pm
1:35 pm	Birmingham-Memphis	4:55 pm
7:20 am	N. Y.-Wash.-Rch.-Nor.	8:00 pm
6:30 am	N. Y.-Wash.-Rch.-Nor.	9:45 pm
Arrives—	**SOUTHERN RAILWAY—**	**Leaves**
6:55 am	Birmingham-New Orl.	12:15 am
6:30 am	Wash.-New York-Ash.	1:30 am
9:35 pm	Diesel to Brunswick	8:00 am
8:10 pm	Bham-Kan. City-Memp.	8:00 am
7:30 pm	Wahn.-New York	9:00 am
9:20 pm	Det.-Cleve.-Chicago	9:15 am
8:20 pm	The Southerner-N. Orl.	9:55 am
6:35 pm	Jaxville-Miami-St. Pete.	11:30 am
9:30 am	The Crescent	2:00 pm
8:15 pm	Rich.-Wash.-New York	2:05 pm
9:15 am	Rome-Chattanooga	2:40 pm
11:20 am	Warm Spngs.-Columbus	4:55 pm
1:45 pm	Birmingham-Memphis	5:15 pm
11:15 am	Chgo.-Louis.-Cin.-Det.	7:10 pm
9:45 am	The Southerner-New Y.	8:30 pm
4:55 pm	Washington-New York	8:40 pm
7:05 am	Jax-Miami-St. Pete-Bwk	9:30 pm
8:25 am	Miami-Jaxville-St. Pete	9:40 pm
6:30 am	Columbia-Charl.-Wash.	10:00 pm
9:25 am	Toccoa-Greenville	

Union Station—Tel. WA. 3666.
The Advanced Eastern Time.

Arrives—	A., B. & C. R. R. STREAMLINER	—Leaves
7:57 am	Waycross-Miami-Florida	12:18 am
Aug. 8	Every 3d day thereafter	Aug. 7
7:50 pm	Cordele-Waycross	8:30 am
7:00 am	Wayx-Bwk-Thos.	10:00 pm
Arrives—	**GEORGIA RAILROAD—**	**Leaves**
6:35 pm	Augusta-Charleston	9:00 am
6:35 pm	Florence-Richmond	9:00 am
7:20 am	Augusta-Florence	9:00 pm
7:20 am	Charlotte-Wilm'ton	9:00 pm
Arrives—	**N., C. & ST. L. RY.**	**—Leaves**
12:13 am	STREAMLINER	8:02 am
Aug. 4	(Every 3d day thereafter)	Aug. 2
7:30 pm	Chgo.-St. L.-Nash.-Cht.	10:15 am
9:50 am	Chgo.-St. L.-Nash.-Cht.	7:40 pm
8:15 am	Chatta.-Nash.-St. Louis	9:30 pm
Arrives—	**L. & N. R. R.**	**—Leaves**
5:30 pm	Knox. via Blue Ridge	8:15 am
7:45 pm	Cin.-Chicago-Detroit	10:00 am
9:40 am	Cin.-Louisville-Chicago	7:30 pm

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Auto Travel Opportunities 1

THE CONSTITUTION advises caution in securing or offering transportation on a share-expense basis. Demand bona fide references as to reliability, character and responsibility of owner or passengers.

COUPLE driving to Miami Wed. or Thurs. Take two, share expense. AM. 2802.

DRIVING to Springfield, Mo.; take 3; Tuesday a. m.; ref. exch. CA. 2821.

Lost and Found 8

LOST—Saturday p. m., identification bracelet with inscription William G. Butler, Z293598, U. S. Merchant Marine. Finder call MA. 5139.

LOST—Black genuine leather briefcase, papers and camera light meter. Reward. Parke Stone, care Gas Co.

LOST Black Face Fawn Boxer, Male, 6 mos. old. Reward, DE. 3262.

Personals 9

EXCLUSIVE model dresses, ensembles. Sizes 16-18. Sacrifice for cash. CH. 2887.

WILL keep children all day for working parents; refs. exch. B-213, Constitution.

Business Personals 10

PEACHTREE ARCADE GARAGE can take care of a limited number of cars or trucks for dead storage. $6 mo. includes insurance, maintenance tires and batteries. Garlington-Hardwick Co., MA. 6213. Operators of Peachtree Arcade Garage. JA. 5502. Mr. Brownlee, Garage Manager.

WHY store your piano? Let responsible couple care for it. Call afternoons or evenings. HE. 7227-R.

MINOR Studio Portrait Photographers—Rush orders a specialty. Civil Service. Reas. prices. Whitehall at Hunter.

DR. C. A. DUNCAN, DENTIST. 135½ WHITEHALL ST. MA. 4537.

PAY CASH, SAVE ⅓ ON FURNITURE, RUGS. DETAILS CALL MACY, WA. 6604

MUST furnish complete house. Will pay cash. Mr. Moore, JA. 1602.

MOVING—Date now with Clark's Transfer, JA. 3461. Res., MA. 3569.

RENT A BICYCLE. OPEN EVENINGS. 221 10TH ST., N. E. NEAR PIEDMONT.

CURTAINS LAUNDERED. Mrs. C. R. Smith, 807 Pryor St. MA. 2780.

CURTAINS laundered, fluted, tinted. 123 North Ave., N. W. 2 del. wk. HE. 4814-J.

Beauty Aids

PERMANENTS, $2 UP
END CURLS ONLY $1.50.
ARTISTIC BEAUTY INSTITUTE.
5½ Auburn Ave., Cor. P'tree. WA. 2170.

ATLANTA'S greatest beauty value, oil croquignole permanent $2.50. Mackey's, 66½ Whitehall St., S. W. JA. 1056.

PERMANENT WAVES $2.50 UP. Ryckeley's, 63½ Whitehall. JA. 6830

OIL Croquignol Permanent. $2.50. Porter's, HE. 6671, P'tree-10th Sts., air-cond.

Dressmaking

HAVE your coat restyled. Expert furrier. Mrs. McKenney, 814 Juniper, VE. 0650.

Slip Covers

SLIP COVERS. Beautiful 2 pcs., $5; bring chair, $2.25. Mrs. McNelli, CRescent 1707

SLIP COVERS, work guar. Price reas. Call Mrs. Fuller, CH. 5868, DE. 3537.

BUSINESS SERVICE

Bed Renovating

EXPERT MATTRESS RENOVATING, MODERN FACTORY METHODS. IMPERIAL BEDDING CO. WA. 5797.

ATLANTA'S OLDEST RENOVATORS. TRIO MATTRESS CO. MA. 2983.

SUPERIOR MATTRESS CO. MATTRESSES RENOVATED. DAY SERV. HE. 9274

RENOVATING, $4; 2 for $7. EMPIRE MATTRESS CO. MA. 2068.

$4, RENOVATING, 2 FOR $7. GATE CITY MATTRESS CO. JA. 3100.

Building Materials

BUILDING material. Hugh W. Cromer & Co., Inc., 641 Edgewood Ave., S. E., JA. 2246.

Building and Repairing

CARPENTRY, painting, roofing, screening, general repairing. MA. 2040.

Carpentering—General Repairs

SCREENING, plastering, roofing, brick, cement. All kinds bldg. mtls. WA. 6614.

Calcimining, Cleaning, Painting

ROOMS tinted, $3, material furn. Papered $4. Painting. Elijah Webb, RA. 5090.

ROOMS tinted, $3.00; papered, $4.00. Painting, repair. Robert Webb, RA. 9076

Cleaning, Painting, Papering

ROOMS papered, $3.50 up; cleaned, $1.50; painting. Kemtone-Casein, reas. Floor work. Work guar. Robert, HE. 1027.

BUSINESS SERVICE

Concrete

DRIVES, WALKS, WALLS
FLOORS
BASEMENT WATERPROOFING
FHA terms if desired. No cash nec.
MORRIS CONTRACTING CO.
553 COURTLAND, N. E. VE. 8831.

Furnace Cleaning

FURNACE vacuum cleaning, 85 h. p. Gets all the dirt and takes it away. Crane Heating Co., VE. 7738.

Furniture Upholstering

YOU will save money by having that upholstering work done now. Extra good prices. Mr. Brown, Bass Furn., MA. 5123.

General Repairing

HOMES repaired, painted, small additions made. J. E. McJenkin, CH. 1838.

Landscaping

H. W. TOLLISON—Grade your yard and sow in seed. Reasonable. CH. 8172.

LANDSCAPING, grading. Build rock walls. Lay flag stones. CH. 7029.

Painting

RESIDENCE refinishing, best workmanship, materials; highest refs. DE. 7581.

Painting and Papering

PAPERING and painting. Guaranteed wk. Reas. prices. Exp. white labor. MA. 6561.

WALLPAPER and painting reas.; work guaranteed; white labor. RA. 1646.

Papering, Cleaning, Painting

PAPERING, painting, cleaning; white labor. L. M. Overton, MAin 7038.

Plumbing Fixtures

QUALITY MERCHANDISE, low prices. Pickert Plumbing Supply Co. WA. 2277.

Plumbing Repairs

PLUMBING repairs, gas stoves connected. Jones Plumbing Co., DE. 8666.

Plumbing Supplies

PIPE—PIPE—FOR SALE
New and reconditioned; all sizes.
STEIN STEEL & SUPPLY CO.
JA. 2110. 295 Decatur St., S. E.

Repairs, Roofing

PROMPT, RELIABLE ROOF REPAIRING TIP-TOP ROOFERS, 221 M'TTA. JA. 3039

Radio Repairing

BAME'S, INC., WA. 5776. Repairs to all makes radios and Victrolas.

Reroofing and Roof Repairs

GUAR. roof repairs and reroofing. RA. 2081. Carl H. Stroud, 1175 Gordon, S.W.

Roofing, Painting, Repairing

ROOFING, painting, repairing, leaks repaired and guar. W. S. Stroud, RA. 1292

Roofing, Siding and Repairing

CHAS. N. WALKER ROOFING CO. "We top 'em all." 141 Houston. WA. 5747.

CALL us for free estimates, 22 yrs. experience. E. M. Cofer Roofing Co., RA. 9756

Rugs Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired

FLOORMASTER CO., 3147 P'tree Rd., Buckhead, CH. 6611. Finest work. 18 yrs. exp.; special prices; limited time.

Wall Papering and Painting

THE BEST FOR LESS. DO OWN WORK. AM. 1775.

Window and House Cleaning

NAT. Window Cln. Co., Inc. Floors waxed. Walls, woodwork cleaned. JA. 2100.

EDUCATIONAL

Coaching 11

HURST DANCING SCHOOL
PEACHTREE at North Ave., HE. 9226.
Free sample lesson and booklet. Regular dance Wed. and Sat. nights.

Dancing 14

JACK RAND, School of Dancing. 262 Moreland Ave., N. E. MA. 0413.

Instructions 16

OUR GRADUATES GET JOBS

OUR GRADUATES get the best jobs because they get the right trafning in aircraft welding. Investigate our school now. It takes only six weeks to prepare yourself for a good job on war production. Day or night classes. Visit us or write for details.

T. V. AIRCRAFT SCHOOL OF WELDING
306 Peachtree St., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

GOVERNMENT JOBS. Hundreds appointments now being made. $24.23 to $40.38 week. Men-Women. Prepare now for Atlanta examinations. Full particulars and list positions, free. Write today Franklin Institute, Dept. 50T, Rochester, N. Y.

LEARN electric and acetylene welding; day or night; jobs near by; low cost. Atlanta Diesel Sch., JA. 2411. 155 Forsyth, S. W.

PUBLIC speaking, Eng., voice., dramatics, regular school subjects. JA. 0178.

IF YOU LIKE TO DRAW, SKETCH or PAINT—Write for Talent Test (No Fee). Give age and occupation. Box F-607, Constitution.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment Agencies 29

WHEN answering advertisements do not inclose original references or other valuable materials. Copies serve the purpose and avoid possible loss of original.

FOR THE BETTER OFFICE POSITION register Executive Service Corporation.

FOR Good Positions Register With FIDELITY, 501 VOLUNTEER BLDG.

OFFICE AND SALES POSITIONS. EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

Help Wanted—Female 30

CHRISTMAS CARDS

DIXIE LINE contains beautiful engraved personal and business designs, lovely boxed assortments, attractive 50 and 25 for $1.00 imprints, also stationery. Sell on sight and bring handsome profits. Request samples and selling plan now. Satisfaction guaranteed. KEELIN PRESS, 153 Spring. N. W., Atlanta.

WANTED—Girls, 18 to 25, high school graduates, to prepare for positions as comptometer operators. Day and evening training, under management of the Comptometer Agency, 502 Standard Bldg.

GOVERNESS for 2 children, 6 & 8. Under 35; driver's license; teaching exper. desirable. $65 mo. Special Service Bureau, 71½ Forsyth St., N. W., Room 8.

WANTED—Nurse or governess for 5-yr-old child. Nice home in Buckhead section. Call in person Monday after 1 o'clock at 172 Whitehall St. for interview. Mr. Meredith.

WANTED—Woman, pleasing personality, thoroughly exp., manage restaurant nice part town. Refs. required. P-85, Constitution.

PRIVATE-SEC. Good at reports $35-$40 week.
SPECIAL SERVICE BUREAU.
71½ Forsyth St., N. W., Rm. 8.

EXPERIENCED millinery salesladies and experienced in bags. Inexperienced need not apply. Apply in person, 9:30 to 11 a. m., or write 173 Peachtree St.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced in men's alterations—dry cleaning, marking and checking experience desired. Tom Lloyd Cleaners, 459 North Ave., N. E.

PANTRY WOMAN o'town hotel, rm.-bd., $50. SPECIAL SERVICE BUREAU, 71½ Forsyth St., N. W., Rm. 8.

STENOGRAPHY, comptometer, bookkeeping, English Day and Eve. classes. Marsh Busi. College, 249 P'tree. WA. 8808.

WANTED—Laundry checkers; no experience necessary; excellent pay; ages 20-35. Gulf States Service, 268 Houston.

YOUNG lady for gen. office work. Pleasant voice over phone; 5-day week. 218 Red Rock Bldg. Monday.

IF YOU like to draw, sketch or paint see talent test in instruction column, No. 16.

12 GIRLS for hand work in factory, age 18-24. Experience unnecessary. Pay 40c hour. Call MA. 0724 for appointment.

STUDENTS wanted. American School of Beauty Culture, 76½ Forsyth St., N. W.

WANTED—2 all-around beauty operators. Apply 504 Ponce de Leon Ave.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER TO LIVE ON PLACE. REFS. RA. 3331.

WANTED white upstairs maid; stay in look after 2 girls, 7 and 11. DE. 4828.

WANTED—2 curb girls, 1 counter girl. Apply 373 Flat Shoals Ave., S. E.

WANTED—Beauty operator, guaranteed sal.; must be good. MA. 6904, MA. 9327.

STENOS., bookkeepers, office machine operators register PERSONNEL SERVICE.

EMPLOYMENT

Help Wanted—Female 30

N. GAE DICKENSON
FORMERLY vice pres. and sec. Nation Wide Employment Service, is located at 703 William-Oliver Bldg., JA. 1851.

STENOGRAPHER, 25-35	$110-$120
2 STENO.-DIC., 21-28	$95-$115
STENOGRAPHER, 21-28	$100-$110
SENO.-RECPT., 1-yr. exp.	$85
DICTAPHONE, 5-day week	$80
PBX-TYPIST	$75
3 STENO. Beginners, 18-21	$75
FILE CLERK, some typing, H.S. grad.	$60

Accredited Personnel Service
703 William-Oliver Bldg.

SALESWOMAN, 25-40, H. S. Ed., Sing.	$125-$150
STENOGRAPHER, 20-35	$110-$120
STENOGRAPHER, 20-30	$90
STENO-CLERICAL, 20-30	$90
STENOGRAPHER, 20-30	$85 and bonus
EDIPHONE OPR., 20-35	$85
TYPIST, 18-24	$78
EXP. CORSETIER	$80-$95 plus. comm.

NATION WIDE, 238 Ptree Arc.

Hotel executive h'keeper, rm. & bd. $125
Front desk cashier, Natl. reg. $90
Hotel mail clerk, 25-32, H. S. grad. $85
12 hotel waitresses, exp'd, tips and sal.
SPECIAL SERVICE BUREAU.
71½ Forsyth St., N. W., Room 8.

Help Wanted—Male 31

WANTED FOR DEFENSE WORK IMMEDIATELY, MACHINISTS AND TOOL MAKERS. 56 HOURS PER WEEK WITH TIME AND HALF FOR OVER 40 HOURS. CALL OR WRITE FOR APPLICATION BLANKS. THE MURRAY COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

WATCHMAKER, permanent position, pleasant working conditions, highest salary paid for capable man. Interviews employment office between 10 and 11 a. m. Davison-Paxon Company.

HOTEL POSITIONS OPEN

NIGHT AUDITOR, natl. reg.	$175
CHIEF ENGINEER, hotel exper.	$175
HOTEL FOOD CHECKER	$110 mo.
NIGHT CLERK-Auditor, o'town, rm.	$100
5 HOTEL CLERKS, o'town. Sal. open.	

SPECIAL SERVICE BUREAU.
71½ Forsyth St., N. W., Rm. 8.

WANTED EXPERIENCED WINDOW TRIMMER for men's high grade clothing and furnishing store. Must be experienced; answer giving experience and references. Berlin Brothers, Box 728, Charleston, S. C.

BOOK AND MAGAZINE MEN.
NEW dollar down premium deal for business or residence sections. Mail verification and collection. No rebates. Publishers Guild, Rhodes Bldg.

WANTED—10 men to write insurance in Atlanta. Straight salary basis. No competition. No car required. Apply 19½ Peachtree St., N. E., at 5 Points, 9:30 a. m. to 3 p. m.

WANTED truck salesman for wholesale bakery route. Age 21-40, 3-A draft rating. Regular work. No lay-offs. Apply Atlanta Baking Co., 165 Bailey St., S. W., Mon. and Tues., 4-6 p. m., Mr. Thompson.

HOTEL TRANSCRIPT CLERK, Nite, Rm.-Bd. $75
SPECIAL SERVICE BUREAU
71½ Forsyth St., N. W., Rm. 8.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid on both dictation and tpying. Starting salary $25 per week. Advancement. Give full details, experience. P. O. Box 1577, Atlanta.

THREE MEN OVER 18, neat and aggressive. For outside order dept. Experience not necessary. Good pay. 204 Bona Allen Bldg.

BE AN ACCOUNTANT! Learn the practical way. Individual coaching by C. P. A. Institute of Busi. & Acct'g. WA. 2673.

REGISTERED druggist, good salary and commission. Reasonable hours. Work in Atlanta. Address D-230, Constitution.

WANTED—Saddle hand to make western saddles. Apply P. O. Box 85, New Orleans, La.

IF YOU like to draw, sketch or paint see talent test ad in instruction column, No. 16.

SHIPPING clerk, young man, must be experienced. Immediate opening. Fidelity, 501 Volunteer Bldg.

SHOEMAKER WANTED—Must be first-class. Decatur Hatters, 145 Sycamore St., Decatur, Ga., DE. 9216.

WANTED—Optometrist, Ga. license, take charge of an optometric practice. 10 yrs. standing. MA. 6112, 131 Whitehall St.

WANTED—Woman with daughter to educate as assistant in infirmary. Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga.

WANTED—Dependable plumber by 1st-class plumbing shop. HE. 3838 after 6 p. m.

PRINTER wanted with country weekly and job printing experience. The Thomaston Times, Thomaston, Ga.

SERVICE station operator. Call at office, 8 to 4:30, 942 Murphy Ave., S. W.

FIRST-CLASS barber for first-class shop. PALM BARBER SHOP, MACON, GA.

WANTED—First-class shoemaker. Apply Piedmont Hatters, 124 Peachtree St.

3 YOUNG men, age 17-19, for restaurant counter, 75½ Hunter St.

WELL experienced hotel food checker, $100. 75½ Hunter St.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT COOK, $150 mo. 75½ Hunter St.

MAN with small family on dairy farm. H. H. Moore, Campbellton road.

AGE 45-60. $12.00 week. Apply 12:30 p. m. 33 Collier Rd., N. W.

Help, Male and Female 32

COLLECTOR for high grade monthly accts. Must be bondable. Full or part time. Permanent. 204 Bona Allen Bldg.

BARBER wanted, also beauty operator; good jobs. HE. 5995.

Help—Instruction 34

URGENT NEED FOR BEAUTY OPERATORS. Learn and be placed. Call or write, MOLER COLLEGE, 43½ Peachtree, N. E.

Learn Aircraft Welding
REASONABLE rates, easy terms. Fulton Welding Institute, East Point. CA. 7617.

Help Wanted—Salesmen 36

TAG SALESMAN—Exceptional opportunity offered by leading eastern manufacturer desiring direct factorty representative to sell complete line of tags for shipping, marking and factory production purposes. Position offers substantial steady income on liberal commission basis. Principal requirement is established citizen who measures up in character, ambition and proven sales ability to opportunities of opening which is one of finest in history of our constantly growing 55-year-old organization. Established accounts, full protection and factory co-operation. For interview write promptly in strict confidence, stating age, experience and present connection, to Box F-594, Constitution.

SALESMAN—Full manufacturer's line of institution supplies to defense accounts including factories, schools, hospitals, public and private institutions. Car necessary. Drawing account. State of Georgia territory. Box F-611, Constitution.

WANTED EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for men's high grade clothing and furnishing store. Must be experienced, answer giving experience and references. Berlin Brothers, Box 728, Charleston, S. C.

FRUIT trees and shrubbery for sale. Good side line for farmers and others. Write to Concord Nurseries, Dept. 39, Concord, Ga.

Help Wanted—Teachers 37

TEACHER WANTED.
VOCATIONAL agriculture teacher. New department and building. Wire principal. L. W. Anderson, Robertsonville, North Carolina.

TEACHERS for all high school subjects and for grades needed at once. Rush qualifications. Southern H. S. Bureau, Decatur, Ga., DE. 7826.

QUALIFIED TEACHERS—FREE REGISTRATION. PROF. TEACHERS AGENCY, BOX 655, EMORY UNIVERSITY, GA.

REGISTER NOW FOR FALL TERM. Ga. Teachers' Service, Madison, Ga.

BIOL., $125; com., $165; math., $165; other positions. Educators Exchange, Box 66.

Sit. Wanted—Female 40

SEVERAL girls attending Southern Business University desire places in private homes to earn room, board. JA. 2130.

EXPERIENCED typist available for work at home. CH. 3828.

Situations Wanted—Male 41

BOOKKEEPER, acct. part time, draft exempt, broad experience. WA. 1694.

COLORED

Situations Wanted—Male 41

YOUNG man, 6 yrs. exp. auto mechanic, 4 yrs. engineer oxygen plant, draft 3-A, wants work. B-216, Constitution.

COLORED

Help Wanted—Female 42

WANTED, experienced maid for beauty shop. Apply 2 p. m. only. 75

Constitution Quiz

1. Is bronze a metal or an alloy?
2. In what state is Camp Livingston?
3. In what continent is Yukon?
4. In what century did William Caxton inaugurate English printing in England?
5. What is the capital of Peru?
6. Is the Lord's Prayer in the Old or New Testament?
7. Who is the U. S. postmaster general?
8. What state is known as the Flickertail State?
9. How many feet are there in a rod?
10. With what sport do we associate Gene Sarazen?

(Answers Below.)

MERCHANDISE

Miscellaneous for Sale 68

COMPOSITION SHINGLES
ASBESTOS ROOF COATING, 50c GAL.
CALCIMINE, 6c LB.
PAINT, $1.00 Per Gallon
ROOFING, $1.00 Per Roll
Asbestos Siding, Tileboard, Celotex, SASH, doors, cabinet sinks, plumbing.
JACOBS SALES CO.
45-47 Decatur St., S. E. WA. 2876.

OFFICE FURNITURE—We have many good values in new and used office furniture at our warehouse at 47-49 North Pryor street.
Horne Desk & Fixture Co.

15 FUR COATS! — LOAN FORECLOSURES; $25 TO $150. EACH COAT AN OUTSTANDING V A L U E. CITIZENS JEWELRY & LOAN ASSN., 195 MITCHELL ST., S. W.

NEW high-grade framing, also frames, doors, windows, oak pine flooring, siding cheap for cash. Willingham Lbr Co., 2114 Piedmont. VE. 5357.

FOR SALE—1 large ball-bearing rip saw, 1 double spinel borer, 1 single spinel shaper, 1 jointer, with motors. Gate City Table Co., WA. 3231.

COWHIDE Gladstone Special, $7.95; nice lot of packing, wardrobe trunks reduced prices. Bell Loan Office, 205 Mitchell.

SELL or exchange equity in Warren display refrigerator, drink box, Toledo scales for home refrigerator or living rm. furniture. Address B-218, Constitution.

12 CENTS A QUART SWEET MILK IN 12-QUART LOTS OR MORE. 661 WHITEHALL ST., S. W.

LIMITED No. new 1942 Philco, R. C. A., Crosley Radios and Phonographs, $19.95 up. Guaranteed. High's 4th floor.

FOR SALE OR RENT INVALID CHAIR. COCHRAN FURNITURE CO., 85 ALABAMA ST. WA. 3733.

PINE BLOCKS FROM PLANING MILL, $3.50 PER LOAD. BEST LUMP COAL. JONES & HARDIN, MA. 1107.

More Rugs—Bigger Values

THE RUG SHOP. 140 MITCHELL ST.

Bartell's Army Store—Tents, cots, tarpaulins; all kinds harnesses and saddles. JA. 0377, 80 Alabama.

RCA, PHILCO, Zenith, Magnavox Combinations. Rich's Radio Dept., 6th Floor.

SINGER elec. portable, almost new. Sew. Mach. Shop, 167 W'hall. WA. 7919.

NU-ENAMEL PAINT. Johnston Furniture Co., 158 Edgewood Ave.

NEW and used restaurant fixtures. Acme Fixture Co., 289 Ivy St., JA. 3011.

SEWING MACHINES FOR RENT Bernard Berger Sewing Mach. JA. 5801.

CHROME restaurant and tavern tables. Gate City Table Co., WA. 3231.

SEE the new G. E. Musaphonic combination. Exclusive at Davison's 4th floor.

CINDERS MA. 1107

SHEETING, draperies, bed ticking, curtain net MILL END STORE, 72 ALA.

NEW-USED fixtures. Hotel and Restaurant Supply Co., 382 W. P'tree. WA. 7451.

USED Hot Point electric range, 3 units. A-1 condition. VE. 2067.

GAS and coal water heaters, 40-gal. tank. Automobile parts. DE. 6080.

BELKER WARDROBE trunk, large size, $22.50; others, $18.50. 163 Edgewood.

MOTOR BIKE, fair condition, $55. MA. 3990.

10,000 FT. USED MAPLE FLOORING. MA. 1107.

BABY Grand piano, Victor Victrola, National Standard trumpet. HE. 1250.

AUTOMATIC Westinghouse elec. water heater; perfect condition, $50. DE. 9911.

3 GOOD used washers, guaranteed. Terms. Eubanks Appliance Co., CA. 1152.

RUGS, 9x12 Armstrong, $6.00; 6x9, $3.00; 3x12, $1.98. Cooper's, 94 Ala. MA. 0440.

Machinery and Tools 69

GENERAL Motors 45 HP Diesel Engine, 3-cylinder Model 3-71, $1,750, used approx. 2 years, no priority needed. Can be seen in operation at Standard Milling Co., 8 Fairlie Street, S. W., MA. 3900.

USED electric motors for sale; bought and exchanged. Hunter Hogue Electric Co., 449 Courtland St., Atlanta, Ga.

Coal and Wood 71

BEST PRICE on Best Jellico Coal. Give us your summer order. JA. 8282.

FOR the best coal at the lowest price call JA. 8679.

KENTUCKY RED ASH $8, 2-TON LOTS. BUTLER COAL & LBR. CO. BE. 1678.

Diamonds, Jewelry 72

ESTATE FORECLOSURE

LADY'S platinum diamond bracelet in the center emerald cut diamond weighing approx. 3 carats, with an additional 20 carats perfectly matched diamonds. Originally valued at approximate $12,000, can be bought for $5,700 cash.

ALSO man's diamond ring, 5¼ carats, yellow gold mounting, valued at $2,900, for $1,700 cash.

Phone JA. 0634 for an appointment.

MUST have cash, will sacrifice my 2-carat perfect diamond platinum ring, $550. Address U-60, Constitution.

BEAUTIFUL, perfect 2½-carat diamond ring. A pickup for $750 cash. Address U-59, Constitution.

LADY'S 2½-carat perfect diamond ring, platinum mounting. Will sell for $675 cash. Address U-63, Constitution.

MAN'S 2½-carat diamond ring, fine quality. Forfeit immediately for cash. Address L-66, Constitution.

LADY'S 1½-carat perfect diamond ring. Sacrifice, low cash price. Address U-65, Constitution.

Radios 74

1940 PHILCO Cabinet Radio, 6 tubes, cost $70. Sacrifice. WA. 3447 after 10.

Boats and Motors 75

1 THOMPSON boat, 1 24-hp. Johnson motor and trailer. First-class cond. $285. Indian Motorcycle Sales. HE. 0918.

Household Goods 77

IF YOU are in need of used gas appliances for your home, call Atlanta Gas Light Company, WA. 8051, Ex. 242, and secure a list of some of the used gas appliances for sale in the city.

GAS STOVE. Rec., $10.95; 3-pc. mod. BEDRM. SUITE, $29.50; NEW VELOUR LIV. Rm. Suite, $49.50. SOU. SALES. JA. 2255.

USED refrigerators, guaranteed. Terms. We repair all makes of refrigerators and washers. Wanted refrigerators and washers. RA. 1643.

SOLID walnut bed, 150 years old; oak dresser, 75 years old. Reasonable. Odd pieces. RA. 1280.

CHIPPENDALE dining chairs, $29.50. Coil water heater, $9.95. VE. 2537.

Answers to Constitution Quiz

1. Alloy.
2. Louisiana.
3. North America.
4. 15th.
5. Lima.
6. New Testament.
7. Frank C. Walker.
8. North Dakota.
9. 16.5.
10. Golf.

MERCHANDISE

Household Goods 77

SMALL upright piano, Frigi., new gas stove, bedrm. suite, spring and mattress, maple living rm. set, davenport, kit. cabinet, etc. DE. 0907.

SPECIAL trade-in offers now for your old furniture and stoves at King Furniture Co., 55 Auburn, cor. Ivy. WA. 8361

SAVE 25% to 40% on new furniture. Dickson's Furniture Shop, 137 Mitchell Street.

ELECTRIC drink box, also juke box. Reas. Call JA. 8876.

$45 ICE "Coolerator" refrigerator, white enamel, $20. Just like new. HE. 5881.

MAPLE bedrm. suite, $34.50; bk. suite, $7.50. Little 5 Pts. Furn. Co. WA. 3378.

LATE mod. radio, spinet desk, Eureka vacuum, lamp, barg., $35. HE. 4735-W.

FOR SALE—Dinette suite, buffet, victrola, metal bed, odd pieces. CR. 2008.

Musical Merchandise 78

GRAND PIANOS
SMALL PURITAN
BY CABLE—$200
6-Ft. Hardman—$275
2½ AUBURN AVE. JA. 0674.

Good Practice Pianos, $49 Up.
EASY TERMS.
Jewell-Baskette Piano Co.
54 Auburn Ave., N. E.

PIANOS

CARLOAD USED PIANOS just arrived, come early for choice buys. Music cabinets and record cabinets, latest styles. LANIER PIANO CO., 33 AUBURN AVE.

BAND, ORCHESTRA - INSTRUMENTS, REPAIRING. Ritter's, 46 Auburn Ave.

Typewriters, Ofc. Eqpt. 80

LEARN TO TYPE AND EARN—We offer the largest assortment of typewriters in Atlanta for rent. Terms $3 one month or 3 months for $7.50. Don't wait—they are getting scarce.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE STORES
Division of Remington Rand, Inc.
67 Forsyth St., N. W. WAlnut 8367
Established since 1880.

TYPEWRITERS, adding machs. repaired, sup. Durrett's, 65 Pryor. S.W. MA. 2997.

OFFICE MACHINES—Rentals, repairs. L. M. Deans Co., 56 N. Pryor. MA. 5852.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT.
A. E. Luke, 184 Mitchell St. JA. 7444.

USED Upright pianos, refinished, reconditioned, $85 up. Cable's, 235 P'tree.

Wanted To Buy 81

IF YOU have used gas appliances in your home that you do not need, you would be aiding the war effort by selling them to homes now in need of them. We have numerous customers who want such equipment and we will be glad to put them in touch with you. Call Atlanta Gas Light Company, WA. 8051, Ex. 242, and list them for sale.

CASH FOR USED PIANOS
HIGHEST PRICES PAID. CALL
STERCHI'S
MA. 3100

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
WE PAY highest cash prices for band and string musical instruments. Citizens Loan Assn., WA. 7911, 195 Mitchell St.

NEED used bedrm., dining rm., living rm., kitchen, porch, odd pieces furniture.
Kimbrough Furniture Mart. JA. 2045.

WANTED—One or 2 late model standard typewriters in first-class condition. MA. 9961 from 9-5.

TURN your old furniture into cash right quick by calling FAMOUS FURNITURE COMPANY, WA. 9710.

CASH for beds and springs, coal and oil heaters, gas ranges, elec. refrig., washing machines, pianos. MA. 4222.

CASH FOR USED FURNITURE—WE BUY ANYTHING, SELL ANYBODY. WRIGHT-COLE FURNITURE CO. JA. 2699.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for furniture, stoves and rugs. Auerbach, 564 Decatur St. WA. 0448.

CALL ATLANTA'S LARGEST FURNITURE BUYER FOR HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR USED FURN. JA. 1601.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for used furniture, gas or oil stoves. SOUTHERN SALES COMPANY, JA. 2255.

ADDING MACHINES, SAFES, CASH REGISTER. SMALL SIZE PREFERRED. PAY TOP PRICE. JA. 5870.

IF IT goes in the home, we buy it. Why not call on Atlanta's largest used furniture buyers. Bass Furn. Co. MA. 5123.

ALL KINDS GOOD USED FURNITURE. Seidel Furn. Co., 255 Peters. WA. 4389.

WILL PAY top price for used table top gas stove and pianos. JA. 4411.

WANTED—LADY'S BICYCLE, ANY CONDITION. WILL PAY CASH. RA. 6154.

SEWING machs. bought, repaired, rented. Sewing Mach. Shop, 167 W'hall. WA. 7919

TIMBER, within 30 mi. Atlanta. Butler Coal & Lbr. Co. BE. 1678, CH. 5415, nights.

PAY CASH FOR GOOD USED FURNITURE. MA. 0100.

BEST CASH PRICE FOR GOOD USED PIANOS. JA. 3545.

WILL PAY CASH FOR USED BICYCLES. VE. 2237.

CASH paid for old washing machines. Lakewood Appliance Co. JA. 4820.

ELEC. refrig., gas or elec. range; will pay cash. WA. 4441.

2 SMALL diamond rings, 1 sterling silver tea set and sterling flatware. WA. 6564.

WE BUY YOUR OLD FURNITURE. STERN FURNITURE CO., MA. 6403.

OFFICE and restaurant Fixtures bought, sold. Murry Fixt. Co. 60 Ala. St. JA. 7332

MOVERS

Moving and Storage 84

LARGE new de luxe furniture coaches to and from N. Y., Washington, Charlotte, Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa and other points. Experienced men, fireproof warehouses for storage. Suddath Moving & Storage Co., WA. 6795.

WANTED loads or part loads, to Baltimore, Phil., Newark, N. J., or N. Y. Aug. 25-28. WA. 1412.
CONSOLIDATED VAN LINES.

CLARK'S large, small vans, $1 rm. up. Exp. men, plenty pads, safe, reliable. Public Service certificate. JA. 3461. Res. MA. 3569.

WHEN you move, call Arden Transfer, WA. 5281. Best prices and service.

WE MOVE anything at any time at any place. SPENCE, JA. 2901.

FOR dependable moving, storage, packing. Free estimates. Zaban, WA. 2701.

WALLACE Furniture & Transfer Co., 865 Lee St. RA. 2361, MA. 8080 night.

ROOMS FOR RENT

Rooms With Board 85

EMORY SECT., CONV. CONLEY OR LAWSON GENERAL. ATTRACTIVE VACANCY. GOOD MEALS. $30. DE. 8569.

751 PIEDMONT, N. E.—Nice large rm., conn. bath, priv. porch. Roommate young lady. Priv. bath.

186 P'TREE CIR.—Large front room, twin beds, conn. bath, near transportation. Business girls. HE. 0483.

COMFORTABLE rm., pri. home; really good home-cooked meals. Bus. men, students. 778 Penn Ave., VE. 8232.

907 PEACHTREE ST.
Attractive vacancies. Reasonable.

855 PEACHTREE ST.
Attractive vacancies, reasonable, VE. 1066.

880 VA., N. E.—Front double rm., twin beds, conn. bath; on bus. HE. 7299.

951 PIEDMONT—Large, cool rm., all convs., bus line. Good meals. VE. 8067.

MORNINGSIDE—Front room, semi-priv. home, conn. bath, at car stop. VE. 1458.

1393 P'TREE. FRONT CORNER ROOM. CONV. BATH. HE. 2831.

N. E.—765 St. Charles, congenial girl desires roommate in mod. home. VE. 1306.

710 PIEDMONT—New management; attractive vacancies. Reas. rate. VE. 8559.

MODERN—Separate ent., attr. rm., cool, convs., tasty meals. Owner, RA. 4295.

972 JUNIPER. ROOM WITH LAV., CONN. BATH. VE. 1561.

482 SEMINOLE, N. E., delightful room, semi-pri. bath, choice meals. MA. 3748.

214 P. DE L.—Rmmate, gentleman. St. heat, hot water, good meals. VE. 7083.

COUPLE with strictly priv. N. S. home for busi. couple. HE. 1571-J.

1267 P'TREE—Redec. front rm., conn. bath. Also garage apt. HE. 3266.

378 9TH ST., N. E.—Young lady and young man. All convs. AT. 2446.

LARGE rm., conn. bath. No other roomers. Meal optional. VE. 7371.

896 PONCE DE LEON. HE. 2802
Attractive room. Reasonable rates.

Rooms With Board 85

963 P. DE LEON, APT. B-6, VE. 9431. UNUSUALLY ATTR. LIVING COND. FOR 1 OR 2 BUSINESS GIRLS.

WEST END—Front rm., pri. ent., conn. bath, meals opt. RA. 6775.

1107 PONCE DE LEON—Yng. lady, share rm., pri. bath, nice meals. VE. 6797.

NEAR Little 5 Pts., attractive rm., conn. bath; ½ block car line. MA. 2502.

NICE large room for 2 or 3. Good meals. 849 Peachtree. VE. 3288.

Hotels 87

WYNNE APT. HOTEL, $1 & $1.25 day sgl., $1.50 & $2 day dbl.; $5 & $8.75 wk. Apts. $10 wk. 644 N. Highland. HE. 4040.

GRAND HOTEL—75½ Pryor, N. E. JA. 6700. Outside rm. $3.50-$4 sgl.; dbl. $5-$6.

Hotels—Colored

HOTEL MACK—30 rms., 548 Bedford Pl., N. E., cont. of Fort St. VE. 8921.

Rooms—Furnished 89

TWO large, well-ventilated front bedrooms, with semi-private bath, in private home, north side section; convenient transportation. Phone VE. 1081 after 6 p. m. or on Sunday.

NEW BEDS, Innerspring mattresses, dormitory style, hot and cold showers, $4 per week at Victory Trailer Park or phone 1041 Marietta, Ga.

FRONT corner bedroom, 1st floor, steam heat, adjacent to bath, ½ block of car line in West End. B-214, Constitution.

NICE front room, adjoining bath. Private home, near Little 5 Points. Business lady preferred. DE. 2175.

EAST LAKE, opp. country club; unusually lovely room; pri. home, pri. bath; on car line. DE. 7741.

WANTED—2 business girls. Twin beds, plenty of hot water, steam heat. Refs. 1013 Ponce de Leon, Apt. 4.

REDECORATED bedrm. N. S., near car. Breakfast opt. Business ladies only. Ref. exchanged. VE. 2658 after 7.

BUCKHEAD section, 3766 Ivey Rd., cor. room, priv. bath, twin beds, 6 windows. Exclusive home. Ref. exchanged. Adults.

738 MYRTLE ST., N. E., single rm. with kitchen privileges, $20; near two bus lines. VE. 4191.

DECATUR—Attractive room, near street car, private home; lady only; breakfast optional. DE. 3270.

ANSLEY PARK PRIVATE HOME.
CORNER room, newly decorated, on bus line. Business woman. AT. 4914.

EAST POINT, FT. RM., TWIN BEDS, ADJ. BATH, PRIV. HOME, NR. CAR. GENTLEMEN PREFERRED. CA. 3367.

3 P'TREE AVE., delightful room, priv. bath, convs., near bus, $15. Also large ter. rm. for 2 gentlemen, $25. CH. 6817.

10TH ST. SECTION. Well furn. front room, near bath, heat. Family of adults. Conv. to meals. Business person. VE. 9464.

GARDEN HILLS, BUCKHEAD. Garage apt., ground floor bedroom, bath, all convs. On bus. Gentlemen. CH. 2544.

THE VILLA—200 Montgomery Ferry Dr. Bus stop Room, conn. bath. Business woman. Refs. HE. 2050.

BUCKHEAD Section, Peachtree Trolley—Attractive home, cool corner room, Beautyrest; reasonable; garage. CH. 2428.

17TH ST., 1 blk. P'tree. Large redecorated front room, oversize closet. Business girl. Private home. HE. 6400.

WEST END. Nice young lady room-mate. Twin beds, furnace heat, at car. Private home. AM. 2687.

316 P. DE LEON. Lge. redec. rms., ven. blinds, dble. or twin beds. AT. 1326.

N. W. COLLIER RD. SEC.—Attr. rm., pri. bath, home; gar.; busi. people. VE. 8039.

TWO single rms.; priv. ent.; conn. bath; garage; men. DE. 5879.

DRUID HILLS—Attrac. room, in owner's home. 1053 Oakdale Rd. DE. 8546.

EXCLUSIVE pri. home, rm., bath, garage, breakfast; business woman. CR. 1095.

1422 W. P'TREE. Cool front room, all convs. $5 week. VE. 0924.

VIRGINIA SEC.—Priv. home, nr. trans., busi. couple or gentleman. HE. 0608-W.

N. S.—Priv. home; comfortable, corner, front room, priv. bath. HE. 2130-J.

56 P'TREE PL., N. E. Front room, priv. bath; also small room. HE. 7197.

1097 CLIFTON RD., N. E.—Lg. rm., semi-priv., steam heat, modern, $25. DE. 2925.

654 KENNESAW—Priv. home, front rm., single $15, double $20. VE. 7145.

622 E. LAKE, DECATUR—Rm. in priv. home, car. Busi. couple. Ref. DE. 0637.

WEST END—Front rm., pri. home, twin beds, $3 week each. AM. 1550.

CAPITOL VIEW—Front room, private home. Automatic heat. RA. 5755.

2236 STEPHEN LONG DR., pri. home, pri. bath, near bus, $15. CH. 7189.

1327 W. PEACHTREE, refined home, warm rm., dbl. bed, perm. HE. 1700-R.

1396 PIEDMONT—Front rm., opp. park, single or double, reas. HE. 3817.

717 MYRTLE ST.—Large room, twin beds, $20; access to kitchen. VE. 2957.

962 JUNIPER—Lg. rm., twin beds, conn. bath. Breakfast. VE. 2847.

LARGE FT. RM. All convs. Two beds. Gentlemen. JA. 0508-W.

463 PARKWAY DR.—Steam heat, cor. rm., adj. bath; pri. ent. AT. 1119.

WANT a lovely room with dif. kit. arrangement? Bet this is it! DE. 3416.

856 AMSTERDAM—Pri. home, twin beds. Gentlemen; meals opt. VE. 4413.

COLLIER RD.—Priv. home; all convs. Nr. trans. Gentlemen. VE. 8536.

DRUID HILLS—Corner room, private shower. Garage. DE. 4261.

BUCKHEAD—Clean room with pri. bath. Couple, or gentlemen pref. CH. 1507.

N. E., pri. home, 2 attr. rms., closets. Beautyrest, garage opt. HE. 0657-J.

P'TREE-15TH, beautiful, every conv., bath adj., pri. porch. VE. 6314.

LARGE RM., twin beds, near bath, 3 buses. VE. 7016.

THE PRADO, rm., pri. bath, Beautyrest mattress. On bus line. HE. 5891-M.

2 LOVELY conn. rms., private home, heat, bus and car. VE. 2526.

N. E.—LARGE rm., priv. home, auto. heat, near trans. Breakfast opt. HE. 1998.

THE Atlanta Constitution maintains a free Renting Bureau for the accommodation of its advertisers and those who are seeking furnished rooms, rooms with board and housekeeping rooms. If you do not see exactly what you want described in these columns today come to The Constitution office, where you will find a description of every vacancy recently advertised in The Constitution, located in all sections of Atlanta. The listings are especially valuable to newcomers to the city who are not familiar with the various locations.

IF you have a vacancy phone a rental ad to The Constitution now, at Walnut 6565, and your place will automatically be listed immediately in the free Renting Bureau.

Rooms—Unfurnished 90

869 CAPITOL, 1 or 2 rms., heat, hot water, lights, on car line.

Housekeeping Rooms Fur. 94

INMAN PK., attr. 1st fl. apt., liv., bedrm. comb., dinette, knette, priv. ent., steam heat. Adults. JA. 3340.

HIGHLY desirable small front upstairs apt., refined home. 690 W. P'tree St. HE. 3008.

BROOKWOOD HILLS—Two comfortable rooms, adjacent bath. Very reasonable. Private home. Maid service. Trackless trolley two blocks. VE. 1725 after 2 p. m.

934 WASHINGTON. 2 rooms, lights, gas, hot water, Frigidaire, heat, utilities. $6.50 week. MA. 3201.

NEAR Piedmont Park. Nice, large front room, newly decorated, kitchenette. HE. 2486-W.

N. E. SEC., bedrm., dinette, k'nette, priv. pch., everything furn. HE. 0942-J.

GRANT PK., pri. home, bedrm., kitchen, newly furn., private entrance. WA. 5004.

853 WASHINGTON, 2 rms., nicely furnished; $4.50 per week. WA. 0448.

WEST END, 2 rooms, completely fur., including all conveniences. RA. 0784.

687 SPRING, rm., k'nette, heat, hot water; also bedrm. VE. 8018.

THREE rms., everything furn., including heat. 747 Capitol Ave. S. W. MA. 2487.

934 CAPITOL Ave., 2 rms., hot water, sink, gas, lights, $4.50. Adults. MA. 2004.

N. EAST—2 or 3 rooms. Utilities furn. Bus. or elderly couple pref. VE. 0177.

DECATUR—3 nice rooms, private entrances and bath; blk. transp. CR. 4424.

950 W. PEACHTREE—Large front room, suitable for light housekeeping. HE. 5697

Hkpg. Rooms Unfur. 95

REDECORATED, near North Ave. and Piedmont 590 Willow St., N. E., 3½ rooms, light and water fur., $19. VE. 8956.

2 RMS., 1st floor; 2 rms., 2nd floor; priv. bath; adults. JA. 2929-W.

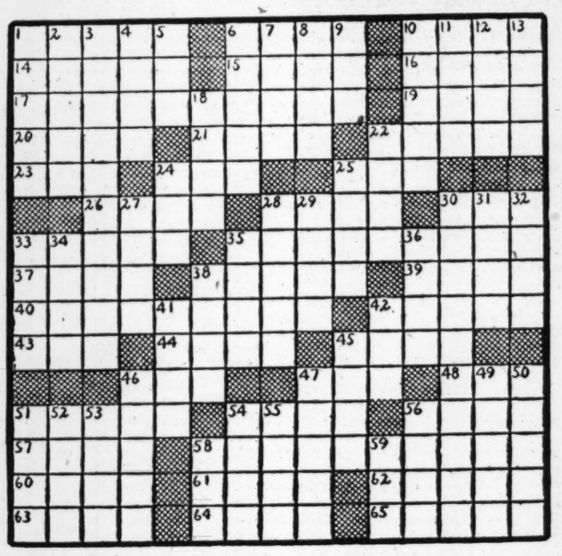
TODAY'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS.
1 The dovekie.
6 Pace.
10 Irish dramatist.
14 Love.
15 Domesticate.
16 Narrow country road.
17 Wife of Richard the Lion-Heart.
19 Winglike.
20 Tidal wave in a river.
21 Cotton fiber.
22 Call forth.
23 King of the West Saxons.
24 Good: Fr.
25 Lamb's mother.
26 A tide.
28 Jeer.
30 The oorial.
33 East Indian drinking pot.
35 Garden of trees.
37 Nome in Greece.
38 Granule.
39 River in Italy.
40 Click beetles.
42 Hulled grain.
43 Salt.
44 Large bundle.
45 Arenaceous material.
46 Weep.
47 Drink slowly.
48 Swiss canton.
51 Locate.
54 Chinese secret society.
56 Tribal group.
57 East Indian prince.
58 Reform.
60 Spoken.
61 Common rodent.
62 At a subsequent time.
63 Dreadful.
64 Old Hebrew measure.
65 Small fish.

DOWN.
1 Hebrew teacher.
2 Music hall.
3 Outpouring.
4 Algonquian Indian.
5 Bird.
6 Discolor.
7 Mountain lake.
8 Give out.
9 Common legume.
10 Serf.
11 Nimbus.
12 Race of giants conquered by Joshua.
13 Existed.
18 Stare: dial.
22 Water pitcher.
24 Exclamation of disgust.
25 Black.
27 Orient.
28 Degree in rank.
29 Egyptian wading-bird.
30 Make a shrill, creaking sound.
31 Search.
32 Old Testament book.
33 Dregs.
34 wide-mouthed jar.
35 Seed covering.
36 Gain by merit.
38 Snatch.
41 Central American tree.
42 Hiatus.
45 Omen.
46 Climb.
47 Mock.
49 South African nocturnal carnivore.
50 Lifeless.
51 Goad.
52 Old Persian hook money.
53 Slightly open.
54 Set of players.
55 Fabled monster.
56 Pack tight.
58 Greek letter.
59 Hebrew deities.

Solution to Yesterday's Puzzle.

F	L	I	P		A	R	C	A		S	H	I	P
G	R	A	T	U	I	T	O	U	S		T	U	N	A
A	I	M		P	O	L	A	R		R	O	M	A	N
R	A	I	S		T	A	D		T	A	L	O	N	
B	R	A	H	M	A	S		S	A	T	I	R	I	C
		A	A	S		R	A	B	I	D		T	O	
S	P	A	C	Y		B	I	L	B	O		V	I	A
T	A	L	K		F	O	L	L	Y		P	O	O	L
O	R	A		D	O	L	L	Y		D	A	W	N	S
A	T		G	O	A	L	S		R	U	T			
S	I	M	O	O	M	S		M	O	N	I	T	O	R
	T	A	R	R	Y		R	O	B		O	R	L	O
S	I	N	G	S		M	O	R	O	N		A	L	L
P	O	G	O		N	A	T	A	T	O	R	I	A	L
A	N	O	N		O	R	A	L		B	A	N	S	



ROOMS FOR RENT

Hkpg. Rooms Unfur. 95

LITTLE 5 POINTS—2 conn. rms., pri. entrance; newly dec.; lights, heat, hot and cold water furn.; adults $25. DE. 6887.

545 COURTLAND ST., N. E.—3 rooms, pri. bath, water, lights furnished. Convenient stores and bus.

LUCILE AVE., West End, 3 conn. rms., lights, water, phone, gar., adults. RA. 5202.

215 HURT ST., N. E.—3 rms., pri. bath, ent., heat, gar. Adults. WA. 0656.

2 ROOMS, LIGHTS AND WATER FURN., $16 MO. 698 ASHBY, S. W. RA. 4301.

134 CURRIE ST., S. E., 1 to 4 rms.; lights, water furnished. Near carline.

1044 WASHINGTON ST., S. W., 3 rms.; everything furnished. MA. 4029.

1591 SYLVAN Road. 2-room apartment. Lights, water & phone furn., $22.50.

287 JOSEPHINE ST. 2 conn. rms., water, lights, $12.50. Settled couple.

INMAN PARK—2 or 3-rm. apt., lights, water; reas.; $15. JA. 1530-W.

1516 S. GORDON—4 rms., bath, lights, auto. hot water. Adults.

TWO rooms. Private bath, heat, lights, water furn. 1030 Greenwood. HE. 4822.

631 WOODLAND—4 rooms, priv. bath, lights, phone furn. Adults. WA. 7146.

230 GLENN ST., S. W.—2 rooms, water furnished, $9 mo. JA. 5990, WA. 4952.

Hkpg. Rooms Fur., Unfur. 96

FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT. 498 CAPITOL AVE.

REAL ESTATE—RENT

Apartments—Furnished 100

COMPLETELY furnished units from 1 to 5 rooms, by day or month. Maid, linen, dishes, telephone. Coffee shop serving best food in city. HOTEL BRIARCLIFF APTS. 1050 Ponce de Leon Ave. HE. 6280. Atlanta's finest hotel apt.

COMBINED living & bedroom apartment with kitchen, Frigidaire, innerspring mattress, near Peachtree & Ponce de Leon. Gas lights and water furnished. $8 per week, 553 Courtland. VE. 8831.

161 MERRITTS AVE., N. E.—Small summer rates apt., $5 to $10 weekly. Lights, gas, linen, dishes furnished. VE. 7422.

GORDON ST. Large apartment, redecorated, utilities furnished, $45.00 mo. RA. 1707.

3 CHOICE rooms, 3 doors from car, priv. ent., porch, bath, shower, Frigi. 630 Orme Circle. Couple.

631 BLVD., N. E.—2-rm. apt. Redec. Elec rfg. Res. Mgr., AT. 3946.

DECATUR—3-RM. APT., NICELY FURN. CAR LINE. MOD. CONVS. DE. 1387.

BACHELOR or business couple; 2 rooms. PONCE DE LEON. HE. 6361.

1267 LUCILE AVE., S. W. 2 RMS. EVERYTHING FURN. RA. 8355.

INMAN PARK—2 rooms, everything furnished, semi-pri. bath; adults. WA. 4430.

EAST POINT—133 Newnan Ave., 3 rms., pri. bath. All convs. CA. 3661.

2-RM. bachelor apt., refrigeration. 907 E. Rock Springs. VE. 3161.

609 GRANT ST.—Ter. apt., 3 rms., pri. bath, ent. Hot water. Adults. MA. 0087.

183 POPLAR CIR., N. E., 3-RM. EFFICIENCY, ADULTS. VE. 9967.

Apartments—Unfurnished 101

55 LaFayette, A-4, 1 bedrm. $50.00
67 LaFayette, No. 2, 2 bedrm. 55.00
JOHN H. CANDLER & ASSO.
676 N. Highland Ave., N. E. AT. 2778

1251 PEACHTREE STREET
NICE efficiency, 2nd floor $32.50
ALSO unit with small bedroom $35.00
PANNELL REALTY CO. WA. 3426.

3285 PEACHTREE ROAD
5-ROOM apt., lovely surroundings. All convs. Adults. No pets. $85. CH. 3004.

DUPLEX APT., with owner, 5 rms., bath, heat, water, gar., 2 blks. car. Beautiful grove, creek. Adults. $40. HE. 4850.

2ND FLR., living rm., bedrm., bath, dinette and kitchen, elec. refrig., gas stove, steam heat, porch. WA. 5224.

3 TO 6-RM. apts. Good, clean condition, $16 to $30. Windsor and Rawson Streets, S. W. McNeal, WA. 6407.

3 RMS., kit., bath, pri. ents., all convs. Good heat. Reas. Furniture for sale if desired. 705 Central Ave.

753 PENN AVE., N. E.—6 rooms, Frigidaire and stove furnished. Auto. gas steam heat. CA. 2872, WA. 6011.

116 ELIZABETH ST., N. E., 3 rms., lights, water, stove. Priv. bath, ent. Adults. Newly decorated, on car line. $27.50.

ATTRACTIVE 3-room apt., 1 block car line, stores. $35. 639 Seminole Ave., N. E. Draper-Owens Co., WA. 9511.

ATLANTIC REALTY CO. owns nearly 600 units. For choice apt. call MA. 4651.

DECATUR—3-rm., priv. bath, entrance, modern home; adults. DE. 8773.

DECATUR—3 AND 4-RM. APTS. MOD. CONVS. ON CAR LINE. DE. 1387.

APARTMENTS of distinction. Briarcliff Inc. 547 Peachtree. WA. 1394.

685 ARGONNE AVE., N. E.—No. 9—4-r., $45. Wall Realty Co. MA. 1132.

REAL ESTATE—RENT

Apartments—Unfurnished 101

2 LARGE rooms, private bath and ents. Lights, hot and cold water. DE. 8859.

409 ARNOLD ST.—4 rms., bath, redec., priv. duplex, furn. ht., util. WA. 1279.

710 N. MAIN, College Pk., 4 rms., conveniently located. CA. 2930.

Apts.—Fur. or Unfur. 102

RIDLEY Court, fireproof, 131 Forrest Ave., N. E., 3 to 6 rooms, $35 to $60. WA. 7416.

BARGAIN, UP-TO-DATE 4-RM. N. S. APT. CAR LINE. BUS. ADULTS. BUSINESS COUPLE PREFERRED. AT. 1171.

316 P. DE LEON—Redec., bedrm., k'nette, new furniture, frigidaire. AT. 1326.

Duplexes—Furnished 105

PONDERS, N. W. Nicely fur. liv. rm., bedrm., dinette, k'nette; pri. bath, entrance. 1 blk. bus. $35. VE. 1925.

1304 MORNINGSIDE Drive, N. E., nicely arranged 5-rm. duplex. Adults. VE. 5002.

Duplexes—Unfurnished 106

930 Argonne, N. E., 3 r. and k'nette, redecorated. $26.

765 Elkmont Dr., N. E. (near Orme Circle), 5 r. and bkfst. rm., porch, garage; separate furnace; lovely fireplace in living room. $61.

672 Pryor St., S. W., 4 r., $17; 5 r., $20.

789 Cooper, S. W., 2 rms., $12.

C. G. AYCOCK REALTY CO. WA. 2114

84 PEACHTREE HILLS AVE., 6-room duplex, 3 bedrooms, living room, dining room, large screened porch in rear, basement, laundry tubs, nice backyard, garage. $55. Cliff Chapman, MA. 1638. Chapman Realty Co.

DECATUR—3 rms., priv. bath, business couple. Call after 5 p. m. CR. 1020.

1283 W. P'TREE—Upper 4 rms., bath, 3 lge. closets, screen pch. $38. HE. 4794-J.

402 FIFTH ST., N. E.—5 rms., bath, redec. Near trans. Apply upstairs.

345 COURTLAND ST., N. E.—5 large rms. and closets; hot water conn. $25.

Duplexes—Fur. or Unfur. 107

WEST END—Newly dec., very clean, 1422 and 1440 Allegheny St., VE. 4072.

Houses—Furnished 110

TO SUBLET—Ansley Park, 3 or 4 months. Beautiful 7-room private home, furnished throughout. Pay utilities, rent free. HE. 4544-W.

181 14TH ST.—Furnished bachelor apt. Available September 10, 1942. $40.00. SHARP-BOYLSTON CO. WA. 2929.

ALL OR PART OF NEW BUNGALOW. WA. 7581.

FOR RENT by owner, modern 7-rm. brick, on bus and car line. Completely furn. VE. 8623.

WELL-FURNISHED 5-room cream brick, 753 Olympian Dr., $55. VE. 4072.

Houses—Unfurnished 111

1355 MIDDLESEX Ave., N. E. New home, 2 bedrooms, gas heat and hot water. Screen blinds, complete, burglar guards, new stove and refrigerator, lot 60x300. $95. VE. 8675.

1321 OAK ST., S. W. (West End), 9 rms., 2 baths, $60. (Arranged for 2 families, 1 blk. from car line).
ALLAN-GOLDBERG RLTY. CO. WA. 1696

N. E. SECT., near Ansley Pk., new, 5 rms., auto. gas furn. $60.
HE. 3697 BERRY REALTY CO. VE. 6695

$30—99 WHITEFOORD, N. E. 5-RM. MODERN BUNGALOW. DIRECT FROM OWNER. NO CHILDREN. DE. 9039.

314 PEACHTREE BATTLE AVE.
4 bedrooms, $112.50.
SAMUEL ROTHBERG—WA. 2253.

NEAR LAWSON AIR BASE.
MODERN 7-rm. ranch house, stoker, Ven. blinds, all convs. $50 mo. VE. 1925.

2646 ALSTON DR.—3 bedrooms, all conv., large grounds for children, $75. DE. 3141.

PARKSIDE CIR., Dec., 5-rm. brk., auto. gas fur., $50. HE. 1177. DE. 6805.

1427 BRIARCLIFF RD.—6 rms., screened porches, gas furnace, lge lot. HE. 9105.

862 KINGS COURT, N. E. 5 rooms, bath, furnace heat. AT. 4571.

EMORY SEC.—Modern, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths. Near bus line. RA. 0620.

CALL US for list or appointments. BERRY REALTY CO. VE. 6695.

1240 EMORY DR., 2-bed

PUNCHING OUT THE "TOUGHEST MEN IN THE WORLD"



1—The magic, mystic bombsight bestows upon the "Hell from Heaven Men" their honor badge—a black eye! Why the "shiner" can't be told. The government regards the bombsight as a 100 percent perfect secret. The bombardier, one hand on the bombsight, microphone to his lips, directs the plane exactly where he wants it to go during a bombing mission. It is the pilot, then, who follows his orders. Bombardiers at school work seven hard days a week.

By Charles Neville

OVER the sun-baked plains of West Texas, the "most dangerous men in the world" are shuttling back and forth in warplanes across an arena 80 miles in diameter. They're dumping thousands of bombs on target shacks. They're mastering the operation of the secret U. S. bombsight, preparing themselves for the days ahead when 10,000 bombers may raid Hitler's Europe in a single night.

They are the "Hell from Heaven Men," the future bombardiers of the Army Air Force, 25,000 of whom are being trained this year.

Each one is scientifically selected—the cream of American manhood. They come from farms, factories, colleges, small towns and big cities. Some of them—the greatest number of them—are volunteers. If they pass the preliminary requirements, physical, mental, educational, they are given an application to fill out, then subjected to a three-hour general aptitude test.

The test comprises 150 questions—most of them tricky—to determine alertness. Anyone having any familiarity with algebra, geometry, the dictionary and a big town newspaper, will find the examination comparatively simple.

Having succeeded in making the grade thus far the applicant then is subjected to his "flight physical." This includes the numerous simulated "spins" and "dives" to which an air corps volunteer is exposed in an effort to determine his ability to "take it" in the air. For example, if his eyes twitch too long after he has been spun around in a type of swivel chair, in other words, if he is unable to re-orient himself quickly enough, he is regarded as not fit for air service.

Having passed his flight physical the volunteer now becomes classed as an aviation cadet, ready to be sent to an airfield for five weeks of basic training.

Nearly all air cadets, during the basic training period, get from 10 to 12 hours of flight instruction. It is during this important period that the training officers begin to classify the cadets into the three essential branches of the services—pilot, bombardier, navigator. After all, every "Hell from Heaven" bombing crew must be perfect in its component parts.

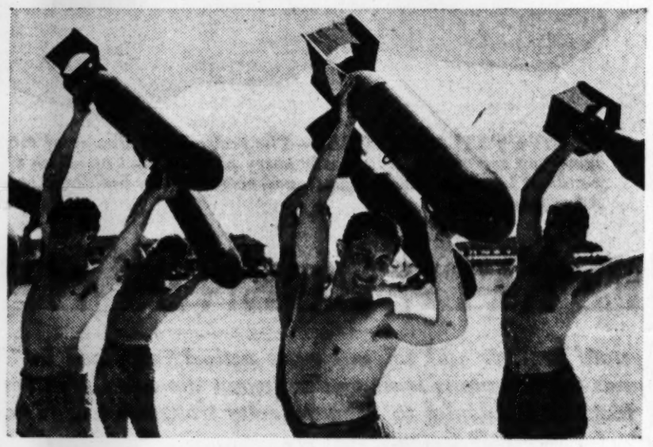
At the Midland Army Flying School, Texas, where the accompanying photographs were made, each week is a 7-day week. There are low-level attacks. There is the gyroscope to understand. There is pattern-bombing to learn. Most important of all there is Uncle Sam's secret bombsight to master.

Each bombardier cadet must drop at least 200 bombs—equivalent to 40 "Hell from Heaven" raiding missions—before he is regarded as qualified to receive his Second Lieutenant's commission and is assigned to active service.

Seven and one-half weeks of intensive instruction and practical training are required before this day arrives. Days spent in the classroom where model planes and warships are used to teach bombing tactics for use against a hostile task force. (Land based bombers, for example, were used effectively in repulsing the Jap naval units off Midway).

The Cadet draws base pay during training, plus, of course, his maintenance.

Then there is aerial photography to master. Every bomb dropped is photographically recorded in order that an exact check can be kept on the progress of every bombardier. There is never any doubt as to where each practice bomb lands, and whose bomb it was. And each man's ability is rated accordingly.



2—"Hell from Heaven Men" must be physically perfect, mentally alert to score hits with the 90-pound training bombs which are sand filled in practice. Every bomb dropped is photographically recorded to check the progress of each bombardier. There's no doubt as to where each bomb hits or whose it was.



3—Into the nose through the escape hatch a cadet pushes the secret bombsight, as armed guards stand by. It is his responsibility never to leave this precision instrument unguarded, always to remove it from the plane when a mission is completed, to destroy its mechanism, if necessary, to prevent its falling in enemy hands.



4—In the rear of the ship, two bombardiers await their turns. While one cadet is operating the bombsight in the nose of the plane, another operates a camera through a hole in the floor to spot the hits. Tactics and theory are taught in classrooms; hitting Japs or Germans, is the one and only job in the air!



The step-mother legend came true for Beverly Schepps, 8, when her father's angered wife allegedly killed her in revenge for sneers at her as a wife.



Her husband's remarks so crazed pleasant-looking Mrs. Schepps (at right, above) she allegedly admitted drowning her 8-year-old step-daughter, Beverly, in a bathtub.

DEADLY THINGS THAT HUBBY MUSTN'T SAY

BY LAWRENCE GOULD

(Consulting Psychologist.)

IF YOU ARE a married man, there's nothing more essential to your happiness than knowing when to keep your mouth shut. Of course, the same rule applies to wives, but not quite to the same extent, because men in general don't take what is said to them as seriously as women do. Above all, if you are a husband, never speak to your wife of the other women you have known and loved before she entered your life.

Sol Schepps, 46-year-old furrier, whose home is in Fair Lawn, N. J., didn't know about the things no husband must say, and his ignorance, police said, cost him the life of the person he loved best in all the world, his daughter, Beverly. His second wife, Mrs. Beatrice Bernstein Schepps, confessed, according to the police, that she drowned the 8-year-old girl in the family bathtub to "get even" with him for making unfavorable comparisons between her and Mrs. Schepps No. 1. Later, in court, she pleaded not guilty to a murder indictment and sought to repudiate the alleged confession.

Chestnut-haired Beverly's mother died four years ago, and last year her father married again.

There were things on which the couple did not agree—such things as the fact that the new bride refused to help in her husband's store, the police claim she said. The wife says he began to neglect her, and—what was still worse—harped on how different she was from Beverly's mother, ran her confession, according to police. His reproaches rankled in her mind.

One morning little Beverly came back from school saying that there was to be a play that day and the teacher had asked all the children to go home and bathe and put their party clothes on. She undressed herself, went to the bathroom, and drew a tub-full of water. Mrs. Schepps came in, and the police quoted her as giving this account of the tragedy that followed:

"I don't know what made me do it, but a maddening urge came over me. I grabbed Beverly. I threw her into the tub and pressed her head under water several times."

The child fought hard for her life, police claimed. Mrs. Schepps first said the struggle lasted 20 minutes. After a bit, Mrs. Schepps called a doctor. When he arrived, she told him what she had done. But it was not until she was taken to Bergen County Prosecutor John J. Breslin that she gave her explanation: she had been driven to murder, the police said, as the only way of adequately punishing her husband, because "He neglected me, and started comparing me with his first wife."

Now this woman, even if proved guilty, was not insane—at least, so say the three State psychiatrists by whom she was examined—but it's not condoning what she allegedly said she did to note the fact that it must have required a tremendous surge of feeling to produce an act so out of keeping with her previous "nature." And while her reaction might have been exaggerated the verge of madness, it is also true that few feelings the average woman has are stronger than her hatred of the idea that there have been other women in her husband's life before her. This applies, not only to his former sweethearts—a former wife, if he had one—but even in many cases to the first woman he ever loved. His mother.

You see, in the case of love and marriage, women are apt to be much more conscious of the competition of other members of their own sex, and hate their competitors.

There's the fact that most girls still grow up with the idea that their chief business in life is to get a husband, and with at least some uncertainty of their ability to do so, while the average boy thinks mainly of his career.

Again, there is nothing that makes any of us angrier than a sense of insecurity, and there's no sense of insecurity acuter than that of a wife who feels her hold on her husband's love is threatened.

For while, if you are a husband, you may say something on impulse a wife usually will not.



GRIN, HUBBY, WHEN YOU SAY:

1. "That's not how my mother used to make it."
2. "I've known girls who thought I was a wonderful dancer."
3. "Why don't you wear more blue?" (If your wife knows that blue was your ex-sweetheart's favorite color.)
4. "I met an old friend of mine today, and did she look swell!"
5. "I certainly had grand times with Mabel."

(N. B. If you must say something complimentary about another woman, always tie a criticism to it. For instance:

"Mrs. Jones looks pretty well tonight—too bad she's put on so much weight!" BUT BETTER SAY NOTHING.)

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In 1845, at which is now Five Points, Atlanta. Drawing by Wilbur G. Kurtz, Atlanta.

IN THE BEGINNING



Home of Atlanta's first settler, Hardy Ivy. Built in 1839, and lived in it until some time in the year 1842—one hundred years ago. Picture from one of several paintings by Wilbur G. Kurtz, now on the walls of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Atlanta.



HEART OF ATLANTA TODAY—*The real estate industry of this city has had a big hand in the development you see above. Practically every piece of land on which these buildings stand has gone through the hands of local real estate agents, and scores of the buildings today are under the rental management of Atlanta realtors.*

WHEN the name Terminus designated the spot on which the Atlanta of today was to be builded—when, later, the crossroads took on the more euphonious name of Marthasville—during those days, some one hundred years ago—

THERE WERE NO REAL ESTATE AGENTS HERE

TODAY in Atlanta, and its suburban area, hundreds of real estate brokers and salesmen are actively engaged in the real estate business, while, in addition, the livelihood of thousands of Atlantans is dependent upon the sales, transfers, leases, appraisals, title examinations, recordings, and the many features incidental to Atlanta realty transactions. These thousands have all helped to make Atlanta the great and wonderful city it is today.

As Marthasville grew into Atlanta—as Atlanta grew into the largest and most progressive city in the southeast—real estate agencies were gradually established here.

Atlanta grew rapidly in the years following the War Between the States. Hundreds of new citizens arrived each year—strangers, bringing with them new industries. Thus was created the need for more homesites and business locations—and real estate agencies were established to supply this need.

As the years have gone by, and Atlanta has continued to grow, more and more real estate brokers and salesmen have been required to supply the ever increasing demand for homes and commercial buildings for the city's many and diversified business enterprises.

So, it is with pardonable pride that the real estate profession in Atlanta can, and does, claim its full share in the growth and prosperity of this city.

Those engaged today in this work are following along somewhat in the progressive lines of those in the closing days of the last century and the early days of the present era.

BUT THERE HAS BEEN IMPROVEMENT. Organization has brought this about.

Handling real estate—the work of realty brokers and salesmen—has developed into a science.

It is a study that requires time, patience, energy and intelligence. And to be successful there must be truth, honesty and dependability. Organization has assured this—an organization of "Realtors."

The improvements noted are factors that have made success for Atlanta Realtors—for the men who are creators of homes, builders of cities, developers of industries and productive farms. That has been their work in and around Atlanta. They are proud of it.

Realtors share with each other a common responsibility for the integrity and honor of members of their profession. They are particularly zealous to maintain and improve the standards of their calling, as pledged to do by their membership in the Atlanta Real Estate Board and their affiliation with the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

"Realtors," a copyrighted term which only members of these associations can use, are trained in their services to the public. Every man—or woman—entitled to use the term has been thoroughly investigated and accepted by his or her local trade association as being honest and unquestionably ethical in his dealings with his fellow-workers and the public.

Realtors know land and the buildings on it. They know values. They give not only helpful advice about investments, but they relieve the investor of many details. Their help is valuable—fairly and honestly given.

So, may the undersigned Realtors suggest to the reader that when realty investments are contemplated, when a home is needed, or a lease desired, or exchanges are wanted, or appraisals called for, that he consult any one of the Realtor signers on this page. They have been Atlanta "boosters" for years. They are at your service.

Adair Realty & Loan Co.
Realtors

Adams-Cates Co.
Realtors

Atlanta Title & Trust Co.
Realtors

C. G. Aycock Realty Co.
Realtors

Burdett Realty Co.
Realtors

Chapman Realty Co.
Realtors

Cook & Green
Realtors

Draper-Owens Co.
Realtors

PREAMBLE

To the Organization of the National Association of Real Estate Boards

The Realtor Signers on This Page Are Pledged to the Principles Enunciated.

Under all is the land. Upon its wise utilization and widely allocated ownership depend the survival and growth of free institutions and of our civilization. The Realtor is the instrumentality through which the land resource of the nation reaches its highest use and through which land ownership attains its widest distribution. He is a creator of homes, a builder of cities, a developer of industries and productive farms.

Such functions impose obligations beyond those of ordinary commerce; they impose grave social responsibility and a patriotic duty to which the Realtor should dedicate himself, and for which he should be diligent in preparing himself. The Realtor, therefore, is zealous to maintain and improve the standards of his calling and shares with his fellow-Realtors a common responsibility for its integrity and honor.

In the interpretation of his obligations, he can take no safer guide than that which has been handed down through twenty centuries, embodied in the Golden Rule:

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto them."

Accepting this standard as his own, every Realtor pledges himself to observe its spirit in all his dealings and to conduct his business in accordance with the Code of Ethics adopted by the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Haas & Dodd
Realtors

Lawyers Title Ins. Corp.
Realtors

Lipscomb-Ellis Co.
Realtors

Maddox & Tisinger
Realtors

Robert R. Otis Co.
Realtors

Rankin-Whitten Realty Co.
Realtors

Sharp-Boylston Co.
Realtors

John J. Thompson & Co.
Realtors

Atlanta Invites You

Atlanta, Georgia's Capital City, the metropolis and the geographical center of the Southeast, the focal point of southern educational institutions and headquarters of famed southern culture and hospitality, invites the nation to come South.

Atlanta is the city of opportunity with more than 17 million population within 300 miles of its borders. Its doors are wide open to those seeking contact with business, educational or social enterprises. Its transportation and manufacturing facilities provide the finest business opportunities in the entire country.

Shortly after the War Between the States or soon after Atlanta's resurgence from the ashes, Henry W. Grady outstanding orator of the South spoke the following lines: "I want to say to General Sherman, that from the ashes he left us in 1864 we have raised a brave and beautiful city; that somehow or other we have caught the sunshine in the bricks and mortar of our homes and have builded therein not one ignoble prejudice or memory."

The thought which Grady so eloquently expressed has been a precept by which Atlanta has abided.

While the tradition of the Old South is still paramount in Atlanta its citizens are among the most progressive in the world.

Atlanta has been amply blessed by nature. With the single exception of Denver it is the highest large city in the nation, lying 1,050 feet above sea level—its mean annual temperature is 61.02.

Atlanta is one of the nation's leading transportation and distribution centers, having more than 100 outgoing trains a day.

Atlanta is also a giant communication center, having the largest per capita telephone center in the Southeast, the third largest telegraph center in the nation. It is eighth in airmail and postal receipts in the nation. The United States Government has more than 25,000 employees in the city.

Atlanta has more office space per capita than any other city and ranks 13th in bank clearings.

Progressive business men of the city are keeping the famed "Atlanta Spirit" alive despite wars and depressions.

Atlanta is on the march. It invites business men and individuals to "Come to Atlanta—the City of Opportunity."

Wm B Hartsfield

MAYOR—CITY OF ATLANTA

RESURGENS 1847 1865

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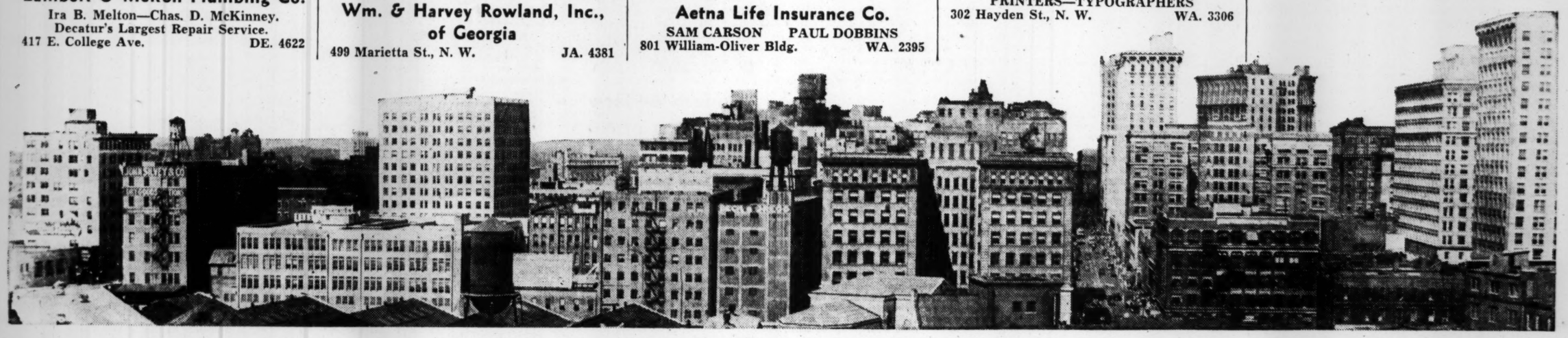
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Constitution Staff Photo—H. J. Slayton.

CIVIL AIR PATROL WING STAFF—Wing Commander Winship Nunnally (seated, far right) explains to members of the Wing Staff the schedule for maneuvers. The staff includes, left to right: Seated, Lion G. Mason, commander of the North Georgia Group; Dr. Paul Hudson, wing surgeon; C. A. Collier, training and operations officer; standing, Bill Wilson, photographer; Al Sharp, intelligence and public relations officer; B. M. Filber, communications officer, and William G. Key, equipment and supply officer.

The Pulse of the Public

The Constitution invites expression of opinion by its readers. This column is open for that purpose. All communications must be signed and all are subject to editing for conservation of space. Brevity makes argument effective and impels attention.

SEES ARNALL VICTORY IN WHITFIELD COUNTY

Editor, Constitution: The city park at Dalton was the scene Monday night of a large and attentive crowd to hear Ellis Arnall. In a thoughtful and earnest speech he clearly outlined his platform, promised a renovation of Georgia's state government and pulled no punches in dealing with his opponent.

The applause was frequent, general and spontaneous, and when he spoke in no uncertain terms on education and the teachers there was hearty applause from the group of women. The representative crowd was evidently in accord with Mr. Arnall's views and when he asked for a showing of hands it looked unanimous.

Mr. Arnall's past will bear the spotlight, and there are thousands of Georgians, more being added every day, who are willing to trust him with the future.

The county of Whitfield cannot fail to rally to this clean, honest, well-intentioned, and thoroughly competent candidate for our next Governor.

GRACE McCAMY.

Dalton, Ga.

STORY IN CONSTITUTION BROUGHT QUICK RESULTS

Editor, Constitution: Late last Wednesday afternoon we were advised of an acute trucking situation in Savannah and released a short story for the WPB telling of the need for trucks on a war job in Savannah. This brief item in The Constitution advised truckers to call the War Production Board here if they had trucks available.

By the time WPB offices opened Thursday morning, our switchboard was jammed with calls from truckers who offered to make their vehicles available to help on this war job. The necessary trucks were quickly obtained and work on the Savannah war projects was greatly expedited.

I thought you might be interested in the constructive results of this news story.

MARVIN COX.
Regional News Officer,
Office of War Information.
Atlanta.

COMPARES PROHIBITION WITH OTHER STATUTES

Editor, Constitution: In your issue of Saturday, August 22, in an editorial under the caption of "A Temperate Army," in the first paragraph you say: "That the prohibition of alcoholic beverages does not prohibit, but, on the contrary, encourages the use of liquors and encourages law breaking has been demonstrated many, many times."

By the same reasoning the prohibition of the sale of narcotics, perjury, theft and murder, does not prohibit but encourages the commission of these crimes. Certainly a man who steals could not be convicted of a crime if there were no law against theft. However, I have never heard that the law prohibiting theft makes all men honest. I do not believe any one would accept any report that the repeal of the law against theft would lessen theft. I do not believe that any man with good eyes and a good nose believes that we have less drinking now among soldiers or civilians than we had when we had prohibition.

I do not believe that the brewers and distillers spend money, have meetings and pay lobbyists, and advertise attractively and persistently as a method of decreasing the sale of intoxicants. Moreover, I do not believe that any one believes that we would sell more of the necessities of life, such as clothes and groceries, if we had to hide from the law and bootleg such items. I wonder what you think is the type of mentality of the people who read such editorials in The Constitution.

Many wet writers and speakers and cracker-box philosophers are so concerned about the morals of our country that they tell us that we can never make people moral by law. It is indeed marvelous how interested such people are about public morals. Such people fail to tell us what they would use instead of law to keep up our morals, and keep down crime. I might remind you that the repeal of a law does not repeal the effect of what the law tried to prevent. I might also remind you that I have never known a law passed with the design of breaking down public morals or aiding and abetting criminals.

Man was started in the Garden of Eden under a prohibition law. Man promptly broke this law, but God did not repeal the law. Instead, he added 10 more, which have become famous as the Ten Commandments. Each one of them is a prohibition law. Every one of these 10 prohibition laws is being broken every day but I do not think that the editor of The Constitution would seriously suggest that any of them be repealed. However, some of them are the occasion for bootlegging, and the violation of them makes men criminals. We would have very little legal infraction if they were all repealed.

All any law can do is to slow down crime. Law does not prohibit crime, but I do not know how we could live without law.

We can slow down the liquor traffic by passing prohibition laws. Papers like The Constitution could help in the enforcement of this law, if they would. If the barrels of printer's ink and the tons of paper that have been used to break down anti-liquor legislation had been used to enforce such legislation, we would have more sobriety and less crime. Whether The Constitution knows it or not, there is a very serious moral deterioration in all the country. Especially is this true around Army camps. The liquor traffic has done its part to break down the morals of the country. I think I see a little light, which, please God, may be the sunrise of the day when the people of this country will r[illegible] up and give us a real liquor prohibition law with moral character to enforce it.

N. H. WILLIAMS,
Pastor, Methodist Church.
Camilla, Ga.

The largest Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear House in the Southeast takes pleasure in this opportunity to congratulate The Atlanta Constitution on its 75th Anniversary.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER—Tom Daniel Jr. is executive officer on the Wing Staff of the Georgia Civil Air Patrol.

Unique Containers Used To Ship Blood Donations

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—(INS)—Thousands of blood donations are being connected every week throughout the United States by the Red Cross and processed into dried plasma for use by our far flung fighting forces.

Human blood is extremely perishable and must not be allowed to vary in temperature despite extremes of weather. It is being collected in widely scattered districts and shipped to processing laboratories.

The delicate transportation problem has been solved by shipping the blood in ingenious refrigerated containers invented by Major Eliu Church, U. S. Army retired. Each container holds 80 pints of blood.

Mary Ann Mats Now Making Life Preservers

Plant Started in 1935 To Give Work to Unskilled Persons.

Mary Ann Mats, Inc., pioneers in the making of tufted floor coverings, is showing its progressive spirit by manufacturing life preservers as its contribution to the war effort.

This unusual plant was started in 1935 to give employment to the young people who had not been trained in any particular type of work, due to the depression.

The manufacture of tufted floor coverings was selected as offering a great variety of problems, since all the machinery had to be invented. Also there were no traditions of long standing to prevent the trying out of radical industrial adventures.

With the key employes and salesmen as stockholders, this modern factory is operated on a school spirit basis. It has been unusually successful.

The co-operative spirit dominates throughout the plant. A company cafeteria and soda fountain serves wholesome food at about one-half cost. The management of the plant bought several buses which operate within a radius of ten miles from the plant, bringing employes to work free of charge.

Employes living too far off the main highways to get bus service have organized a share-the-ride plan called the Employes' Tire Saving Club, to take them over to main highways. Since 50 per cent of the employes live an average of five miles from the plant, this is a considerable saving in rubber and gas.

All the operators wore uniforms furnished below cost until these became unavailable. The plant is now toying with the idea of making their own.

Contributions of the 200 employes to all war efforts have been wholehearted. Within the first day of the War Bond drive, employes pledged 100 per cent to buy bonds. The bonds were purchased immediately by the company in order to start the interest at once.

They deduct 10 per cent of the employes' wages each week to apply on payment. Needless to say, this could not be accomplished in a plant where the labor turnover is not at a minimum.

Another feature of this bond drive is that the management matched dollar for dollar with the employes in buying bonds themselves.



ADJUTANT—Floyd C. Fenn is adjutant on the Wing Staff of the Georgia Civil Air Patrol.

Whether you have a few suitcases or many items of furniture to be removed, you can find somebody for the job by turning to Classification 84 — "Moving and Storage."

Brenau To Open September 15

Beautiful Brenau College, Gainesville, known the country over for its fine conservatory of music, will open for its 65th term September 15.

Nestled in the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains, this great women's college, founded in 1878 has gained note as one of America's leading educational institutions. Many leaders in art and literature are counted among the graduates of this Georgia college.

Good Morning

By LOUIE D. NEWTON.

GEORGE TO CHURCHILL.

Judge Samuel H. Sibley had the paper at the meeting of the Ten Club for August, his subject being "England—David Lloyd George to Winston Churchill," in the series of papers we are having this year on the causes and course of World War Number Two. The quarter of a century of England's history, represented in the premierships of Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Ramsey McDonald, Stanley Baldwin, Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill may turn out to be the most significant 25 years not only in the story of Great Britain, but of the entire world, which fact was powerfully shown in the very able paper by Judge Sibley last Thursday evening.



After concluding the particular developments under each of the prime ministers since the last World War, Judge Sibley made some general comments with reference to England, which were enlightening. I wish I had the space to quote all that he said, but one or two sentences will indicate the strength of his thought:

"An inconspicuous but very important growth appears in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The British Empire, except as to India, hardly exists any more. Included are one-fourth of the earth's surface, in all parts of it, so that the sun never sets on Britain's flag. Also included are one-fourth of the world's population, some 450,000,000 persons. Not more than 80,000,000 are of British blood. . . . It is a declared feature of British policy that if any Dominion wishes to withdraw from the Commonwealth, force will not be used to detain it. . . . Thus the best and most English parts of the Empire are held together by, shall I say, a rope of sand? Rather by a sincere trust in one another, and by mutual interest. They have one language, one flag, and one King. The King, himself a symbol, unites them with the past and with one another. . . . We ourselves are today not far from becoming members of an English-speaking league . . . . Social changes in Enland have been great. In spite of the retained symbols of class, the barriers are melting in the bomb-shelters, the factories, the ranks, and all activities of a war-ridden people. Evidently a more democratic and unified England will emerge. Let us hope a purified and more exalted England also. . . . A country gets the kind of politics it deserves. If the tone of public life is a low one, it is because the tone of society is not a high one." . . . The last two sentences were quoted by Judge Sibley from Begbie's "Mirrors of Downing Street." Judge Sibley then concludes:

"These glowing thoughts were, and perhaps still are, applicable in America. The war is changing things, we may hope fundamentally and finally. Such may be the Providential purpose and the effect of a great war. . . . Maybe we will see a more moral, tolerant and unselfish, as well as a freer world. Such is the proposal of the Atlantic Charter. Maybe we are only entering on the perilous catastrophic last days of the world. In faith in God that alone can beget any confidence, we will strive our hardest and strike our hardest, and wait with patience what is to be."



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We congratulate The Atlanta Constitution on completion of their seventy-fifth year of continuous service.

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Exactly as shown

Save $38.00 on This Gorgeous Modern Waterfall Group

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This lovely matched walnut-veneer bedroom suite with extra heavy waterfall edges on all pieces. The gorgeous vanity has a large triple plate glass mirror with contrasting blue mirror trim, glass shelf, beautifully proportioned poster bed, extra size chest of drawers. A regular $115.00 suite for $77.00. Don't miss this Carroll sensation.

LOVELY BOUDOIR CHAIR



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Stylish chairs in a large selection of Chintz covers. These attractive chairs will make a welcome addition to your bedroom.

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BLANKETS 2 FOR $5.95



Fluffy double Blankets. Full size, warm and comfortable. In choice of colors, wine, blue, green and rose. A truly remarkable value.



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- Hanging Whatnot
- Modern Smoker
- Large Framed Picture
- Coffee Table
- End Table
- Magazine Rack
- Gold Framed Mirror
- Table Lamp

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Living Room Comfort . . . Plus an Extra Bed



Now you can have this attractive room ensemble and still keep within your budget. The good-looking 2-piece suite is quality built and nicely upholstered in long-wearing tapestry. Note the stylish design—the big overstuffed channel arms—and the fully upholstered seats and backs. Truly a sensation when it comes to value!

Superb 8-Piece SOFA-BED GROUP

- Sofa Bed
- Lounge Chair
- Two Lamp Tables
- Two Table Lamps
- Metal Smoker
- Coffee Table

The handsome sofa covered in choice of Tapestry covers, opens into a full six-foot comfortable bed, has large bedding compartment with matching lounge chair. Book trough, end tables beautifully finished, complete with matching table lamps, glass-top coffee table and smoker completes this ensemble.

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This modern streamline oil Circulating Heater requires no flue for its successful operation. Just the thing for these cool mornings. Manufacture of these heaters has been discontinued. Buy now while stock is complete.

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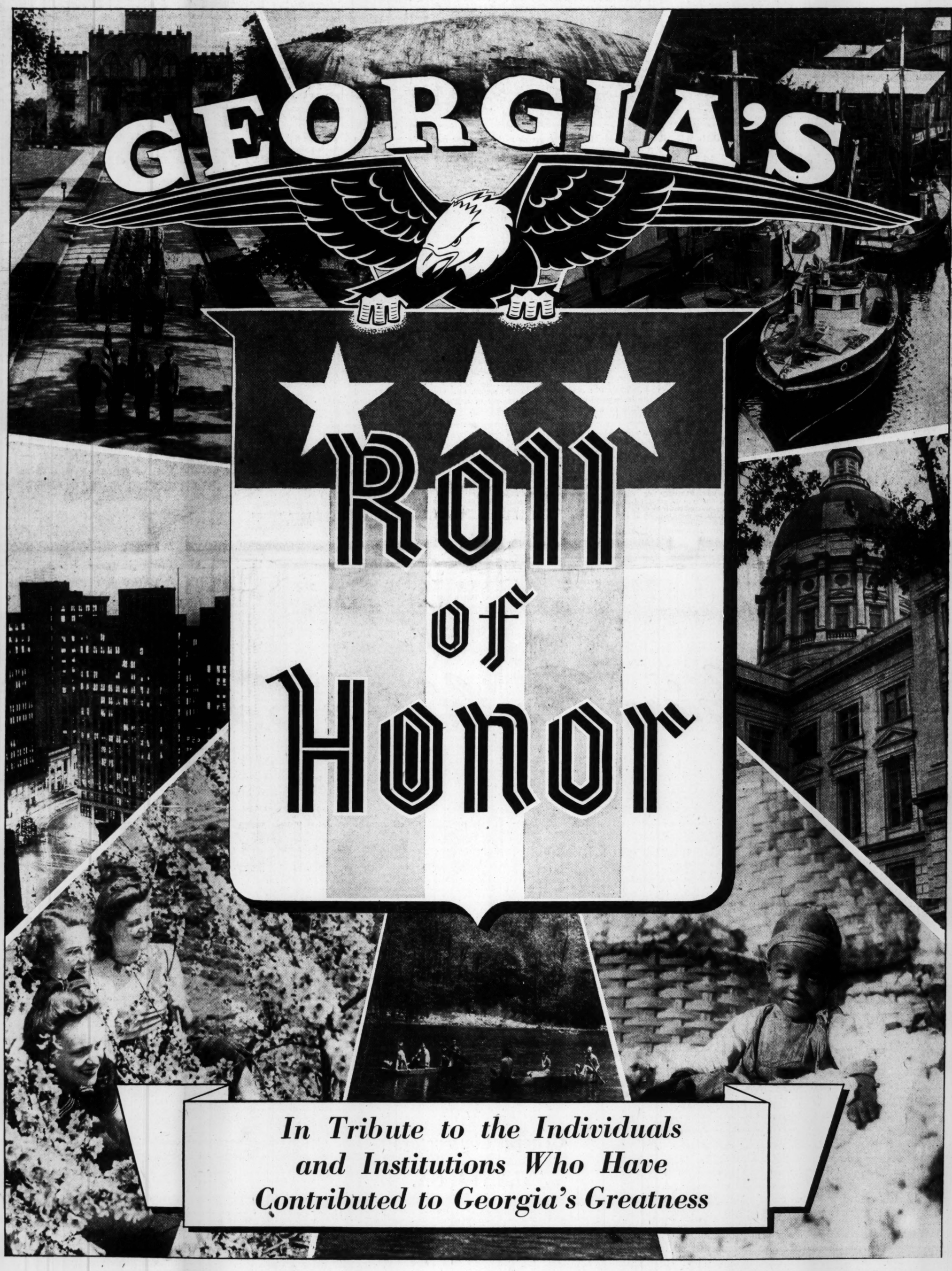
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The South's Standard Newspaper

In Celebration of its 75th Anniversary Presents....



Good Pastures Boon to Stock Development

Climate of Georgia Said Favorable; Liming Is Needed.

By O. E. SELL.
Associate Agronomist, Georgia Experiment Station.

Pasture improvement in Georgia can be a great stimulus to an increase in the livestock production of the state. Records of feed costs kept at the Georgia Experiment Station have shown that permanent pastures produce feed for dairy and beef cattle at one-fourth to one-third the cost of barn feed (hay, silage and concentrates). With low-cost feed available, livestock numbers can be greatly increased.

The climate of Georiga is favorable to good pasture development, except for the fact that the moderately heavy rainfall and year-round leaching of our soils has impoverished the land so that nutritious plants cannot be grown—that is, without proper fertilization and liming. Correction of the infertile condition of our soils is thus a first and necessary step in permanent pasture development. The second step is to sod and, or, seed desirable pasture plants, which may be a complete failure if the first step is not carried out. As a preliminary to sodding and seeding, it may be necessary to remove unnecessary trees, bush and stones, and to provide drainage where needed.

Limestone Needed.

About one ton of limestone per acre is needed for pastures over most of Georgia, although one-half a ton may be sufficient for light sandy soils, especially in south Georgia. The limestone may be applied a year or more ahead of pasture seeding and should be applied far enough before seeding so that several good rains will cause the lime to react with the soil. The equivalent of 500 pounds of 20 per cent superphosphate per acre should also be applied. On light soils potash may be necessary or a complete fertilizer may be used, such as a 4-12-6 at a rate of 400 to 600 pounds per acre. The phosphate, potash or complete fertilizer should not be applied until shortly before seeding of the pasture plants.

A permanent pasture should consist of one or more grasses and one or more legumes. Over much of Georgia bermuda, Dallis, bluegrass, or some other good pasture grass is already present. Under such conditions it is only necessary to seed one or more clovers, such as white Dutch, Ladino, crimson, hop, or lespedeza on the grass sod, following of course, proper liming and fertilizing. Bermuda grass should be the basic grass sod except in the extreme northern and southern parts of the state, and if not already present it should be sodded in spring and at least a partial stand established before the clovers are seeded. Dallis grass is best adapted to lowlands.

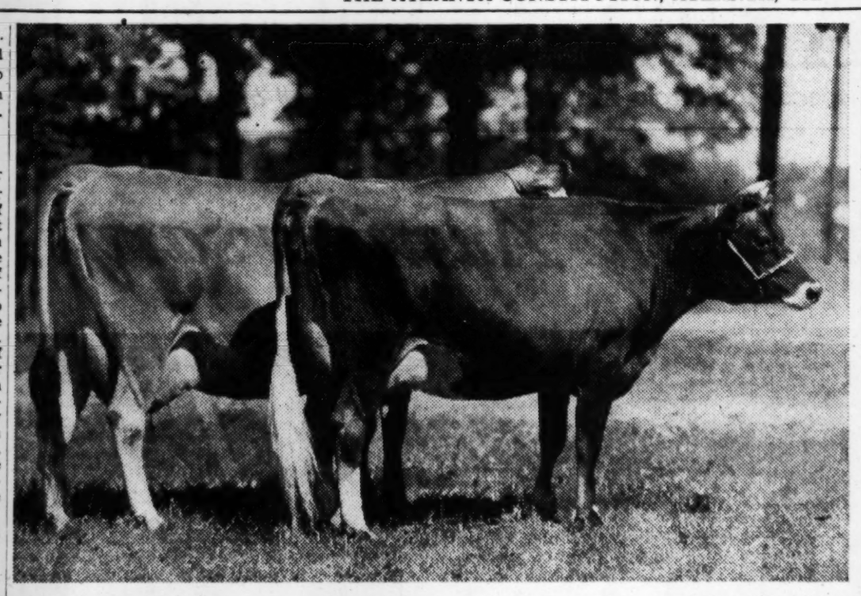
Seeding Time.

The proper seeding time generally is late February or early March, although in central Georgia seed may be sown in fall (late September to mid-October) if soil moisture conditions are favorable. A seeding mixture for south Georgia is eight pounds Dallis grass, five pounds white Dutch or Ladino clover, 12 pounds common lespedeza and eight pounds carpet grass per acre. For north Georgia a seeding mixture would include 12 pounds lespedeza, three pounds white Dutch or Ladino clover, four pounds Herds grass, and five pounds bluegrass. In central Georgia uplands should be sodded to Bermuda and then seeded with three pounds white Dutch or Ladino clover, and 12 pounds lespedeza.

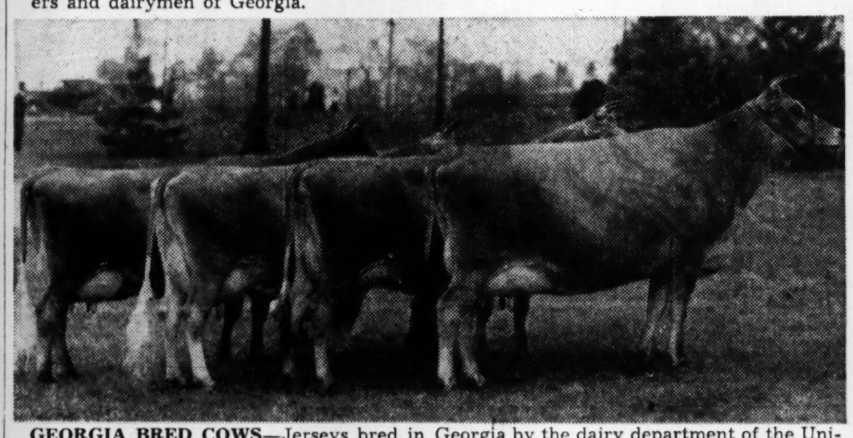
Summer Grasses.

Properly fertilized clover pastures generally crowd out all lespedeza, which leaves only grasses for summer grazing. The summer grasses are far less nutritious than lespedeza so that some lespedeza grazing should be provided for in summer. This can be accomplished either by (1) seeding lespedeza at a rate of 25 pounds per acre and not seeding any clover on one-fourth to one-third of the permanent pasture, or by (2) planning a winter grain-lespedeza grazing rotation on land separate from the permanent pasture. Providing for some lespedeza grazing for summer is of particular importance for dairy cattle.

Some temporary pastures should be planned to supplement the permanent pastures because the latter cannot be depended upon for grazing during drought periods and during some winter months. Winter grains or rye grass alone or mixed with crimson clover or with vetch are the best supplementary winter grazing crops. Lespedeza, millet, sudan grass, cowpeas and soybeans are the most common supplementary summer grazing crops. Many of these supplementary grazing crops can be utilized for hay if they are not needed for temporary grazing.



MEDAL WINNERS—A Gold Medal Jersey cow and her silver medal daughter, bred and developed by the dairy department of the University of Georgia at Athens. This is the type of Jersey milch cows being bred and tested at the University for the farmers and dairymen of Georgia.



GEORGIA BRED COWS—Jerseys bred in Georgia by the dairy department of the University of Georgia at Athens. This herd made history when displayed at the National Dairy Show recently. They are abundant milk producers, and Georgia farmers and dairymen are urged to keep good milkers, as the upkeep of a good milker is no more than one that gives little or a small quantity of milk daily.

1917 FINANCES.

Atlanta closed the fiscal year of 1917 on September 26, with a financial shortage of only $10,000. This was a considerable drop from the shortage of $175,000 for 1916.

Yancey Firm Here Expands Repair Shop

Boasts Ample Facilities To Handle Increased Load.

"When you can't buy new, renew," is the wartime slogan of Yancey Brothers, Inc., of 634 Whitehall street, S. W.

This machinery supply company, which handles Caterpillar and LeTourneau units, had the foresight to realize the coming shortage of machinery in plenty of time to expand its repair shop tremendously. Now it has ample facilities to handle the increased load of work incurred by lack of new machinery, and increasing burdens on units already in use.

Besides the large shop on Whitehall street, Yancey Brothers has mobile repair units, referred to as "field hospital units," which can go out to work on equipment at the scene of the job.

Most Caterpillar and LeTourneau machinery is so large and heavy that valuable time and effort would be lost getting it back to the repair shop. Since many machines are working 24 hours a day on defense projects, it takes expert repairing at the scene of operations to keep them in running order.

This rolling repair shop acts as a second front to keep the first front of vital machinery moving.

The Western & Atlantic railroad, extending from Atlanta to Chattanooga, is owned by the state of Georgia and is leased for an annual sum of $540,000.

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New Livestock Industry Makes Money for State

Dethrones King Cotton And Realizes 23 Cents More Per Dollar.

By DR. M. P. JARNAGIN,
Head of Animal Husbandry Department, State College of Agriculture, Athens.

During the past quarter of a century more progress has been made in improving the type, quality, and economic efficiency of animals maintained on Georgia farms than in the preceding hundred years. Time was, and not so long ago, when Georgia was a one-crop state.

Cotton was king, and some felt he was a merciless tyrant and as the king could do no wrong. But a matter of fact did much harm. His chief offense was that he made paupers of the families that actually produced the cotton.

Since cotton constantly removed plant food and put nothing back into the soil; and since the crop occupied the land for but a few months during the growing season, ideal conditions were brought about for that ruthless robber, soil erosion, to get in his deadly ravages and completely destroy from one-fourth to one-half of our productive farm lands.

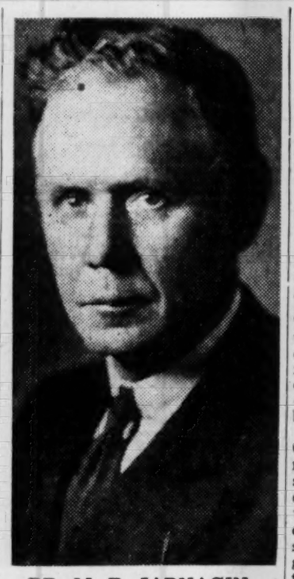
Livestock to the Rescue.

A few patriotic business leaders with vision in southwest Georgia realized that the section needed a better-balanced system of agriculture than had ever existed in the state. After exhaustive study they decided to build a meat-packing plant at Moultrie, Ga., for processing farm animals and marketing the product.

This plant was opened for business in the fall of 1914 and was a most distinct milestone on the highway of the development of a new industry destined to mean much in bringing about a new and better system of farming for Georgia and the southeast.

It marked the beginning of commercial livestock production in this region. This privately owned packing plant was acquired by Swift & Co. in 1917. About 1918 Armour & Co. built a packing plant at Tifton. In 1936 the Cudahy company opened a packing house at Albany, and the following year Wilson & Co. acquired a plant in Columbus.

Georgia is the only state in the southeast where all four of the



DR. M. P. JARNAGIN.

big national packers operate plants. In addition to these there are some 30 smaller packing plants and abattoirs slaughtering and processing animals. There are about 60 stockyards and auctions in operation, affording good cash markets for livestock. The value of packing house products should reach around $40,000,000 in 1942.

Livestock Leads in Income.

The gross income from livestock, that which was sold for cash and that which was consumed on farms, in 1941 was $83,683,000. The value of cotton and cotton seed was $67,885,000, or nearly $16,000,000 less than the gross income from livestock. Thus it is seen that for each dollar derived from cotton and seed there was a total income of $1.23 from livestock.

The International Livestock Exposition held annually in Chicago is the largest show for meat-producing animals in the world. It is the court of last resort in adjudicating the nearest approach to perfection in such animales. The fact that Georgia breeders have sent four grand champions to this supreme court during the past 25 years is tangible evidence that we have come a long way along the road of progress in improving our butcher stock.

A Guernsey cow sold in an auction on a Georgia farm in April, 1942, for $8,700. In that same sale a heifer sold for $6,800 and salf brought $900.

Jerseys Most Numerous.

Jerseys are the most numerous breed of cattle in the state, and a bull of this breed sold for $12,000 during 1938, one of the depression years. For three years the Georgia farm that sold him had provided the top-winning heard at the National Dairy Show.

A heifer calf born on a small Georgia farm was sold to a club boy for $65. She was a winner for the 4-H Clubber, and after producing him several calves was sold by him in 1939, as a four-year-old, to one of the larger breeders of the state for $400. This owner refused $800 for her two weeks later. She had a successful show season in 1939, and in 1940 she was grand champion of the National Dairy Show. An offer of $8,000 would probably be refused for her today.

The American Jersey Cattle Club publishes an honor roll each month for cows that have reached specified standards of production on official test. It is gratifying to note that Georgia has more cows on this list than any other state in the southeast; and a bigger percentage of Jerseys qualify than from any other state in the Union. In numbers of cows on this honor roll per individual farm Georgia frequently leads the nation.

Commercial Dairy Farming.

The Eatonton co-operative creamery is a fine example of what stockmen may accomplish by working together. This creamery provides a market for the milk produced by more than 6,000 cows. Most of the herds are small. In many cases dairying is a side line in the general farm program. The creamery is paying out about $1,000 a day.

And remember, this is in the section of the state where the federal government acquired about 50,000 acres of socalled submarginal land to keep farmers from starving to death trying to raise crops alone.

Essentials for Success.

The present world crisis has given the greatest stimulus and the greatest opportunity for further livestock development this generation has ever known. The amount of meat consumed and the price at which it can be sold is affected directly by consumer purchasing power.

Today more people are gainfully employed, and at higher wages, than ever before. At the present time our total per capita consumption of meat is about 150 pounds per year, as compared with about 40 pounds less at the depth of the depression in 1935. The Army allowance is about 380 pounds per soldier, besides an abundant allowance of milk and eggs.

Never before has such emphasis been placed on food of animal origin in providing for the best-fed Army in the world. The Surplus Commodity Corporation has bought primarily for the lease-lend program about 2,000,000,000 pounds of meat and edible fats since the spring of 1941.

Urgent Need For Meat.

It is apparent that there is an urgent need for every pound of beef, pork, mutton, and dairy and poultry products that can be produced for the duration of this war and for some time afterwards. It is also evident that prices will be at a relatively profitable level. Georgia farmers should rise to this patriotic duty. Before the industry can be further expanded the available feed supply must be increased.

In this program first thought should be given to improved pastures. Plans should be made now for a maximum crop of fall-planted cereals. A summary of work done by the agronomy department of the College of Agriculture at Athens shows that twice as many pounds per acre of total digestible nutrients can be produced with oats or barley as with corn.

The man labor cost with the cereals is about half as much as with corn.

The few facts set forth show that Georgia has made great and commendable strides in the development of the livestock business in the last 25 years. But the surface has barely been scratched. With our present knowledge of the industry, and with the very urgent demand, we should make more progress in the next five years than we have in the last 25.

It's Great to Be a Georgian—if you are a livestock breeder.

Voice Said 'Slay'; Parson Obeyed It

Those "Good Old Days" must have been a world beater, judging from the headlines in the South's Standard Newspaper a quarter of a century ago.

"Slay utterly," a voice told the Rev. Lynn G. J. Kelly at Council Bluffs, Ia. So the parson got an ax and slew eight persons, including his wife, four children, two other children and a neighbor.

Another top head on the front page that day told how a local girl, who had two exciting marital experiences in four years, sought a divorce from two men at the same time. The girl said she did not recall marrying her fourth husband. In fact, she "went into a trance" after eating some candy and didn't recall a thing.

Georgia Farm Facts

(From 1940 United States Census Reports)

State acreage area	37,451,520
Area in square miles	58,725
Total population (1940)	3,123,723
Rural population	2,049,915
City population	1,073,808
Number of farms	216,033
Full owners	76,103
Part owners	9,078
All tenants	129,850
White farmers	156,901
Non-white farmers	59,132
Acres in farms	23,683,631
Acres cultivated	8,808,593
Acres in woodland	10,174,775
White operators, acres	19,252,246
Non-white operators, acres	4,431,385
Full owners, operators, acres	9,942,312
Part owners, operators, acres	1,623,944
All tenants, operators, acres	11,089,958
Average value of farms	$2,223
Average value per acre	$20.28
Average size of farms, acres	109.6
Value of farms (land and buildings)	$480,344,531

TENANTS BY YEARS

Year	No. Farms	Owners	Tenants
1910	291,027	88,768	190,990
1920	310,732	94,575	206,954
1925	249,095	81,108	159,008
1930	255,598	70,596	174,390
1935	250,544	75,857	164,331
1940	216,033	76,103	129,850

Asphalt Firm At Savannah Founded in '38

Only Ga. - Owned Company in State Headed By Specialists.

The only Georgia-owned asphalt roofing company in the state is the Dixie Asphalt Products Corporation near Savannah, which was founded in 1938 by a small group of men headed by C. O. Brown. These men all had experience in the manufacture of asphalt roofing, and each was a specialist in his line of work.

They buy asphalt from the Texas Corporation, largest producers of asphalt in the world, and treat it in their own plant to bring it to the right consistency for use in the manufacture of the roofing and shingles.

In addition to manufacturing their own products, Dixie Asphalt Corporation also manufactures for the Texas corporation its requirements of asphalt roofing and shingles in the South Atlantic states. The Texas Corporation, with many years' experience in the asphalt roofing and shingle industry, operated several plants of its own in other sections of the country. The fact that the Dixie Asphalt Corporation has this contract with the Texas corporation is further proof of its recognized ability.

Not content with its present high standard product, which has been continuously improved in qaulity, beauty and design, the company steadily continues its research work. Its goal is to make a roof that will outlast the house below it.

Products of the Dixie Asphalt Products Corporation are sold under the name "Dapco." Its slogan is "a superior quality roofing designed especially for southern homes." Quality is most important in the south, it points out, because of high summer temperatures.

Continuous inspection and laboratory control insures the high quality of Dixie Asphalt products. In addition to its suitability for every roof purpose, it offers beauty, durability, wide choice of color and pattern, fire resistance, permanent color, and gives quality at a minimum cost.

Roy S. Timmerman
Southern Branch Manager
624-25 Candler Bldg.

EUREKA FIRE HOSE MFG. CO.
"Manufacturers of Quality Fire Hose for Over Half a Century"

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PETER PIRSCH & SONS CO.
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Serving the Southeastern Territory From This Location Since 1905

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SLOAN PAPER COMPANY

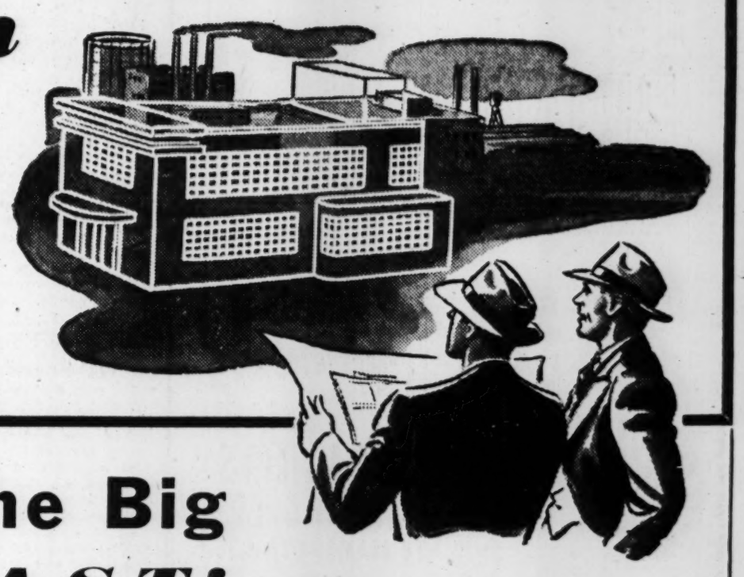
James L. Wells, President

543-545 Whitehall St., S. W.
WAlnut 0653
ATLANTA, GA.

MacDOUGALD, INC.
Construction Company

★

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Geared to Do the Big Jobs——*FAST!*

AMONG the multitudinous problems that have faced Uncle Sam in his war effort none has been more vital than the speeding of construction for war purposes.

It takes efficiency, skill, experience and old-fashioned dependability to meet the growing demands of almost "impossible" construction schedules on projects of fantastic proportions.

That is why MacDougald Construction Company today is busily engaged at many points over the south in war construction. The specialized experience and reliability that has made this company a leader throughout the southeast in peacetime, now assures better construction for Victory---in a hurry.

Since 1919 the MacDougald Construction Company has become one of the nation's outstanding construction organizations. The products of our efforts in all types of heavy construction have, and will continue to measure up to a high standard of excellence.

We are mindful of our present-day responsibilities.

We are working with all hands at full speed for VICTORY.

And while we are busy for Uncle Sam---our organization is ready for quick action in helping you solve YOUR problem. Call on us!

MacDOUGALD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Main Office - - - Atlanta, Ga. *Branch Offices Throughout South*

BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS

Grant Home, Built in '50s, Historical Site

Left Standing by Sherman, House Is Remarkably Well-Preserved.

One of Atlanta's most historical old homes—a home built almost 100 years ago and still in a splendid state of preservation—is the old stone and brick residence at 327 St. Paul avenue, S. E.

It is the home originally erected by Colonel L. P. Grant, the honored pioneer, who gave Grant Park to Atlanta.

The home, when built in the 50's of the last century, stood almost in the center of hundreds of acres of virgin land owned by Colonel Grant—land extending south from the Georgia railroad to or perhaps beyond the site of the federal penitentiary. The big acreage in the park was a part of this Grant acreage.

Owned by Taylor.

The home stands today, with its 12 big rooms, unoccupied except by its purchaser, Boyd Taylor, a well-known newspaperman, who occupies one of its rooms, while he is now, and has been since purchasing it two years ago, slowly renovating it, removing with his own hands layer after layer of wallpaper that has been applied during the past half century or more. He expects, before long, to have it appear just as it did when first built.

"I simply wanted to see this old residence, left undisturbed by Sherman when he burned the city, and occupied by his forces for some time after the Grant family refugeed, preserved as a historical relic of the War Between the States," says Mr. Taylor. "The Atlanta Historical Society is interested, too, in its preservation, and has appointed a commission to work with me to that end. The author of 'Gone With the Wind' is on the commission. I understood the owner two years ago was going to turn the home into apartment rooms, and I took it over purely for preservation purposes."

Sturdily Built.

The old residence now stands on St. Paul avenue, on a lot 100x225, extending to Orleans street. Some of its original heavy iron mantels are still there, the walls between each room are of solid brick 18 inches thick, and extend from the ground up. The stair railing is of solid walnut, and the moulding and carving shown throughout is of exquisite hand carving. The entire building is solid as a rock, well preserved, with one or two blemishes where it is thought stray shells struck it during the war of '60-'65.



Constitution Staff Photo —Kenneth Rogers

HISTORIC HOME TO BE PRESERVED—Above is the home built nearly 100 years ago by Colonel L. P. Grant, at 327 St. Paul avenue. It was occupied by Sherman's forces during the war. It has been recently purchased by Boyd Taylor in order to preserve it as a relic of the days of '60-'65.

Lost Note Finds Father Of Scottish Refugee

Because the Polish officer lost the letter she gave him to mail a refugee girl in Glasgow, Scotland, found her father. When Poland was overrun, Wanda Woyciechowska, 18, escaped to France with her mother, and at one time walked 120 miles in three days. Safe in Scotland, she tried to get some trace of her missing father. The letter she handed the officer she had written to start the inquiry. He dropped it in a park and her father, by chance, found it and quickly was reunited with her.

Commission Is Safeguard To Real Estate

Act Started in 1926, Applies to Counties of Over 50,000.

The Georgia Real Estate Commission was created by legislative act in 1925. It provides for the licensing and regulation of real estate brokers and salesmen. The act became effective January 1, 1926, and has been amended several times.

The purpose of the commission is to safeguard the interests of the public, to prohibit unfair dealing, and "to establish a standard of efficiency and moral qualifications . . . for real estate brokers and real estate salesmen.

The law is applicable only in counties having a population of 50,000 or more. Those are (in 1942) Bibb, Chatham, DeKalb, Fulton, Muscogee and Richmond.

The present members of the Georgia Real Estate Commission are Leo F. Griffin, chairman, Savannah; B. Sanders Walker, Macon; Charles A. Ewing, Atlanta. R. C. Coleman is joint secretary state examining boards; Miss Mary Braford, assistant secretary; S. P. Fleming, inspector.

Licenses Granted.

Licenses for brokers and salesmen may be obtained by application to the commission, at its offices in 111 State Capitol. Before granting the license the fee required must be paid and the commission must be assured, through examination of the applicant and otherwise, of the moral fitness of the applicant, and his or her "competency to transact the business of a real estate broker or salesman in such manner as to safeguard the interest of the public."

All licenses automatically expire on December 31, each year.

There are nearly 900 Georgia licensees, according to the 1942 roster, divided in counties where the law is applicable as follows:

	Broker Firms	Associate Brokers	Salesmen
Bibb	18	6	39
Chatham	46	6	58
DeKalb	15	3	20
Fulton	159	40	335
Muscogee	26	3	49
Richmond	23	4	30
Totals	287	62	531

Thirty-two states in the United States have real estate license laws.

Simple Cotton Best For Defense Worker

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Cotton coveralls and blouse and slack ensembles cut on trim, simple lines have proved to be the most satisfactory type of garment for women in defense plants in this industrial city, factory officials say.

Designed to fit as trimly as possible, the cotton work garments have few or no pockets, no gadgets, yet afford style, comfort and well-fitting lines.

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Friend of Man . . .

. . . in peace or war

America, in its present emergency, is not beating its plowshares into swords—for the plow, along with many other farm implements, is a formidable weapon in its own right . . . one that ranks high among defenders of Democracy.

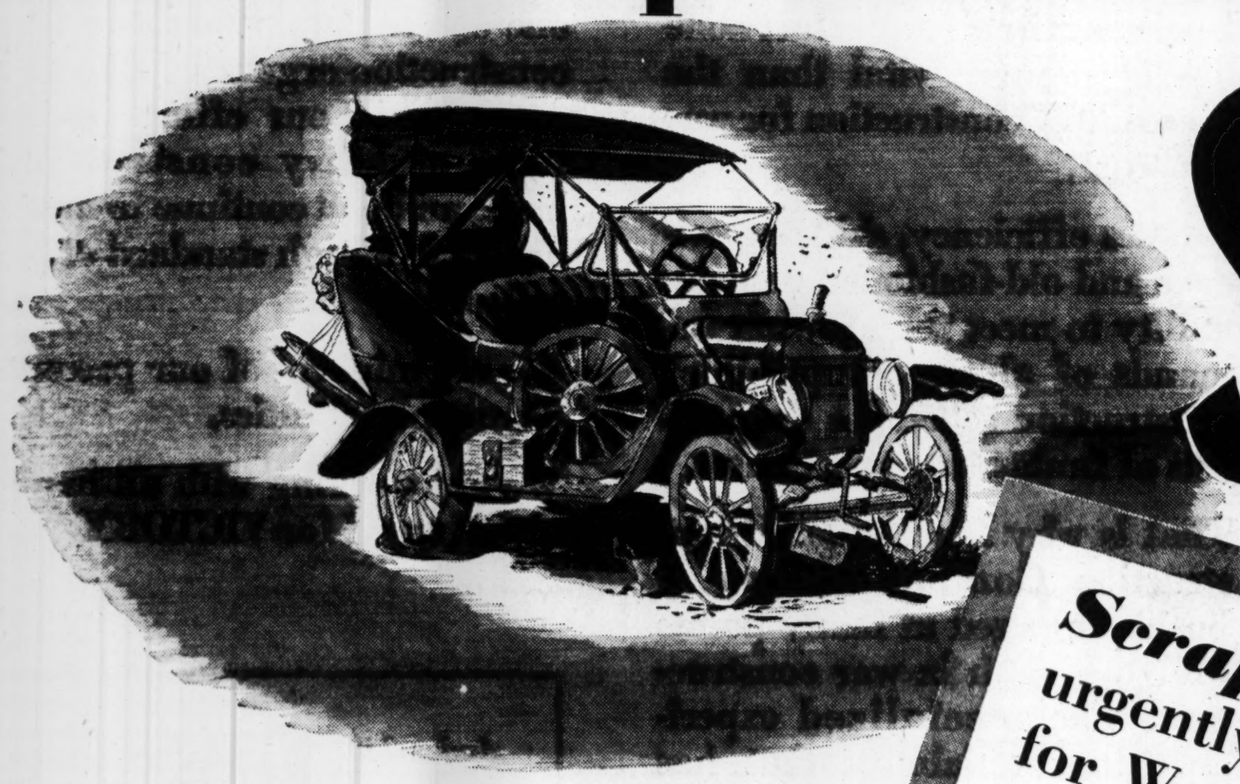
There is a big job to be done on the farm front. With the urgent demand for more production with less manpower, farms in 1942, more than ever before, need the best tools to do the best job.

Since 1902 the King Plow Company and its subsidiaries have supplied farm machines to the great farms of Georgia and the South. In our plants more than 300 men are right now working hard and fast to supply these vital farm needs. Food, clothing and other sinews of war are needed for our soldiers and citizens and those of our allies. These must be supplied. Southern farmers will do their full share toward VICTORY—and it is our privilege to help them in this task!

KING PLOW CO.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Let's Scrap the Axis . . . with SCRAP



Scrap--- is urgently needed for War . . . . .

Round up every bit of scrap metal, rubber and other materials you can lay hands on. See that it gets to the right place—for that is most important.

Junk dealers and many other collective agencies are eager to help you move it. Get in touch with your county salvage committee. The need is urgent. Speed and teamwork is essential. ACT NOW! Let's blast the daylights out of Germany, Japan and Italy—with J U N K !

For Victory BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

Digging up discarded metal is not much of a sacrifice or effort . . . yet it can go a long ways towards supplying the weapons for VICTORY.

Today we know that a crisis exists in our war production due to a serious shortage of steel and iron scrap. And this shortage must be relieved quickly to enable the steel industry to back our fighting men with an ever-increasing flow of combat equipment.

Just keep remembering that some fifty per cent of every tank, every ship, every submarine, every plane and gun and shell is made of scrap iron and steel.

We know that patriotic, freedom-loving Americans everywhere will take on this job in stride.

So, make a raid on cellars, attics, garages, in our homes—on our farms and places of business. Big amounts and small amounts will all do their bit. Turn it in!

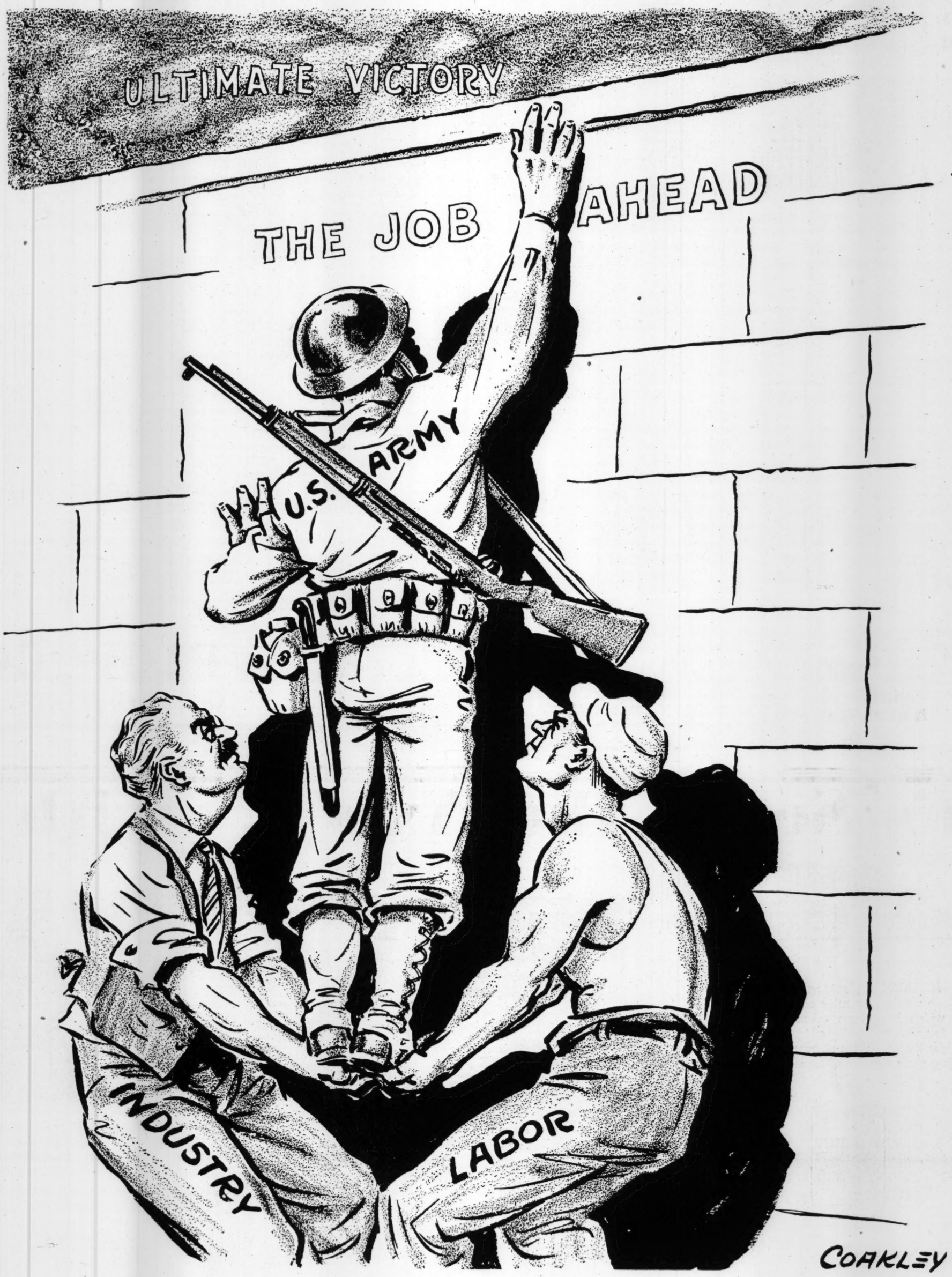
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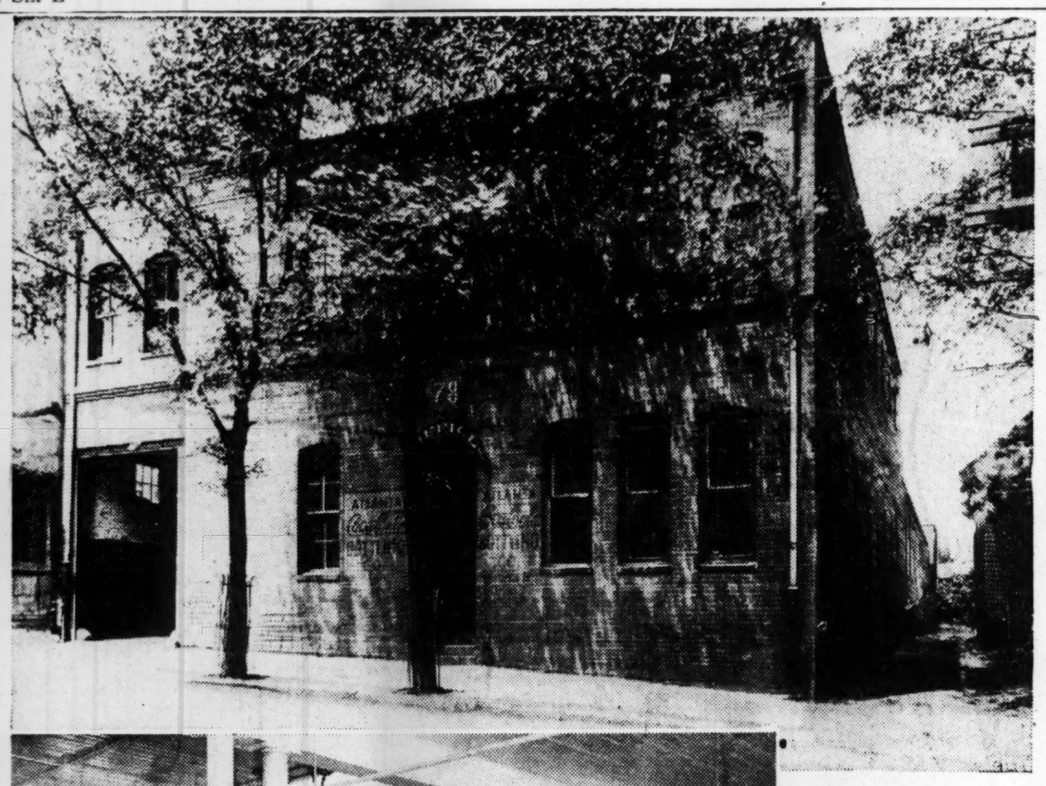
In Cooperation with the United States Government's Salvage Campaign



BUY WAR BONDS AND PUT HIM OVER THE TOP

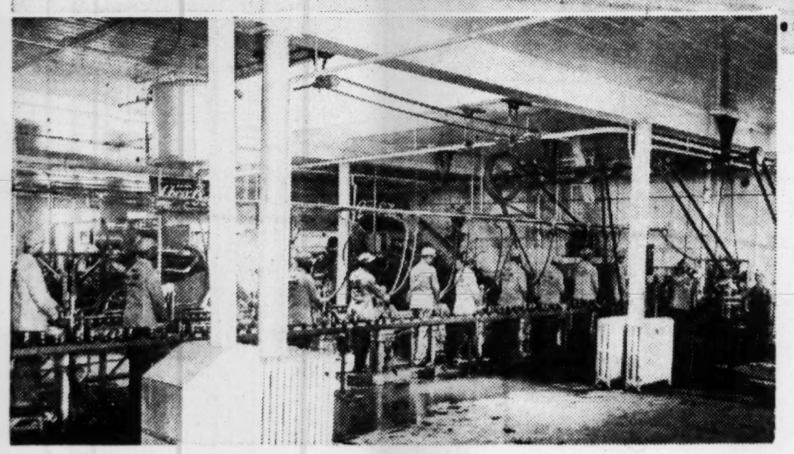
This space contributed by The Coca-Cola Company

MARIETTA Coca-Cola Bottling Co.



Above

PLANT and OFFICES
78 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta
1906



Left

BOTTLING EQUIPMENT
in use at Auburn Avenue Plant in 1906

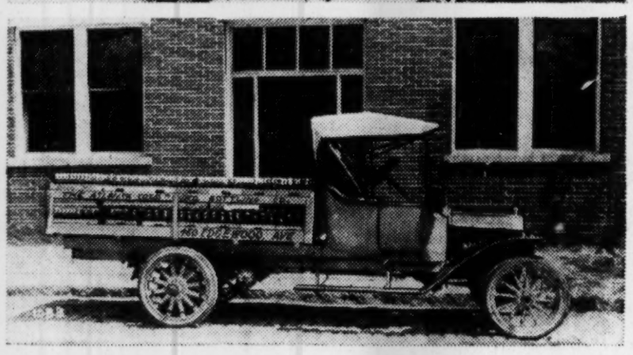


Left

TYPICAL DELIVERY EQUIPMENT
in use in 1902

Right

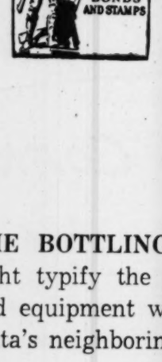
MAIN BOTTLING ROOM in modern Atlanta plant. Bottle purity, syrup, water and carbonic gas—every plant process scientifically controlled.



Left

THE NEW DELIVERY TRUCK and Edgewood Avenue Plant in 1916

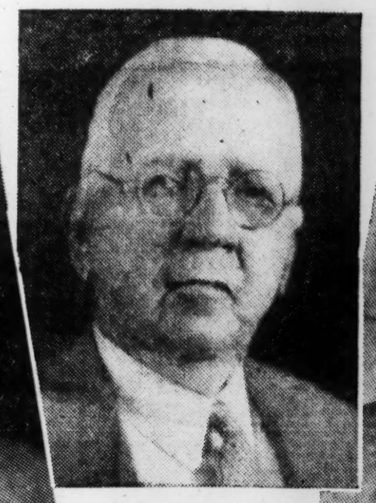
THE PICTURES of plants and equipment on this page speak eloquently of the successive steps which have been taken through the years to assure a growing patronage the uniform quality which has always been an outstanding characteristic of Coca-Cola.



THE BOTTLING PLANTS at right typify the modern plants and equipment which serve Atlanta's neighboring cities.



L. F. MONTGOMERY
President



ARTHUR MONTGOMERY
President 1902-1940



BRUCE MONTGOMERY
Vice-President



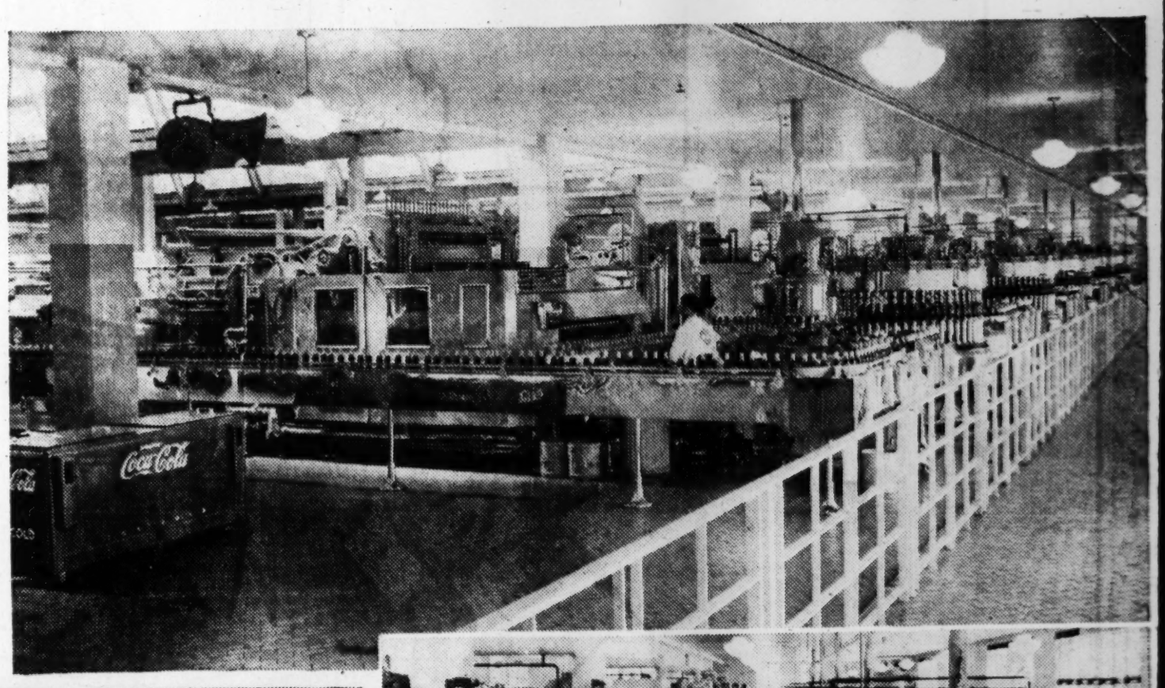
H. McKINNEY
Treasurer

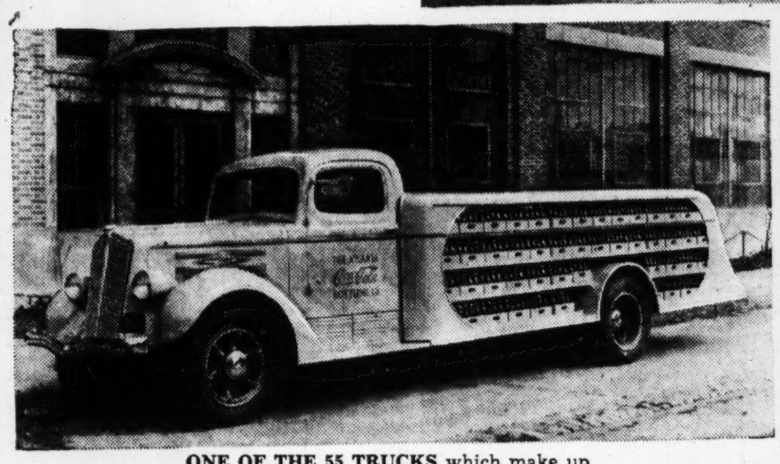


MISS J. A. FOSTER
Secretary

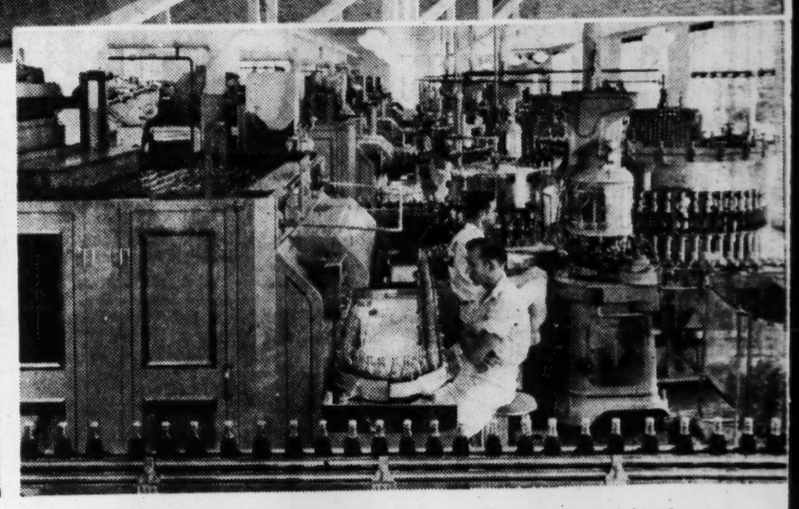


E. M. BARTON
General Manager



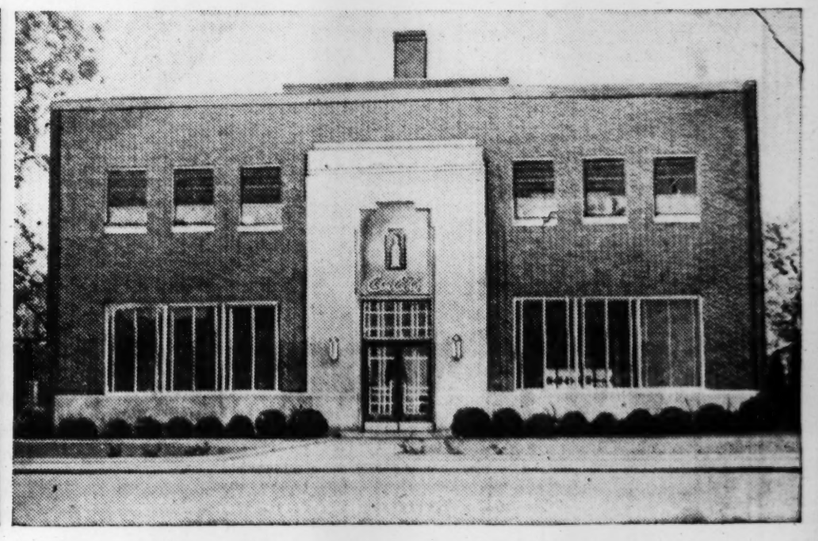


ONE OF THE 55 TRUCKS which make up the present Distributing Fleet.



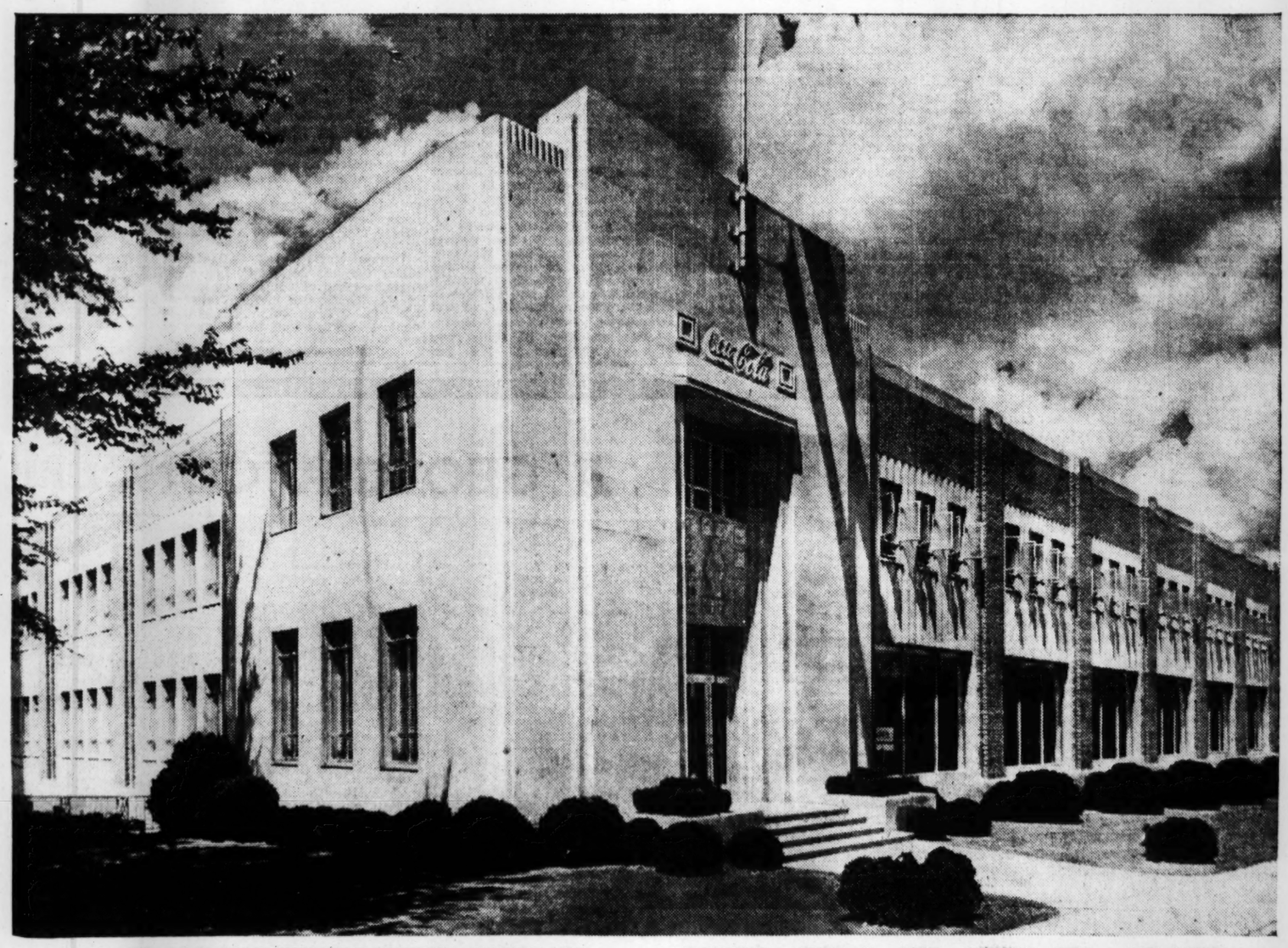
FIVE MODERN MACHINES which send scintillating rows of bottles to the filling machine.





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THOMASTON Coca-Cola Bottling Co. NEWNAN Coca-Cola Bottling Co.



ATLANTA COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY CORNER SPRING AND SIXTH STS., ATLANTA

Forty Years of Developing Better Ways to Bring You "The Pause That Refreshes"

SINCE 1902, the year of our birth, there has been a consistent record of improving service and convenience to the growing multitudes who have learned to look to Coca-Cola for refreshment. Its inimitable flavor—its jealously guarded purity—its unquestioned quality have remained constant through the years.

Against that background—in a changing world—our research and our enterprise have been ceaselessly directed toward making the refreshing goodness of Coca-Cola available to more and more hundreds of thousands throughout the territory we are privileged to serve. Our new plant in Atlanta—one of the city's showplaces—and our other modern plants in the section are evidence of that purpose.

Today, perhaps, that expansion suffers an interruption—but it is a patriotic interruption. We, like the millions who now cannot always find their favorite drink where and when they want it, joyfully accept these limitations as a small part of our service to our country. With an eye toward the future that will bring us peace, we say—this is an interruption which will help strike a blow for Victory.

Drink Coca-Cola Delicious and Refreshing

BOTTLED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE COCA-COLA COMPANY BY

ATLANTA COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY

GAINESVILLE Coca-Cola Bottling Co. ATLANTA Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

Atlanta Red Cross Has Leading Part In War Effort

By MARY CARTER WINTER.

For 28 of the years during which Atlanta and the Atlanta Constitution have been developing into a great modern city and fine metropolitan daily newspaper, the Red Cross in Atlanta has been growing and expanding from a mere handful of men and women into one of the largest and finest Red Cross organizations in the world.

While it is neither desirable nor possible to reconstruct in detail the history of the Red Cross in Atlanta during those 28 years, it is interesting to note some of the high points in the story of the organization and services of the Atlanta chapter of the Red Cross, which has today a membership of 75,000 men and women. From that membership, thousands of volunteer workers are carrying on today a constantly growing program of war services—services vital to the defense of the city of Atlanta in time of war and of tremendous importance to the armed forces of the American nation.

Many Activities.

These activities of the Red Cross in Atlanta fall into two classifications: services rendered by trained groups of volunteers and an educational program through which members of the community are receiving valuable courses of instruction through which they are becoming more efficient citizens and better qualified for service to the members of their own families and to the community at large.

The activities of the Red Cross, under Oby T. Brewer, the chairman, are divided into the following classifications: Administrative, production, surgical dressing, volunteer nurses' aide corps, hospital and recreation service, canteen corps, home service corps, motor corps, staff assistants' corps, blood donor service, first aid, water safety, home nursing, nutrition, disaster relief, and the Junior Red Cross.

Blood Donor Service.

The blood donor service, organized recently in Atlanta, at the request of the surgeon general of the United States Army, stands apart somewhat from all the other regular activities of the Red Cross here, because it has been created to meet a definite need of the present war and because it is utilizing in its work some of the most recent and most advanced techniques of medical science, with qualified medical experts and registered nurses in charge. Blood donors are urgently needed. Call Atwood 1601 for an appointment.

Production administration, which includes the making of surgical dressings, knitted garments, and relief sewing; nurses' aides, hospital and recreation, the canteen corps, the home service corps volunteers, the motor corps, and the staff assistants' corps are grouped together as volunteer special services. Mrs. Floyd McRae is volunteer chairman of this division. First aid, water safety, home nursing, nutrition and Junior Red Cross constitute the educational program of the chapter.

Disaster relief, likewise, occupies a niche of its own in the Red Cross program. It is organized so that it can swing into action within 30 minutes after disaster strikes. W. E. Mitchell is chairman of this committee.

The Junior Red Cross, organized nationally in 1920, has a membership of more than 70,000 young people in Atlanta. It functions through the schools of the city, offering an opportunity for training and service through which eager youth may find its place in the program of the world's greatest organization of brotherhood and mercy. Mrs. F. E. DeGolian is volunteer chairman for the Junior Red Cross in Atlanta.

In each of these groups, volunteer workers are buckling down to war jobs with a devotion and steadiness that illustrates the spirit of the people of Atlanta.

Nurses' Aide Corps.

The Nurses' Aid Corps is made up of volunteer assistants to graduate nurses. These volunteers, 124 of whom have completed a stiff 80-hour course of training in the lecture room and in the hospitals of the city, are lending themselves to the hospitals and the community in an effort to fill the gap created by the constantly increasing need for registered nurses for the armed forces of the United States. A class of 12 is now in training, and 15 more are registered for the next class, now starting. The nurse's aide becomes hands and feet and supplementary agent for the graduate nurse, overburdened with work. Under the direction of the graduate nurse, the Red Cross nurses' aide performs many lesser tasks, thereby freeing the graduate nurse for work only she can do.

Mrs. T. Erwin Schneider and Mrs. Kells Boland are chairmen of the volunteer Nurses' Aide Corps. They work in conjunction with an advisory committee formed from representatives of the various hospitals in Atlanta. Not only have they been successful in organizing Atlanta's Nurses' Aide Corps, a new unit necessitated by the demands of war, but they have worked out a plan for group organization of the nurses' aides according to the hospitals in which these women are working. These groups hold regular meetings, keep in touch with the chapter and with the requirements of the program, and are readily available for special calls for service. All are pledged to give a minimum of 150 hours of service a year. All of them are giving much more than that already.

Gray Ladies.

The group that serves in the hospitals and in recreation work for the Red Cross is known as the Gray Ladies. They are trained to provide friendly service and recreation for convalescent patients in the hospitals. Mrs. Lamar Hitt is chairman of this unit. Volunteer workers are on duty daily at Lawson General hospital and at Hospital No. 48. Their duties include reading to sick soldiers; providing games for them; entering into games that can be enjoyed by those who cannot leave their hospital beds; providing entertainment of various kinds; rendering, in fact, any gracious service that will help support morale and promote recovery.

Members of this corps are chosen for qualifications that seem to fit them specially for this type of work. They must take not only the required Red Cross program of training but also a special lecture course in the hospitals where they are assigned to duty. They wear silver gray uniforms and veils.

The Canteen Corps of the Atlanta Chapter of the Red Cross is under the direction of Mrs. William Perrin Nicolson Jr. It trains volunteers for direct group feeding in time of disaster, helps feed the sick in their homes in periods of epidemic, and serves food in emergency periods to members of the armed forces.

In addition, it conducts the courses in nutrition and undertakes different activities related to the type of service with which it is identified.

Two hundred and forty-five women are now active in the Canteen Corps and new classes in nutrition are being held from week to week.

The Canteen Corps, moreover, has undertaken a canning program in order to store up reserve supplies of food against the coming winter months. The canning group meets each Saturday.

Motors Corps Making History.

The Staff Assistance Corps, which now numbers 370 volunteers, has been trained to render all types of service connected with office work and organizational activities, into which the women enter fully whenever they can be of assistance.

Atlanta's Motor Corps is making history in Red Cross circles. It now numbers 154 members. It is the first motor corps unit to receive instruction in motor mechanics from the Army. It has broken into the movies by its field-day practice tryouts under Army supervision; and it has gone beyond its required duties in order to set up recreation rooms and a library for the Quartermaster Corps at Conley, this being in token of appeciation of the training received through the Army.

Within the past month or two, the Motor Corps has acquired two emergency truck ambulances and hopes to see that number grow, by donations, if possible, or through co-operative organization, into a sizable emergency fleet of station wagons and emergency ambulances.

All members of the Motor Corps must submit to rigid physical examinations, must take special courses in traffic and transportation, motor mechanics and first aid. The group has just completed an advanced course in first aid techniques under blackout conditions and is now participating in practice blackout programs in co-operation with the organization of the civilian defense program in Atlanta.

Home Nursing Service.

The Home Nursing Service is a long-established program in the Red Cross, but the war situation has created a demand for a 600 per cent expansion of the program. The aim is to achieve ultimately the training of at least one person in every Atlanta household in order that qualified home nurses may be available to care for the members of their own families if military disaster were to absorb all available doctors and nurses or cut off these families from hospital services. Mrs. J. Carlisle Martin is volunteer chairman for home nursing.

At present the Home Service Corps of the Atlanta chapter is charged with heaviest responsibility and is growing so rapidly that more and more space is being allotted to its workers in the Red Cross headquarters. Demands on this service have increased more than 500 per cent within the last two years because this is the group giving information, counsel and assistance to families of service and ex-service men. It helps to maintain the morale of the armed forces and that of the people at home by relieving distress and worry created by the personal problems of the soldier's or sailor's families. Its workers are trained in social service techniques and in case work. Two years ago they were dealing with about 25 new cases a month. During July of this year 400 new cases were handled, the total number of cases handled for July being about 1,200. The record will be even higher hereafter because of the new congressional allotment law, which is already increasing the pressure on the Atlanta Red Cross workers tremendously. Mrs. Paul Potter is volunteer chairman of the Home Service division.

20,000 in Training.

More than 20,000 persons are now registered for training in first aid through the Atlanta Red Cross ,and J. Ernest Stott, volunteer head of this work, has more than 1,000 volunteers first-aid instructors working at the huge task of training the entire population of Atlanta in first aid before some major disaster shall strike. This division is forming voluntary first-aid detachments in various communities in the city, these detachments being pledged to respond to any emergency call. First-aid detachments in all the industrial centers of the city or likewise being organized, as rapidly as business leaders and executives can be reached in the organization and training program.

In addition, an emergency fleet of volunteer ambulance drivers and trucks has been formed. These trucks have been assigned already to the hospitals of the city. Should a disaster call come each driver knows exactly to what place he shall report, and, under hospital direction, these emergency ambulances would supplement the limited ambulance resources of the city in time of a major disaster.

All of these units are taking part in practice blackout trials so the response and the services may be rapid and efficient in time of need.

The Red Cross in Atlanta today is at the peak of its organization and is engaged in the largest program yet undertaken by it. The imminence of war was understood by the Red Cross, even before the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and before December 7, plans were already under way for an immediate expansion of the Red Cross program to meet war needs. When war came, membership, programs and volunteer services expanded by leaps and bounds and expansion is still in process.

Organized in 1914.

It is interesting to glance back from this peak of organization and achievement to the first beginnings of the Red Cross in Atlanta. The organization of a Red Cross chapter here was due also to the call of war. Responding to an appeal of the central Red Cross committee in Washington, the Atlanta chapter was organized in April, 1914, at the Hotel Ansley. It received "formal recognition" in a notification signed by George W. Davis, chairman of the central Red Cross committee; Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, and president of the National Red Cross; and Charles L. Magee, secretary of the central committee.

The late Hugh M. Willet was the first chairman of the Red Cross in Atlanta, which consisted then only of a handful of men and women who volunteered to help complete organization of the chapter.

In July, 1916, the chapter was reorganized at a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce. Judge Walter T. Colquitt was chosen chairman by the group, which numbered only 100 persons. Only five committees were in existence then: the executive committee of seven members; relief, grouped under the headings "civilian" and "military"; first aid; membership, and Red Cross Christmas seals.

First Aid Instruction.

First aid instruction, initiated by the national Red Cross in 1908, and in Atlanta in 1917, was confined to men only in that early period of the history of the Atlanta chapter. Thousands of women are now enrolled for training, as well as thousands of men.

During that period Atlanta, under the late Joseph C. Logan, organized one of the first classes in the country for civilian relief training. Eleven volunteer students completed that first course

Continued on Page 9-E.

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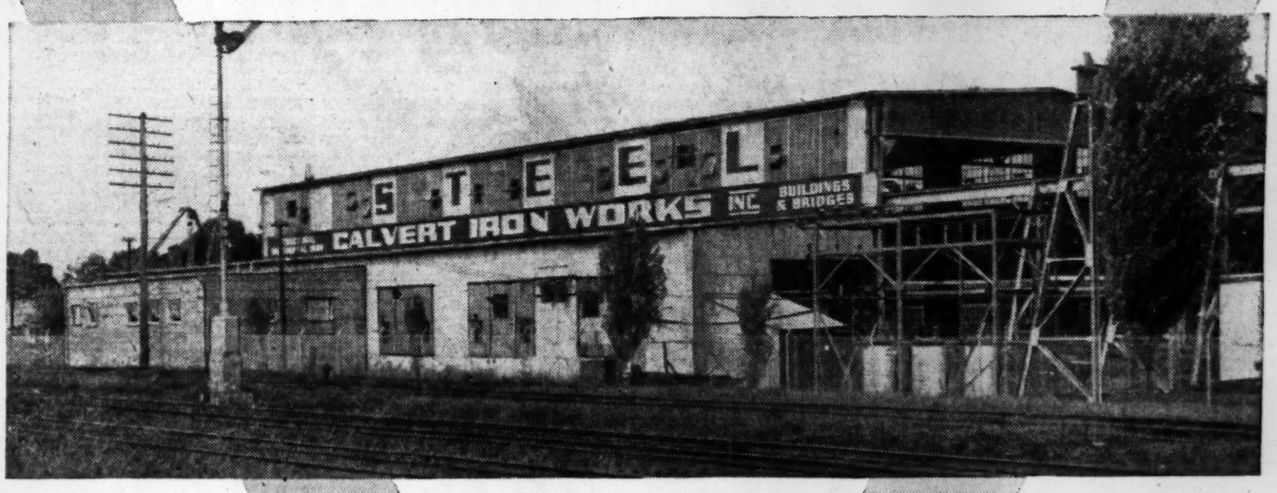
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Atlanta Roster Of Red Cross Reaches 75,000

In 28 Years Chapter Becomes One of Leaders in World.

Continued From Page 8-E.

and received their certificates from Washington.

In 1917, at the time of the first big Red Cross parade in Atlanta, the enrollment during the annual roll call was 7,266, which was augmented during the year by additional memberships to make a total of 8,398.

Two months before the United States entered World War I, the Red Cross, with its accustomed habit of being prepared for any discernible possible disaster, sent out its call throughout the country, asking local Red Cross chapters to organize committees on finance, hospital garments, and surgical supplies. Atlanta, as usual, responded to the call.

Atlanta Made Headquarters.

On March 13, 1917, Atlanta was chosen as headquarters for the southern division of the Red Cross, with Dr. Guy E. Snavely, later transferred to the Red Cross headquarters in Washington, in charge. Mrs. John W. Grant was chosen director of women's activities. Within a short while, says a current report of that period, Atlantans "quickly formed an organization . . . which rivalled in size the present (1917) Washington headquarters of the Red Cross."

Early in the post-war period, the southern headquarters was abolished. This was in 1925, in which year the national Red Cross adopted its present system of four area divisions. There is, however, a growing feeling that present war pressures may bring about a re-establishment of southern headquarters in Atlanta.

On March 23, 1917, ex-President Taft, then chairman of the Red Cross central committee, visited Atlanta, giving impetus to the work of the local chapter and the southern headquarters.

As of March 28, 1917, the chapter was asked to arrange to meet the needs of families of soldiers and sailors "until official provision is made for them." At that time, the home service corps was launched. It handled then cases for the entire southern areas, which placed a heavy load on the staff and the service.

The chapter was asked also to "be prepared to fill the needs of troops as reported by the Red Cross representative, who would keep in touch with them," this to be done through a subcommittee of the military relief committee.

Ashcraft Headed Finance.

At the first meeting of the executive committee, after war started, held in 701 of the old Gould building, Lee Ashcraft accepted the post of finance chairman, his committee consisting of Robert F. Maddox, William Lawson Peel, E. H. Cone, Bolling Jones, William Kiser, John Grant, John K. Ottley, Frank Inman and Hugh Willet.

In April, 1917, surgical dressings workrooms were opened at 15 Peachtree street, space being donated for the duration of the war by Mrs. John W. Grant.

When Dr. Snavely was transferred to Washington, Colonel William Lawson Peel became the director of the southern Red Cross headquarters. He resigned and Eugene Black took the post, then J. L. McMillan, and, after him, Harry L. Hopkins, who has stepped into the front pages of current history, first as WPA administrator for the nation, and, more lately, as the man closest to the ear of the President of the United States, who invited Hopkins to make his home in the White House.

In May, 1917, the Atlanta Red Cross chapter performed its first great service for the people of Atlanta. On the 22nd of that month occurred the great fire by which block after block of homes were destroyed, 1,500 in all. The Red Cross took care of the homeless and destitute, appealing to the people of the city for the money with which to finance this great service.

$78,870 Raised.

So generous was the response of the people of Atlanta that $78,870.34 was raised. Using the greatest care and economy, the Red Cross was able to meet all emergency needs, and, after the catastrophe had been cared for, refunded a percentage proportion of the sum to the contributors, having found it possible to function efficiently without using the entire amount. The return to the contributors was described in the accompanying letter as "a 20 per cent dividend" on their generous response to the need of Atlanta's homeless citizens, made destitute, for the time being, by the fire.

The first great war relief fund campaign for the Red Cross was launched in Atlanta in June, 1917. With Harry P. Hermance as chairman, the city contributed $205,204.19 to the national war fund of the Red Cross.

In 1941-42, Atlanta contributed more than $320,000 to the war fund of the Red Cross to meet the needs of the current war program.

In September, 1917, Red Cross headquarters were opened in the "old Bell House," which then stood at 258 Peachtree street. Red Cross workrooms were in operation also in the Kimball House.

Present Officers.

At that time 3,000 volunteers were aiding the Red Cross in its war work. Today 15,000 or more volunteers are engaged in the war activities of the Red Cross in Atlanta.

The officers and staff of the Atlanta Red Cross chapter at present are: Oby T. Brewer, chairman; G. T. Marchmont, co-chairman; Mrs. John S. McDonald, campaign director; James H. Reeves, executive director, Atlanta chapter.

Advisory Committee: Mrs. John L. Appleby, Preston S. Arkwright, Dr. Frank H. Boland, Oby T. Brewer, Ryburn Clay, Erle Cocke, Edgar J. Forio, Mortimer H. Freeman, J. C. Grabbe, Mrs. Edwin Haas, Mrs. Arthur I. Harris, Mrs. Gertrude Harris, W. C. Harris, Clarence Haverty, C. H. Jagels, Chess Lagomarsino Jr., G. T. Marchmont, Mrs. John R. March, Mrs. Floyd W. McRae, R. H. Rich, Mrs. Trammell Scott, Fred Sington, C. A. Stair, Mrs. Everett Strupper, Dr. Herman L. Turner and H. Carl Wolf.



"A HEART AND A DOLLAR"—Back in 1917 when these Atlanta women joined one of the nation's first Red Cross classes for civilian relief in time of war, the slogan was "All You Need to Join the Red Cross is a Heart and a Dollar." The members of the class are: Top row, Mrs. T. C. Plower, Miss Jan Robinson (now Mrs. A. A. Smith), Miss Amelia Hilley, Mrs. M. F. Garlin and Mrs. A. R. Harrell. Second row, Mrs. B. M. Boykin, Mrs. Joseph N. Moody, Mrs. J. T. Stephenson and Miss Helen Muse. Bottom row, Mrs. Amelia Lalia Eaves and Miss Frances Moss.

Army Camps To Use Unbreakable Glassware

WASHINGTON—Drinking glasses that only bounce when dropped and unbreakable plates, cups and bowls are to be furnished the Army by the Quartermaster Corps. In one large mess where normal breakage was 50 glasses a day, the new glasses were used for three weeks without a single loss.

Parking Meters Now Used as Hitching Posts

LONG BEACH, Cal.—(INS)—Parking meters are still in active service here despite rubber rationing; city officials are permitting their use as hitching posts for horses.

WAR BABY.

HONOLULU.—(INS) — Living smack in the middle of the Pacific war zone, a family of nearby Wahiawa thought long and hard to select a name for their newborn son. Mr. and Mrs. Emicedio Lopez, of the rural Oahu island community patriotically named the offspring: Douglas Bataan Corregidor MacArthur Lopez.

Ware county, with 919 square miles of land area, is the largest county in Georgia, and Clarke, with 125 square miles, is the smallest.



MAYOR W. B. HARTSFIELD
Airport Pioneer.

Atlanta Airport Owes Position To Hartsfield

Present Mayor Started Work; Gray Has Developed Field.

Getting Atlanta interested in aviation was not an easy job as any of the men who backed the project will tell you.

Two suits were filed, one charging that "it was a useless expenditure of tax moneys designed to provide a playground for college boys and reckless persons," Mayor William B. Hartsfield, who, as an alderman, was a leader in the campaign for an airport, recalled.

Mayor Hartsfield, who made his first flight to inspect the Candler property and picked out the site, was persistent, however, and, backed by prominent civic leaders as well as the Chamber of Commerce, work on the airport started in 1925.

Among those urging the city to build an airport were the late Henderson Hallman, civic leader, and the late Victor Kriegshaber, former president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Hartsfield was chairman of the committee of three chosen to select a site for the airport. The late J. L. Carpenter, alderman, and W. C. Jenkins, councilman then, were other members of the aviation committee.

Much interested in the project, Hartsfield, as chairman of Atlanta's first aviation committee, obtained $8,000 for the first year's work which consisted of leveling off a triangle 1,500 feet in each direction.

Campaigns to interest citizens in the airport were started, with the Chamber of Commerce leading the drives.

From 1925 until 1928, when Hartsfield retired from council, many prominent citizens were taken on their first plane rides and made aviation conscious.

Beeler Blevins and Doug Davis, pioneer fliers here, did plenty of "missionary work" in this department. The field was lighted for night operations in 1927 at a cost of $25,000.

A year later, Mayor Hartsfield, who had been taking care of everything at the airport—he was manager in his spare time—retired from council. He received a "Certificate of Distinguished Achievement" from the Chamber of Commerce for his work in establishing the airport which had become a valuable municipal department.

The same year Atlanta got its line from New York, the lighted field enabling the city to land its spot as terminus of the line.

Jack Gray became manager and started his own drive for improvements every year. Developments just a step ahead of other cities became a specialty with Gray.

Later, in 1940, Hartsfield, as mayor, saw to it that additional land was acquired for the extension of runways.

Now, of course, the airport has taken its place among the developments which have made Atlanta the great city it is. Looking back, Mayor Hartsfield cannot help remembering the battles of the earlier days.

"Too much cannot be said for Beeler Blevins and Doug Davis, pioneer fliers," Mayor Hartsfield said. "They barnstormed on the field before the city took it over, giving of their time and wear and tear on their planes flying people for the purpose of getting interest."

Brazil Promotes Culture of Silk

Silk culture in Sao Paulo state of Brazil is being actively promoted by the national and state governments, it is reported in Rio de Janeiro. Sao Paulo now produces 95 per cent of the country's crop. A Service of Silk Culture has been created which supplies those interested with mulberry slips and silkworm eggs free. Whereas in Japan, the greatest silk-producing country, two or three crops of cocoons are grown yearly, in Sao Paulo as many as eight successive crops can be raised, and even 12 crops have been grown in some sections of Brazil. In Sao Paulo silk culture is one phase of diversified farming and the care of the silkworms depends largely on women and children.



JACK GRAY,
Airport Manager.

Cotton imported into Liverpool from U. S. A., 1764; eight bags.

'How Does Your Cotton Grow?'

By BETSY R. WOOLEN.

A long time ago, people thought cotton came from tiny lambs that grew on bushes. Each little lamb, so the story goes, was nestled in its own brown pod, and the pods grew on stems so long the lambs could bend down to the ground and nibble grass. That was a funny idea, of course, because who ever heard of animals growing on bushes? But the part about cotton coming from lambs is not so silly when you stop to think that it does look something like wool that comes from sheep, and silk that comes from silk worms, and even the soft down on baby chicks, if you could find white baby chicks.

There is a little boy, just going-on-seven, who knows all about how cotton grows. His name is Joe. He lives on a cotton farm in the south with his father; his mother; one sister, named Lily May; three older brothers, named Rufus, Alexander, and Washington ("Wash" for short). All of them help with the cotton crop, even Joe.

So goes the exciting, authentic story of "How Does Your Cotton Grow?"—the story of cotton from seed to bale, and built around the activity of this small Negro boy. Through his eyes the story of cotton is told in the simple, forcible, and clear terms that children of the third grade school level can understand.

The book is printed in easy-to-read bold type consisting of 59 pages amply illustrated with pictures of Joe and pictures showing the trial of cotton from the field to the finished bale ready for the market. The brilliant photographs which accompany the text were done by Bessie Walker Callaway, of LaGrange, Ga. Jacobs Press, of Clinton, S. C., is the publisher.

CRASH, CRASH.

LOS ANGELES.—Even a police ambulance isn't safe, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kabat and their four children learned. Injured in an automobile collision, the former Lincoln (Neb.) family was en route to a hospital. The ambulance and another machine collided. The ambulance driver, seriously hurt, called two other ambulances.

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"Grace" Brooms, Sweepers, Blowers, Tank Car Heaters.
"Buffalo-Springfield" Road Rollers.
"Butler" Bins, Batchers, Batching Plants, Wheelbarrow Scales.
"LeTourneau" Carry-All Scrapers, Angledozers, Bulldozers, Rippers.
"LaPlant-Choate" Bulldozers, Trailbuilders, Tamping Rollers, Crawler Dump Wagons.
"Kinney" Asphalt Distributors.
"Killefer" Road Rippers, Harrows, Subsoilers, Chisels, Agricultural Implements.
"Athey" Truss-Wheel Crawler Wagons—Dump, Logging.
"Clyde" Hoists—Gasoline, Electric.
"Williamette-Hyster" Tractor Winches.
"Seaman" Pulvi-Mixer Pulverizers.
"Red Star" Wheelbarrows, Concrete Carts, Mortar Boxes.
"Cedar Rapids" Rock Crushers, Speedline Asphalt Plants.
"Red Edge" Shovels, Scoops, Picks, Mattocks, Handles.
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"Russell" Rooter Plows.
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"Jackson" Hydraulic and Electric Concrete Vibrators, Grinders.
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"Toledo" Flares, Torches.
"Dorsey" Stump Pullers.
"Fresno" Scrapers, Drag Scrapers, Wheelers, Grader Blades.
"Rome" Road Rippers, Harrows.
"Wiard" Road and Contractors Plows.
"Connery" Asphalt Heaters, Pouring Pots, Tampers, Rakes.

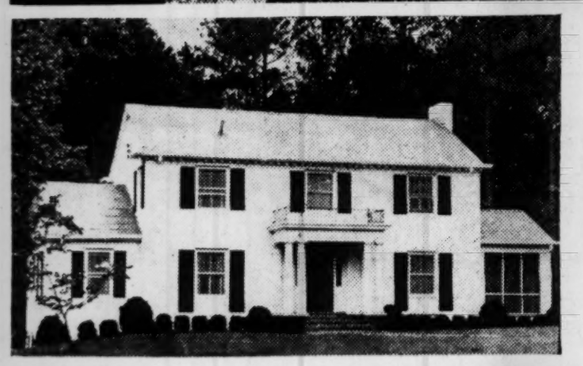
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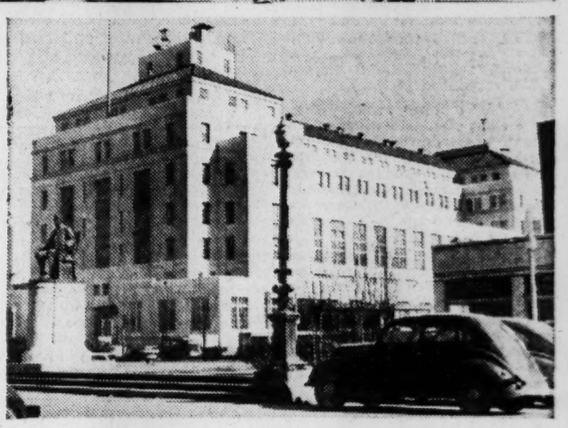




"I WANT TO SAY TO GENERAL SHERMAN...

that from the ashes you left us in 1864 we have raised a brave and beautiful city; that somehow or other we have caught the sunshine in the bricks and mortar of our homes and have builded therein not one ignoble prejudice or memory!"

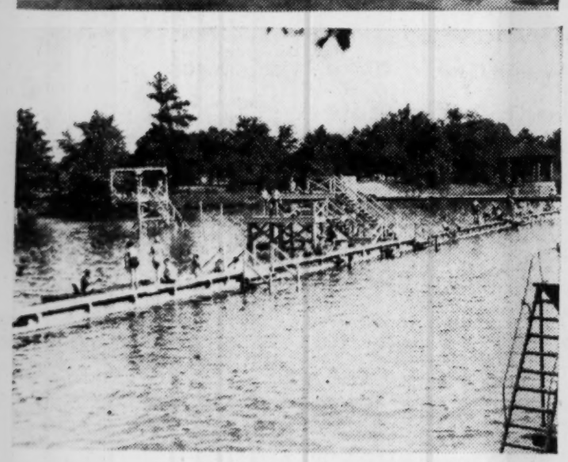
These words were spoken in 1884 by the immortal Henry W. Grady, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, the great newspaper whose birthday we celebrate today. God willing the people of this great city have kept the faith and will continue to do so. We are now faced with another terrible war, bringing with it many trying problems. The clouds grow darker each day, but the people of Georgia and all its great cities are united as never before in the cause of victory and freedom.











FACTS ABOUT ATLANTA:

1. ATLANTA, the capital of Georgia, is the commercial, industrial, and financial dynamo of the Southeast.

2. Its superb transportation facilities, both passenger and freight, supplied by 15 main lines of eight railroad systems radiating in all directions, by a complete network of paved highways terminating here, and by nine major air routes operating in and out of the city as a base, make it one of the nation's pivotal distributing points.

3. As the third largest telegraph center in the world, as the largest long distance telephone center in the South, and with the rank of eighth city in air mail volume, Atlanta is well equipped as the central point from which to carry on manufacturing, distributing and selling activities to the important Southeastern territory.

4. It is a city famed for its beautiful homes, splendid retail stores, impressive office buildings, magnificent churches, and many educational institutions of national reputation. Its high class hotels, social and golf clubs are equally well known.

5. With a 1940 census population of 302,288 Atlanta ranks twenty-eighth among cities of the nation, thirteenth in bank clearings and eighteenth in postal receipts.

6. Most of the Federal Departments and Agencies are represented here, there being 132 such establishments, 85 of which are regional in scope, the rest serving the state of Georgia and the Metropolitan Area.

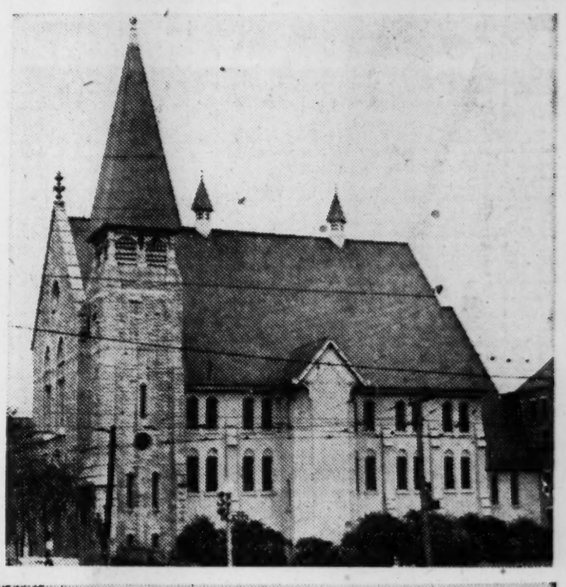
7. Practically all of the larger American insurance companies have their southern headquarters in the city. Atlanta ranks fourth in the United States in amount of fire insurance premiums cleared annually.

8. It is but an over-night rail ride to a population of 14,500,000. In the city are located branch factories, warehouses and division offices of over 2500 nationally known business organizations.

9. 902 factories turn out more than 1,500 different commodities. The city is not dominated by any one industrial group and its factory output is well diversified. No other Southeastern city exceeds Atlanta in the value and diversity of products made annually.

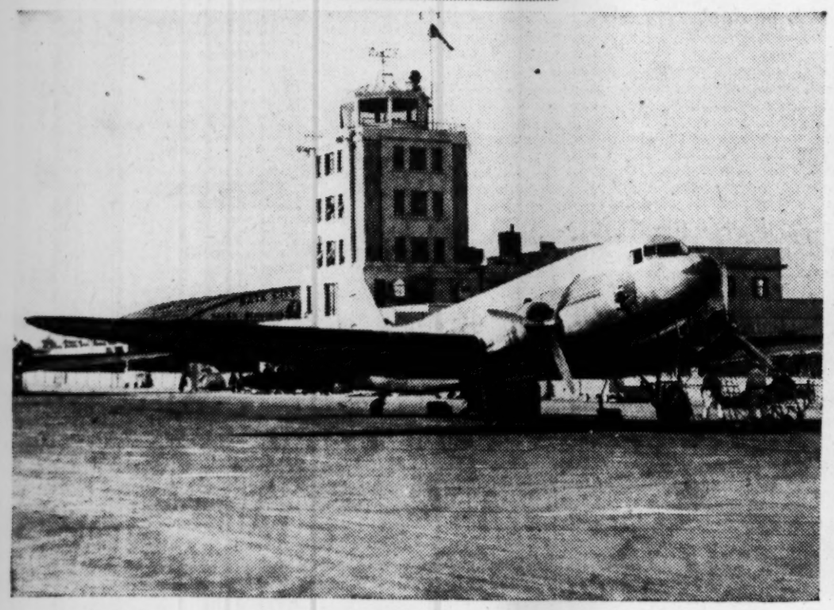
10. Atlanta is situated 1,050 feet above sea level, having the highest altitude of any city its size or larger in the United States, Denver excepted, giving it an ideal, equable climate.

Its strategic location, its active type of people, the great agricultural and industrial wealth of the Southeastern territory which the city serves, caused the U. S. Department of Commerce, in its Commercial Survey of the Southeast, to say: "Atlanta is generally recognized as the principal headquarters city of the Southeastern region."

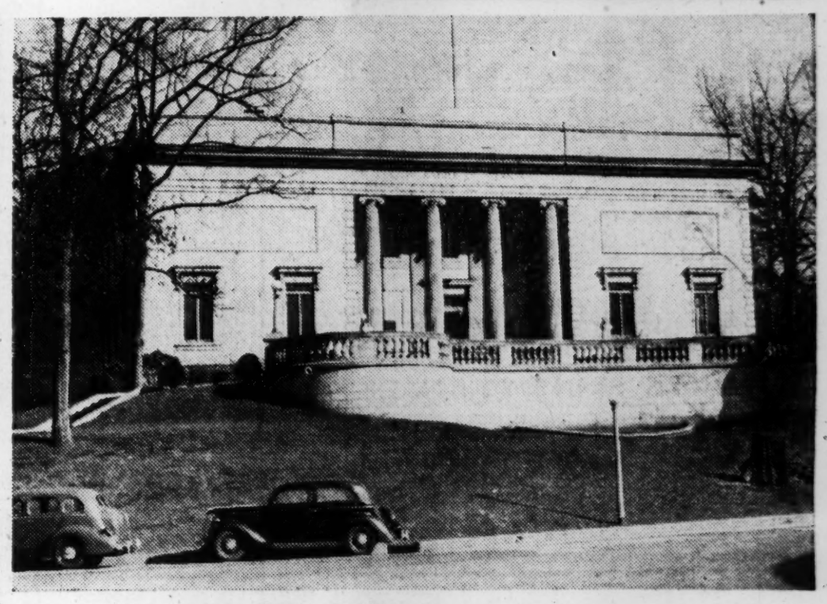


THE CITY OF ATLANTA

The Gate City of the South







Georgia Counties Contribute to Agriculture

By STILES A. MARTIN.
State News Editor.

Georgia's leadership in agriculture has been demonstrated over the years by the contributions its citizens have made to the progress and development of agriculture. Some of these contributions are listed below by counties as follows:

ATKINSON County: The first forest farming project in Georgia was established in Atkinson in 1940 to teach farmers how to grow trees as a money crop.

BALDWIN: Dr. Charles H. Herty, who developed an improved turpentine cup and who first made paper from pine trees, was born here, a stone marking the site of his home, which was on the present campus of Georgia State Women's College. A clump of pines also mark the spot.

First Chapter.

BARROW: The first chapter of the Future Farmers of America formed in Georgia was organized at Statham in 1928 by Professor A. P. Lewis, vocational teacher. The first club had 28 members and 10 years later, 1938, there were over 7,000 members in 225 chapters in the state.

BULLOCH: On the campus of the State Teachers' College near Statesboro is the original pine tree upon which Dr. Herty first placed his improved turpentine cup to collect gum flow. This cup is universally used today by naval farmers.

CHATHAM: Here is 1793, Eli Whitney constructed the first practical cotton gin, which revolutionized southern farming and changed world history.

The first agricultural Experiment Station in America was established here in 1735 by the trustees of the Georgia colony on a 10-acre tract.

From Savannah on May 20, 1819, sailed the steamship "Savannah," loaded with cotton and bound for Liverpool, England. This was the first steamship to sail any ocean. It was built to transport cotton abroad.

Naval Stores Market.

Savannah is the largest naval stores market in the world and also is the largest export city in the world for this product.

The first paper pulp mill erected in the state is here.

It was in Savannah that Dr. Herty built his laboratory and proved that print paper could be made from pine and other trees.

CLARKE: Agriculture was taught first by the university in 1862 and in 1909 the State College of Agriculture received its first appropriation for extension teaching. The extension service, which provides county and home demonstration agents, followed the passage by congress of the Smith-Lever act in 1914.

In 1833, an agricultural experiment station was established at the university and $600 was appropriated for its promotion. Trees and shrubbery species set at that time are still on the tract.

The School of Forestry established here in 1906 is the oldest forestry school in the south.

Tobacco Warehouse.

COFFEE: The first tobacco warehouse where sales have been held continuously since, was built in Douglas in 1917, the "Little Red Warehouse." The first sale was held in it July 17, 1917, J. C. Day, a Coffee county farmer, selling the first pile of 80 pounds of bright leaf tobacco at 20½ cents a pound. The auction system of selling tobacco began here, it is claimed.

(The first tobacco warehouse built in south Georgia was erected at Pineora in Effingham county about 1914, and local tobacco sales held there two years, after which the sales were discontinued.)

COLQUITT: Moultrie is the home of the pioneer meat packing plant built by local people in 1914, called the "Moultrie Packing Company," established to head off the boll weevils. The plant was later acquired by Swift & Company and processes thousands of head of livestock annually. Moultrie also is a leading watermelon center of south Georgia.

Crisp Power Plant.

CRISP: The Crisp county power plant on Flint river, opened in 1930, is the only county-owned and operated hydro-electric plant in the United States. It serves many farm homes.

DECATUR: This is the home of the shade or cigar-wrapper tobacco, the largest tobacco farm in the south being in this county. It contains 13,500 acres and in 1937 employed 1,100 workers. More shade tobacco is grown in Decatur county than in any other Georgia county. An experiment station for the development of this tobacco also is located in this county.

DEKALB: The first state fair was held at Stone Mountain in 1846 and this activity resulted in the creation of the State Agricultural Department in 1874 by the legislature, Thomas P. Janes, of Greene county, being appointed by Governor James M. Smith as the first commissioner.

DOUGHERTY: In 1881, Captain John P. Fort drilled the first artesian well in Georgia on his plantation 18 miles west of Albany. These wells improved the health in that section by furnishing a pure water supply. In 1920, Mr. Fort's family presented the well to Dougherty county.

Pecan Center.

Albany is a large pecan center, the papershell variety having been developed in this section from 1880 to 1890.

EFFINGHAM: The first tobacco warehouse in the state was erected at Pineora about 1914, and sales held locally, were discontinued after two years.

FLOYD: Bauxite aluminum ore was discovered here in 1887, the first of such deposits being uncovered in the United States.

FULTON: Fulton was the home of United States Senator Hoke Smith, who was the author of two bills in congress that vitally affected agriculture throughout the nation. He authored in the senate the Smith-Lever act, passed by congress May 8, 1914, which provided funds for the Extension Service, and county and home demonstration agents. Congressman Frank Lever, of South Carolina, sponsored the bill in the house.

Senator Smith also was joint-author of the Smith-Hughes act which provided state funds for vocational agriculture. Congressman Dudley Hughes, of Twiggs count , sponsored the bill in the house It was enacted in 1917. The act has been further strengthened by the George-Deen amendment, both of these legislators being from Georgia.

Largest Mule Market.

Atlanta is the largest mule market in the world, 60,000 being sold here annually, 12,000 of them going to Georgia farms.

GRADY: This is the home of the tung tree industry in Georgia and also is the home of the largest tung tree in America, which is at the J. B. Wight home at Cairo. The only tung nut crushing plant and the only tung experiment station in the state are located at Cairo.

Grady is the center of the sugar cane industry in southwest Georgia; the state's only pickle factory is located at Cairo and Grady county leads in the collection and sale of many garden seeds.

GREENE: This county furnished the state's first commissioner of agriculture, Thomas P. James, ng named in 1873 when the department was created.

GWINNETT: The world's largest saddle and harness manufacturing plant is the Bona Allen factory at Buford.

Crimson Clover.

HART: This is the Georgia home of crimson clover, celebrated annually by a clover festival being held at Nancy Hart school since 1934. In 1901, S. L. Thornton brought 50 pounds of clover seeds from North Carolina, and now virtually every Hart county farm grows clover.

JASPER: Lespedeza, an Asiatic clover and pasture plant, was first discovered in America in August, 1846, by Thomas C. Porter, on a farm near Monticello.

McDUFFIE: In 1893, Congressman Thomas E. Watson secured an appropriation by congress of $10,000 to inaugurate a system of rural mail delivery in the United States. The system was put into effect first in 1896. Today there are 32,646 rural routes in the United States, covering 1,500,000 miles, serving 7,000,000 families and 30,000,000 people living on farms.

MACON: Samuel H. Rumph about 1885, propagated the Elberta peach on his farm near Marshallville, this being the best known and most popular peach in the world. The spot where the tree stood is marked. Mr. Rumph also is credited with being the first shipper of peaches commercially in Georgia; developed an ice-box in which to ship them, which was a forerunner of the iced cars and later the refrigerated cars. He at one time owned the largest peach orchard in Georgia and was the largest peach producer.

Largest Cotton Stalk.

MILTON (Now Fulton): In 1914 John B. Broadwell grew a stalk of cotton containing 715 bolls, the largest stalk of cotton ever produced in the world. This stalk is on display in the state capitol. Mr. Broadwell lives near Alpharetta.

MORGAN: Dr. Launcelet Johnson, between 1830 and 1832, was granted a patent for a cottonseed huller. He was one of the first, if not the first, person in the state to press oil from cottonseeds.

MUSCOGEE: The world's largest textile plant under one roof is the Bibb Manufacturing Company's mill at Columbus. There are 128,000 spindles in one building.

NEWTON: Professor G. C. Adams, county school commissioner in 1904, organized the first Boys' Corn Club in the south. He served as Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture in 1933-34.

In 1896, Professor Harry H. Stone, of Emory College, organized what is said to be the first rural traveling library in the state. It consisted of 50 boxes, each holding 50 books, which were circulated throughout the county, new books being changed and added from time to time.

Hereford Cattle.

PEACH: This county, the last to be created (1924) in Georgia, and was named for the peach.

SEMINOLE: The largest heard of registered Hereford cattle in America east of the Mississippi river is on the Cummings stock dfarm at Donalsonville.

SPALDING: The pimiento pepper industry had its beginning in this county at the Georgia Experiment Station here. Professor S. D. Riegel, with seeds from Spain, experimented with this pepper here in 1900. Griffin now has the largest canning plant in the world for these peppers.

At Orchard Hill, this county, in 1931, was organized the first one-variety, or long staple cotton community in the state.

THOMAS: The first rural farm house built in the United States by the newly created Housing Authority was erected here in 1940 for E. Vernon Ellis.

TNRNER: It was here in 1920 at the time of the advent of the boll weevils into this section when cotton stalks were luxuriant of growth, but bare of bolls, that the "Cow, Hog and Hen" plan of diversified farming was adopted by local citizens.

Circular Saw.

TWIGGS: This was the home of Congressman Dudley M. Hughes, who with Senator Hoke Smith sponsored the Smith-Hughes Vocational bill providing funds for vocational teaching in the states. The bill became an act in 1917.

WALTON: It was here in 1795 when a citizen named Cox perfected the circular saw, the principle of which has been improved upon for sawing timber.

WHITFIELD: This county claims the honor of being the original home of the tufted bedspread industry and Dalton claims supremacy now in volume of output and as a shipping point for these spreads that line the Atlanta-Chattanooga highway and awe tourists.

WILKES: The first cotton mill built in the south was erected in Wilkes county in 1811 by John Bolton, on Bolton creek. Eli Whitney also set up many of his first gins in this county after the invention in 1793.

Many Others.

The above represent only a part of the state's leadership in agriculture. The story goes on.

Pickens county is the marble center of the south; Elberton and Stone Mountain area lead in granite production; Upson was the pioneer in the manufacture of tire fabric from cotton; Terrell is in the center of the peanut industry and holds a peanut festival annually at Dawson; Edison, in Calhoun county, claims the first peanut crushing plant was established there.

Crawford is the pioneer sand shipping county; Wilkinson has the largest kaolin shipping plant; Habersham is regarded as the center of the apple orchards of northeast Georgia; the Euharlee Farmers' Club in Bartow formed in 1883, on one of the state's pioneer clubs and Bartow is said to lead all counties in the number and diversity of minerals in the state; the Richmond Agricultural Society, founded in 1837, was another pioneer farm group; Hodgen Holmes, at Augusta, further perfected the cotton gin by providing saws instead of spikes for removing the lint.

LeConte Pear.

The LeConte brothers propagated the LeConte pear; the tall timbers used in the vessel, the "Constitution" were obtained in 1793 from Saint Simons Island. In sections of Clinch and Echols counties may be found the largest single body of original virgin longleaf yellow pine in the world—the Suwannee forrest—containing more than 300,000 acres.

The famous Yates apple was propagated in Fayette county and Waycross is in the center of the pine forests of south Georgia, the pine being the state's most valuable tree.

Shylock Is Honored, But This 'Shy' Is a Dog

"Shylock," so-called because "he liked his pound of flesh," has been returned to Hampstead Heath, England, for his final rest after a delay following his death in foreign service. Shylock, a dog, attached himself to a regiment in training at the heath in 1922, and served as its pet for 16 years. On his death in India four years ago his remains were cremated, and recently an officer returned to England with the ashes. The casket in which the pet returned was inscribed: "In loving memory of 'Shylock.'"

News of State's Communities Ranks Highly in Constitution

Founded at a time when there were practically no cities in the state, farming being the principal occupation of Georgia citizens, The Constitution has always "played up" state news. Even since the state boasted several large cities, it is believed many of the people moved to the cities from the country and from the towns, and that they are still interested in the news "back home."

For this reason, The Constitution has kept a large staff of correspondents which sends in news regularly from over Georgia. This corps of correspondents numbers more than 100, and in addition, the paper receives news from several news agencies, which cover many Georgia points

Many of these correspondents are veteran news-gatherers for The Constitution. The late C. T. Stovall was a veteran at Vienna, and Dr. Joe P. Bowdoin, of Adairsville, who died only recently, was the oldest Constitution correspondent in point of service, having been appointed in August, 1884, by Henry Grady. He held that post until his death and took great pride in the fact he was the paper's pioneer correspondent.

The Constitution's corps of correspondents uses mail, telegraph wires and the telephone in getting the news to The Constitution promptly, where the State News Editor prepares the copy for publication.

The Constitution is justly proud of its loyal state news correspondents.

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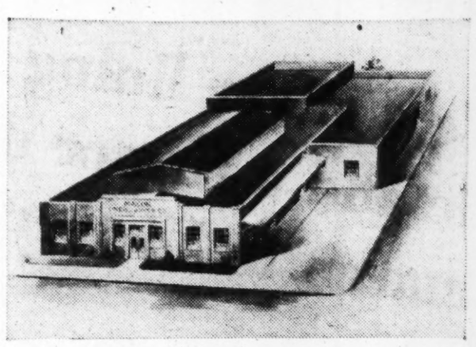
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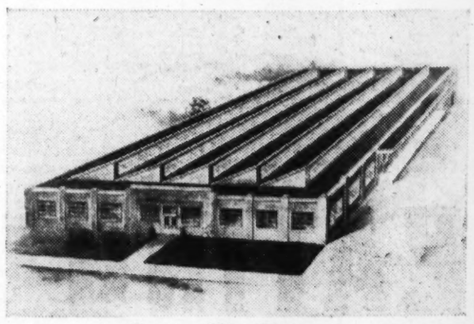
GEORGIA IS "HOME" TO US



Home Offices



Macon Plant



Empire Mfg. Plant

TWENTY-THREE YEARS ago Mr. I. M. Weinstein started National Linen Service with a small plant here in Atlanta. Today his organization stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific with 31 branches in eleven states employing 4,500 people!

Today, after 23 years, National Linen Service has grown into the largest concern of its kind in the world—and Atlanta is still our headquarters!

No wonder we believe in Georgia and it's future—we KNOW that opportunities for expansion exist for Georgia firms!

Today National Linen is contributing its part to the industrial growth of the state by owning and operating its own fabric manufacturing plant, its own woodworking plant which manufactures truck bodies and towel cabinets and a soap manufacturing plant. The fabric plant alone employs more than 200 people. All three plants which service the entire 31 branches are located in Atlanta!

In addition to our headquarters office we own and operate three branches in Georgia—at Savannah, Macon and Atlanta. All three cover a territory within a 200-mile radius with fast, efficient daily truck service.

Through these branches, thousands of Georgia firms have learned that National Linen Service actually costs no more than regular laundry service—and without any investment or replacement cost to themselves.

Our service consists of supplying fresh, clean towels, uniforms, napkins and tablecloths daily to all types of firms, from the finest offices to the largest industrial plants.

That National Linen Service is satisfactory and economical is evidenced by the story of continuous expansion—16 new buildings within the past six years in addition to 6 new branches in the last three years!

There must be a reason . . . why don't you see if National Linen Service can't save you money, too! Write or phone and our representative will be glad to call at your convenience.

National
LINEN SERVICE CORP.

We cannot sell you anything .... NOW

ALL of our energies are concentrated on essential jobs ...jobs that are important in the war effort. Some of these projects have been of such a type and of such magnitude that they have taxed our engineering and mechanical organization to the limit--particularly when the emergency forced a great portion of this important work to be carried out by the use of improvised materials.

The lessons we have learned convince us that after Victory has been won and we once more walk the pathways of peace --we will be able to serve our community and our country better than ever before as a result of the experience we have gained.

The sacrifices which war has imposed upon us--sacrifices we are glad to make--have had the effect of making us continually more efficient.

That's a silver lining to the war clouds--one we accept with gratitude and a firmer determination than ever to do our part in the march to Victory and in the peace to follow.

--G. C. O'PRY, *President,*

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SECTION F

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

The South's Standard Newspaper | THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA. | 75th Anniversary Edition

Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board Electrified Into Hub of Activity After Pearl Harbor Attack

Huge College Center Here Taking Shape

By CHESS ABERNATHY JR.

You may not have noticed a piece of news which was published on January 25 of this year in the Atlanta papers and throughout the nation—there was fighting on Bataan and in the East Indies that grabbed the headlines and your attention, no doubt—but whether you noticed this piece of news, your son or daughter and many generations to come will benefit because this particular event happened.

The announcement was to the effect that more than $12,000,000 Had been raised or pledged as the first phase of a campaign to create a "university center" in Atlanta. Most of the money had been paid in, in cash. It was the largest single amount dedicated to higher educational purposes since the Duke Foundation was created in North Carolina.

It was, and still is, big news for Atlanta.

Nowhere in the south are prospects brighter for the development of an educational center like Chicago, or Princeton, or Yale, or Harvard, than in Atlanta. There are difficult problems to be solved yet, of course, and millions more needed for endowment. But firm foundations have been laid, despite a series of unfortunate political issues. Perhaps the most important foundation stone is that apparently many of the people of Atlanta and Georgia now definitely demand the best in colleges and universities. The chances are they'll get it if enough of them want it bad enough.

Colleges Classified.

In Atlanta there are two kinds of colleges and universities: (1) the tax-supported, public institution like the Georgia School of Technology, and (2) the private university or college like Emory and Agnes Scott. In the main, the first type depends on appropriations from the state legislature and has a comparatively small income from endowments. The second type, in most cases, gets almost no support (in most instances absolutely none) from taxation, but is wholly dependent on gifts and endowments from philanthropic individuals. The privately-endowed college lives on the income from these endowments, not usually touching the principal. This means that over a period of years a growing private college or university can gain a secure income and can launch long-range educational programs and expensive research projects. The state-supported colleges, on the other hand, are more or less at the mercy of the legislature and the politicians and often find their plans disrupted by the vagaries of politics and the wiles of politicians.

In this day and time when engineers of all sorts are needed from Australia to the Aleutians and from Iceland to Cairo, one of Atlanta's most important centers of learning is the Georgia School of Technology. Here degrees are offered in aeronautical, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, general, mechanical, public health and textile engineering, as well as in architecture, chemistry and industrial management. All of these classifications are important to the national victory effort. Tech men are technicians on every battlefront and the home front.

In the plans for a university center Tech can play a vital role. She is playing her most vital role just now, however, in the national battle of production and in turning out men for the Army and Navy.

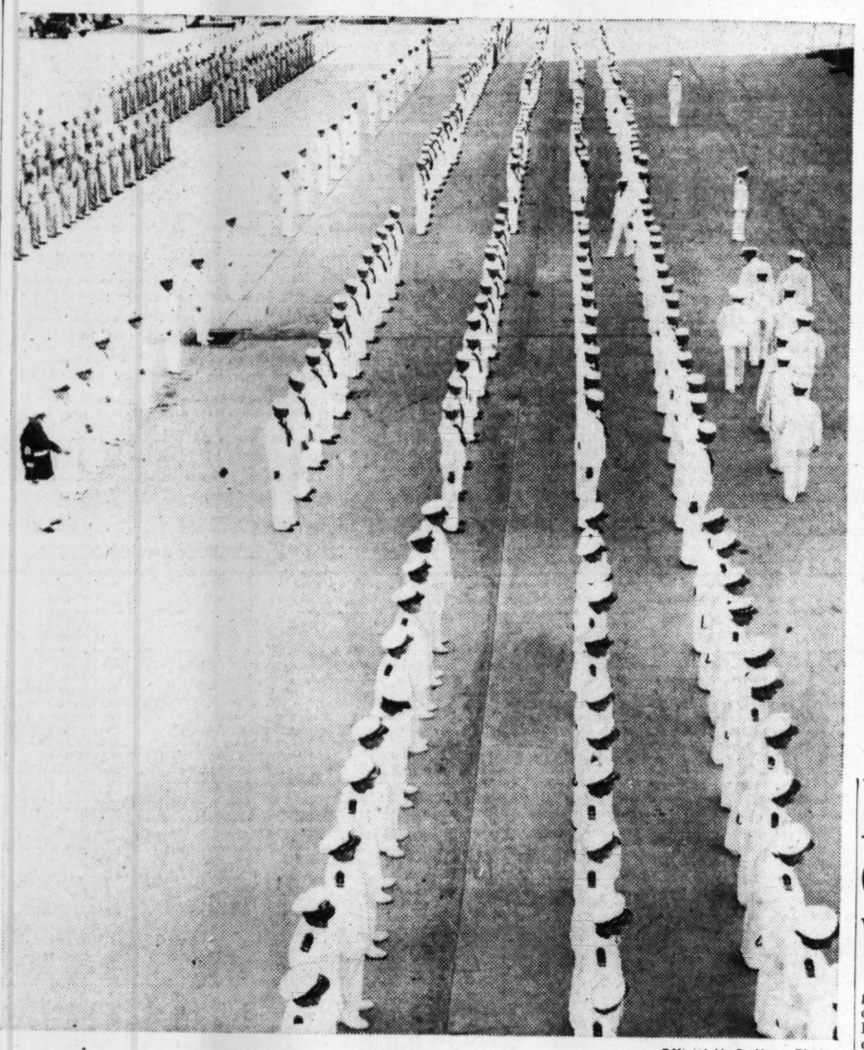
Technical School.

On November 24, 1882, the state legislature passed a resolution calling for the establishment of a "technical school" in Georgia. Following an investigation by a 10-man commission which visited the principal engineering schools in the United States, the general assembly in 1885, on recommendation of the commission, set up the sum of $65,000 for the establishment of the school.

Construction of the buildings was started in 1887 on a five-acre tract purchased from the Peters Land Company, after the city of Atlanta had underwritten the school to the extent of $130,000, outbidding four other cities who also wanted the new institution.

Dr. Isaac Stiles Hopkins, then president of Emory College, at Oxford, Ga., was named head of the new school. It was Dr. Hopkins who had started the first technological course in the south in 1884 at Emory when he set up a course in "toolcraft and design." A professor of Latin and later of English, he had a workshop at home and first offered to teach the boys about woodworking in this shop. This was later expanded to a "technological department" to include work with both wood and iron. In 1885 a building for this department was finished, but it was necessary for Hopkins to borrow $5,000 to keep the department going. In 1886 he was seeking an endowment of $20,000. He hoped the depart-

Continued on Page 6-F.



Official U. S. Navy Photo.

CAPTAIN'S INSPECTION—Every month a "captain's inspection" is held at the Naval Reserve Aviation base here. This is the scene when the captain makes his inspection.



Official U. S. Navy Photo.

PLANES ON THE LINE—Navy fliers were trained at the Naval Reserve Aviation base here before it was turned into an instrument school. Here are a group of planes on the line.

Georgia Builds Ships for First Time Since '65

Last State - Constructed Boat Fought the Northern Forces.

Symbolic of the industrial progress of Georgia was the launching of the minesweeper, U. S. S. Symbol, July 2, at the Savannah Machine & Foundry Company's shipyards. First ship to come off the ways in this state in the nation-wide shipbuilding program, this is also the first ship to be built in Georgia since the War Between the States, and the historic event is another marker of the important position the south has taken in defense building since the war started.

Special significance is attached to this first christening, since the Symbol is a minesweeper, and the coastal waters are being threatened with the planting of mines.

In spite of pouring rain, hundreds turned out to witness the occasion. Mrs. W. L. Mingledorf, wife of the vice president of the Savannah Machine & Foundry Company, crashed the bottle against the battle-gray ship as "Anchors Aweigh" struck up from the band.

This was followed by "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the U. S. S. Symbol joined that vast armada of ships now afloat on the seven seas to crush the Axis threat to freedom of navigation.

A wave of pride and relief went over the crowd, particularly the workers who built the ship, as it slid down the runway in the rain. There was the grim realization that the tide of war could not await fair skies for the launching of the Symbol and her sister ships the world over in the fight democracy is waging.

Rear Admiral William H. Glassford extended congratulations from the U. S. Navy to the shipyard completing the vessel, and said in his brief address that the rain was a good omen, and "would wash away all our troubles and would keep them (the American ships) floating."

State's 'Firsts' In Great Moves

Among the many "firsts" in Georgia history are the following:

First state to bestow a degree upon women.

First to have a sewing machine.

First to pass the "married women's act," the right of a wife to manage her own property.

First to discover ether—Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Athens and Jefferson.

First to send troops to the Confederate service—the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, of Savannah.

LieutenantCommanderScarlett, Veteran Aviator, Heads Base

Lieutenant Commander Edward G. Scarlett, a naval aviator in the last war, and one of the veteran fliers of the Naval Reserve, is the new commanding officer of the United States Naval Reserve aviation base here.

He took over the helm of the base from Lieutenant Commander Arthur P. Linscott, who took temporary command when Commander D. Ward Harrigan, commanding officer of the base since it was commissioned in March, 1941, was ordered to sea duty.

Lieutenant Commander Linscott was executive officer under Harrigan and will reassume that post under Scarlett.

Lieutenant Commander Scarlett first enlisted in the Navy as a boatswain's mate second class, on March 31, 1917, and, with the exception of a few years, has been on active duty since that time.

He has held many important posts in naval aviation and has had a long and colorful career.

After his enlistment in 1917, he had a short course of instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and then entered flight training at the naval air station in Key West. He completed his flight training at the naval air station in Jacksonville and received his commission as an ensign in September, 1918.

He was released from active duty in May, 1920, but returned in 1929 and for two years was flight instructor at the naval air station in Pensacola.

Lieutenant Commander Scarlett returned to inactive duty for six years but during that period he was commanding officer of several flight squadrons of the Naval Reserve.

He came back to active duty in 1937 and was flight instructor at Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., until 1940 when he became executive officer of that station, a post he retained until October, 1941.

At that time he was transferred to the naval air station at Cape May, N. J., as executive officer where he remained until he was ordered here as commanding officer of the local base.

He was born at Lynn, Mass., on June 25, 1896, and is a graduate of Tufts College, Medford, Mass., with a B. S. degree in mechanical engineering.

He is married, his wife being the former Miss Inez McLean, of New Brunswick, Canada. They have two children, William, 17, and Priscilla, 15.



BUYING BONDS—Buying war bonds and stamps became the thing to do in war-conscious Atlanta. Drives were common, and the patriotic spirit prevailed, as you can see from this colorful picture.

Army Flyers Come From All Walks of Life

The red-headed guy with the glasses on came through the door of the Aviation Cadet Examining Board looking like anything except a potential pilot of a fighter plane.

When he came through the door, he was a soda-jerker. He might have been a grocery clerk, a teller, plumber or store manager.

When he walked out that afternoon he was headed for Fort McPherson and the Army.

The kid has passed his examinations, physical and mental. He had enlisted in the Army Air Corps as a private unassigned.

He was in the Army.

Later he would go to a training school as a cadet, already orientated to the new life of the Army.

Eight months later, maybe sooner, he might be pouring lead into an enemy plane.

Didn't Look the Part.

It was hard to visualize this change, because the boy didn't look the part. But the Army Air Corps isn't worried about looks. It wants a guy with the mind and the body which can be molded into a fighter—a sky fighter.

That particular youngster had taken advantage of one of three types of enlistment in the Air Corps, Lieutenant Julian Dela-Perriere, recruiting officer for the board, explained.

The one he chose is the enlistment which is highly recommended by the board, because a civilian may become orientated as an Army private while waiting for cadet training.

The other enlistment alternatives are "for immediate appointment," which isn't exactly what the name implies, and "for enlistment with deferment to finish school."

Immediate Appointment.

Those who enlist for immediate appointment are sent to their homes after qualifying and are called up as facilities for their training become available.

The three-officer board is a fairly new arrangement in the Army's streamlined program. Not until March of this year was the board established as a permanent one.

Before then it was known as a "traveling board," visiting strategic cities in the southern states to hold examinations.

Since the war, the board has permanent offices here. Thirteen other permanent boards were set up in southern cities as the Air Corps recruited pilots, bombardiers and navigators for its expanding activities.

Members of the board here are Captain Needham B. Bateman, president; Lieutenant Roy D. Hutson and Lieutenant DelaPerriere.

Sergeant, Private Were First War 1 Casualties

Two American soldiers were wounded by shell fragments in France on September 10, 1917—the first World War casualties.

The men were Sergeant M. G. Calderwood and Private W. F. Brannigan, both of Company F, 11th Railway Engineers. Neither of the men was seriously hurt.

Georgia's Pecan Center Has Fine Artesian Wells

Albany is the center of Georgia's famous pecan growing district, and also is noted for its fine artesian water.

This historic city, almost wiped out in a disastrous tornado two years ago, is surrounded by modern pecan groves. It also is head of navigation on the Flint river.

Over 450 Tech NROTC Men Serve With Fleet

When World War II is finished and the conflict is viewed in retrospect, there will be no balances of destiny which can weigh and find wanting the effort of the Georgia Tech Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Today, over the ever-lengthening sea battle lanes in all the oceans of the earth, more than 450 of the unit's graduates are serving as reserve or regular officers with the U. S. fleet.

Tech men afloat fought in the Battle of the Coral Sea. The North avenue institution was represented in the victory at Midway. Many of those who once trod the local campus were engaged in the recent Pacific action at and around the Solomon islands.

Tech's NROTC never was much at going in for glorification on its own part, but with certain records it has established the Navy spotlight just naturally followed. Particularly remarkable is the gunnery accomplishments of the reserve midshipmen on summer cruises. Only once in the body's history has it been outshot at sea, on training cruises.

From Textbook to Work.

In collegiate scholarship marks the unit makes no apologies to other colleges and universities where similar naval training groups exist. It's graduates include 44 men who earned one or more varsity letters in major sports. And NROTC cadets, when it came time to put away textbooks and turn to the game of earning a living, have done well.

Since December 7, 1941, the corps has had the sad but honorable duty of painting one gold star into its records. The symbol represents the life of Ensign J. G. Stubbins, of Birmingham, who died in action in the Atlantic. Another former member, Lieutenant (jg) J. J. Davis, of Atlanta, has been officially reported as a Japanese prisoner of war. Lieutenant Robert Clinkscales, also an Atlantan, served in the current war with sufficient distinction to earn a decoration.

Twenty-four members of the class of June, 1942, went out of here for duty aboard American cruisers. Eleven others requested and received submarine service, three more drew destroyer assignments and another three entered the Supply Corps school. Twenty men who once wore the uniform of the Tech NROTC are now officers in the U. S. Marine Corps and a similar number of graduates applied for and drew commissions in the Navy Supply Corps.

From Sea to Air

An undetermined number of ex-Techers resigned their reserve ensign commissions to become naval aviation cadets, and those who successfully completed training were re-commissioned to their former rank. Many of these officers are now with the fleet air arm in war zones.

Under the current emergency set-up, all Tech ensigns who have served on active duty for at least one year may, on recommendation from their commanding officer, apply for a regular Navy commission in the line, moving out of the reserve into a lifetime career in the Navy.

The Georgia Tech Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps was organized in 1926 with 60 students enrolled. Its first commandant was Commander (now Captain) J. J. London, who at present is serving somewhere at sea. Today the unit has grown to the point that the personnel department can show a list of more than 300 reserve middies.



CAPTAIN J. V. BABCOCK.

Other commandants of the organization have been as follows:

Commander Harold Jones, deceased; Captain M. C. Bowman, now at sea; Captain Reed M. Fawell, current commandant of the NROTC at the University of California at Los Angeles; Commander Paul Coloney, serving now at sea; Captain W. C. Wickham, now a member of the staff of Admiral Ernest J. King; and Captain J. V. Babcock, who commands the Corps today.

Commander's Staff

Under the present commanding officer are serving Lieutenant Commander J. M. Sweeney, Lieutenant Commander George C. Griffin, Lieutenant Commander Robert J. Archer, Lieutenant Commander Roy M. Mundorff and Lieutenant H. L. Strozier.

The enlisted personnel are Chief Yeoman R. H. Sims; Chief Gunner's Mate H. R. Chambers, Chief Storekeeper T. A. Howard, Chief Signalman Paul Fiches, Chief Specialist E. L. Schlecht, Yeoman First Class W. M. Wallace and Yeoman Third Class J. T. Hall.

Most operations of the unit are carried on in the big Naval Reserve armory at Techwood drive and Third street. Inside the structure is a modern gymnasium used constantly to keep midshipmen fit.

The building also houses a replica of a warship's bridge where students may, in the simulated atmosphere of the real thing, learn about the operation of a naval ves-

Continued on Page 8-F.

New Quarters Added To Meet Rapid Growth

By ALBERT RILEY, Y3C, U. S. N. R.

One of Atlanta's busiest military offices is one that has grown under wartime conditions from a small board of five Naval officers on March 4, 1941, to a "crew" of 80 officers and men, a year and a half later. It is the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board, hub of activity for the entire southeast in the procurement of student fliers for the Navy.

Just a small, unheralded traveling outfit, operating out of Pensacola, two years ago, the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board decided to alight here on March 4, 1941, for permanent headquarters. So, the five officers, headed by Lieutenant Commander T. D. Southworth as senior member, moved into an office in the downtown Mortgage Guarantee building.

No one knew or heard much about the board in those early days of its existence here, save a few youngsters who had the look of eagles in their eyes and wanted to fly with the Navy. But America was gradually becoming defense-minded and the little NACSB was small but potent. The officers kept pecking away at their job of finding and enlisting fliers for the Navy. They toured the southeast, with Atlanta as their base, and they began bringing in young men for the Naval Air Forces.

Navy Steps In.

The Navy stepped in and built a training base at old Camp Gordon out at Chamblee, and interest in Naval aviation took an upswing here. The air base kept expanding and with it the work and prestige of the selection board downtown.

Lieutenant Commander S. M. Nordhouse, a wiry, energetic New Yorker who was a Naval aviator in World War I, succeeded Lieutenant Commander Southworth as senior member, when Southworth was transferred. Nordhouse had been a member of the board since it was establisher here. His fellow members were Lieutenant Commander L. H. Goldsmith, prominent Atlantan, as senior medical officer; Lieutenant W. C. Grover and Lieutenant (jg) Thomas C. Parker. There were a few enlisted men including several pharmacist mates under Chief C. C. Crawford, and four yeomen, Carl Clower, M. E. Smith and Robert Paul Johnson, all Atlanta boys, and Glenn H. Frick, from Oklahoma.

The board rocked along through the summer and autumn months of 1941, its work slowly but steadily increasing—when wham!—it happened.

Wham! It Happened.

It happened out at Pearl Harbor on December 7, but right then Lieutenant Commander Nordhouse and all his crew at the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection board rolled up their sleeves and really started pitching. They knew the Navy was gonna need a lot of fliers. Where they had been training a few hundred pilots each year, the Navy was going to need 'em now by the tens of thousands.

Wires began hummming to and from Washington. The enlistment of additional personnel was authorized quickly to handle the bigger job developing. Ensign Madison L. Beall, of Atlanta, was a member of the board by now and Lieutenant (jg) Peter Krell joined the medical staff. Phil Shank and D. L. McRae, two Atlanta boys, were enlisted as yeomen to help out in the clerical work, and additional pharmacist mates were transferred in from other Naval stations.

The new war year of 1942 arrived and with it increasing numbers of young men applying for naval aviation training, and NACSB girded itself for still more intensive efforts ahead. In February, Washington authorized an extensive increase in both the enlisted and officer personnel, looking ahead toward the time when entrance requirements for aviation cadets would be lowered with a consequent sharp increase in applicants.

More and more officers started reporting aboard the station, and more and more young men were enlisted as yeomen and called to active duty in the office until the quarters in the Mortgage Guarantee building became too crowded and moves were made to obtain more spacious quarters.

Moves to Peachtree.

In April 1942 the board moved out on West Peachtree street, across from the Biltmore, to take over an entire building formerly used as showrooms by the Capitol Motors. The building had been completely remodeled to provide desired working space and arrangements for the officers' quarters, the medical department and clerical staff.

A crew of twenty officers and fifty men were "aboard" and soon an additional ten enlisted men were added, making a crew of 80. It was none too soon, for on April 31, the Navy made a sweeping announcement. High school grad-

Continued on Page 3-F.

Naval Material Office Is Busy Network Here

Destiny of Warships Depends on Work of Establishment.

Inside a building in the 400 block of Spring street there is the busy network of an organization that is one of the most important of its kind—the office of inspector of naval material.

On the work of this establishment depends the destiny of U. S. Navy warships and the lives of the men who operate them. On the job of the unit depends the vital question of whether our naval fighting and other equipment can materially match that of the enemy.

The Atlanta office of inspector of naval material is charged with many responsibilities, and its jurisdiction extends to varied activities in the states of Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi where 15 branch offices operate under central control from the district establishment here.

Captain Adams.

Commandant of the Atlanta district is Captain Roe R. Adams who maintains his office in the Spring street building.

The inspector of naval material is the direct representative of the Navy Department to see that material purchased by the service meets specification requirements of the contract or order.

It is also his duty to prevent delays in the delivery of goods, halt costly wasted days or months that may mean the difference between winning a decisive sea battle—or losing it.

Further, due to the very pressing need for materials which do not require source inspection, he is responsible for expediting delivery of material to the Navy, private shipbuilding and airplane assembly plants.

Establishes Ratings.

Among other duties are investigations relative to establishing preference ratings under the priority system, assignment of preference ratings, and investigation of plant facilities for the production of things used by the Navy.

Captain Adams' office, located in Atlanta because transportation facilities here render it accessible to all parts of the district with minimum travel, is staffed with the following officers: Lieutenant Commander Allen H. Guthrie, Lieutenant Commander Ford H. MacElvain, Lieutenant (jg) Ulisse M. Nolan, Lieutenant (jg) Eugene F. Allen, Lieutenant (jg) Leland J. Culp, Ensign Elwyn V. Hopkins, Ensign John C. Ager, and Ensign Alonzo S. Johnston. There are many other officers assigned to zone offices such as Nashville, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Knoxville, etc.

The naval inspection service is one of the oldest of its kind in the federal government. It was authorized at the time of the first naval shipbuilding program in 1794 when congress approved the construction of six warships including the historic Constitution.

Set Up in 1927.

When the present district system was set up in 1927, there were 11 areas in continental United States exclusive of 11 southern states where no organization existed. But in 1928 the Atlanta district came into being.

A very wide range of technical materials are required in the construction of naval vessels and a great many of these are mined, manufactured or assembled in the area over which the local office has jurisdiction.

The inspector's office may be considered as being to materials what the intelligence service is to personnel. It is there on the spot in strategic and important locations to prevent the occurrence of things which might be disastrous to the American war effort, and to eliminate time waste which would be just as fatal.



INSPECTOR—Captain R. R. Adams, inspector of naval material for the 15 offices which operate out of Atlanta headquarters, is shown front center in conference with some of his staff. Left to right, seated, Lieutenant Commander Allen H. Guthrie, second in command of this district; Captain Adams, Lieutenant Commander Ford H. MacElvain. Standing are Lieutenant (j. g.) Leland J. Culp, Ensign Alonzo S. Johnston, Lieutenant (j. g.) Eugene F. Allen.

—v—

Georgia has had five capitals—Savannah, Augusta, Louisville, Milledgeville and Atlanta.

U. S. Film Stars Tour Britain, Entertain AEF

Merle Oberon, Jolson, Patricia Morison Tell Jokes, Sing to Troops.

By JOAN LITTLEFIELD.
For North American Newspaper Alliance.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—(By Wireless)—"The trouble is I haven't got a party frock and it doesn't seem fair to take a friend's coupons to buy one.

"But perhaps the A. E. F. won't mind me as I am," said Merle Oberon when I saw her in a London hotel after her arrival on a clipper.

She has come to England after three years and with her are Al Jolson, Patricia Morison, Frank McHugh and Allen Jenkins. They are the first Hollywood party to entertain the United States forces.

"We are doing a sort of vaudeville show," said Merle. "After our tour of the camps, we will visit British factories. It is lovely to be in England again, but the trip over shook me up rather and I didn't like not being allowed to look out the window.

"When we crossed the English coast, I peeped through a curtain. The stewardess tried to stop me, but when she saw the tears running down my cheeks, she said, 'Okay, I guess you may look.'

"My house in Regents Park is still intact. But Alex's (her husband, Alexander Korda) suffered badly in the blitz. Alex comes to England this week to see about making a film of Tolstoy's 'War and Peace.' He hopes to make it in England if facilities are available. I am to play Natasha."

Korda is likely to be knighted formally by the King while in England. I asked his wife whether she was called Lady Korda in Hollywood. "I'm called Oberon," she replied. "But when I went to Claridge's here they said, 'Good evening, my lady'."

Al Jolson, in khaki clothes of his own devising, said he would not sing songs to make the boys cry. He said the devastation in London reminded him of San Francisco after the 1906 fire. Frank McHugh found the damage worse than he had expected, but the spirit of London the same as ever. He thinks the United States and Britain are closer in friendship than ever before. He'll tell jokes to the troops.

Patricia Morison visited the church at Newgate street where she was christened and found it just not there. Although she has never sung on the screen, she will sing to the troops.

The party is staying in England four weeks.

—v—

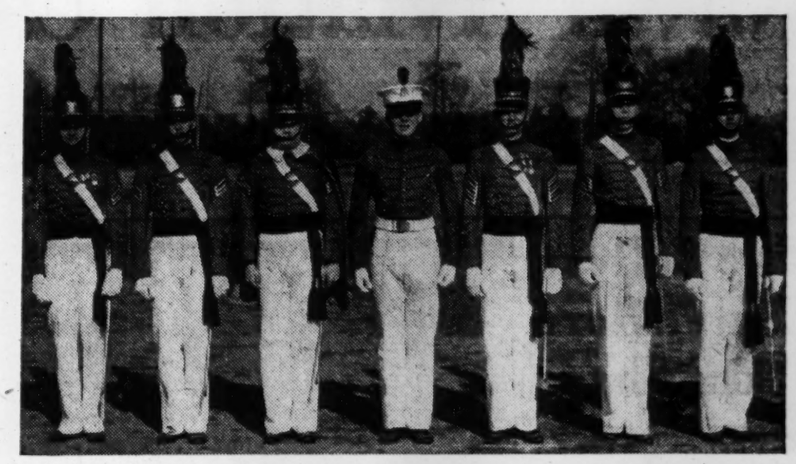
Office Girls Dress Up In a Special Uniform

Girls working for the federal government ministries and departments in Mexico City have adopted a smart uniform for public functions, such as receptions, exercises and parades. It consists of white duck skirt and blouse, with biddy collar, blue, green or red silk cravat, according to the wearer's coloring; white shoes and stockings, and saucy little hat of straw.

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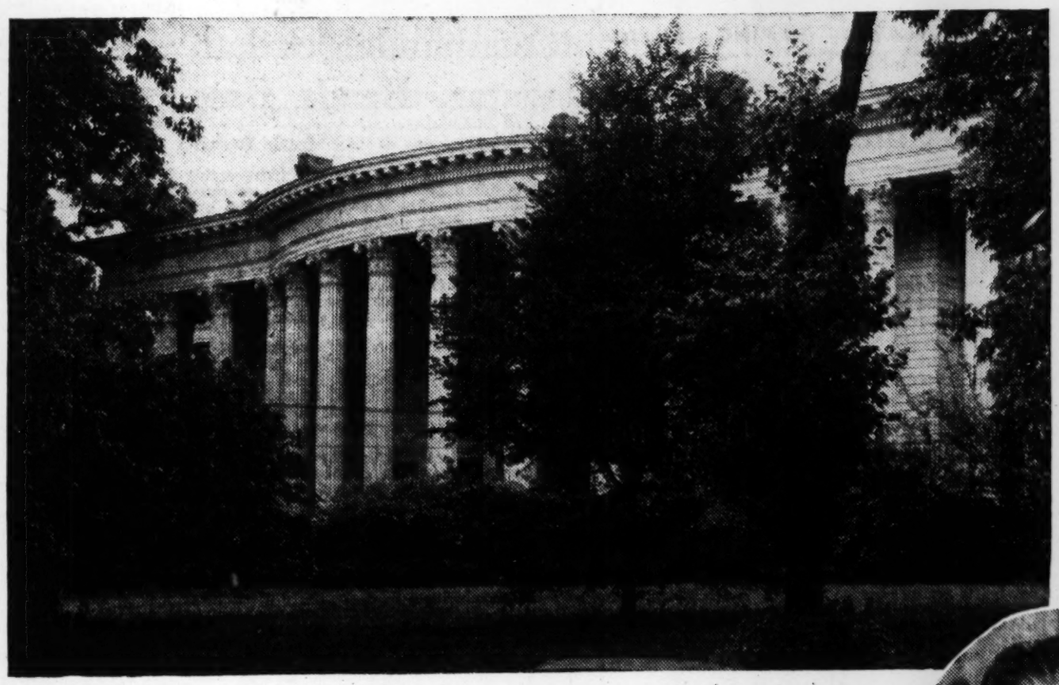
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The Fall Quarter will open Sept. 14. For information, catalogue, and illustrated folder write The Registrar,

MERCER UNIVERSITY

MACON, GEORGIA

Pearl Harbor Attack Spurs Aviation Board

Naval Cadet Group Becomes Hub of Activity After Attack.

Continued From Page 1-F.

uates, 18 to 27, could enlist for officer pilot training in the Naval Reserve, under the Navy's V-5 program hitherto limited to two-year college men, 19 to 27.

With schools closing in May for the summer high school graduates started pouring in, and where the board once enlisted men by the score it was now enlisting them by the hundreds, for naval aviation cadet training. And the lads are still coming in, eager to learn to fly for Uncle Sam and smash the Japanese.

Whale of a Program.

The magnitude of the work at NACSB is little known to the average civilian. The board carries out a three-point program of procurement, examination and enlistment. And every naval aviation cadet from the six states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, must pass through the Atlanta board to be examined, selected and enlisted, sworn in, returned home and subsequently be ordered to active duty for the beginning of his training.

The cadets are given a thorough physical and mental examination when they arrive at NACSB from the recruiting stations. Officers interview the applicants, and there is a vast amount of clerical work to be handled by the yeomen in the enlistment proceedings. Records in minute detail must be kept on each applicant and filed away for future reference.

The procurement phase of the board's activities is in itself a major item. Officers are constantly touring the six states of the southeast, visiting recruiting stations, schools and civilian committees to stimulate interest in the program. Meanwhile, at the board a constant barrage of publicity goes out to the home towns of the cadets enlisted.

Three War I Fliers.

With Lieutenant Commander Nordhouse as senior member and commanding officer, NACSB is headed by two naval aviators of World War I, for second in command among the line officers is Lieutenant Paul Graham, from Savannah, as executive officer. Also wearing the wings of a naval flier of the first World War is Lieutenant T. H. (Slap) Rentz, third ranking line officer. A former coach and teacher, Lieutenant Rentz is from Milledgeville, Ga.

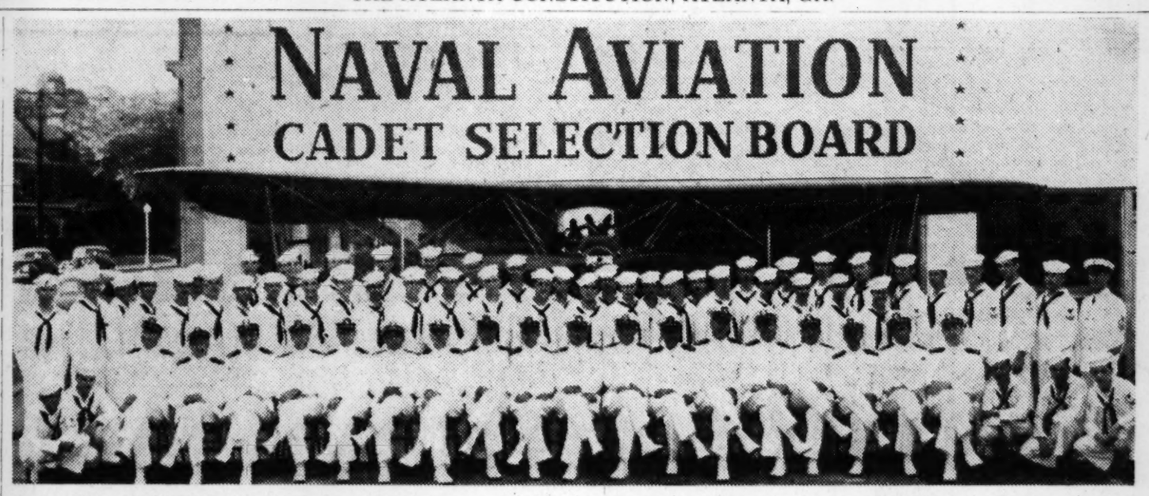
Other line officers of the board include Lieutenant W. H. Williamson, Charlotte, N. C.; Lieutenant Robert M. Gamble, Macon, Ga., and Jefferson City, Mo., and Lieutenant Richard K. Brown, of Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla.; Lieutenant (jg) Charles G. Bethea, Atlanta; Lieutenant (jg) T. H. Lokey, Atlanta; Lieutenant (jg) Henry H. Orr Jr., Greenville, S. C.; Ensign Madison L. Beall, Ensign S. E. Maxwell and Ensign James W. Hammond, all of Atlanta, and Ensign P. M. Russell, Greensboro, N. C.

With Lieutenant Commander L. H. Goldsmith recently transferred to duty elsewhere, he has been succeeded by another veteran Navy man, Lieutenant Commander W. M. Cason, of Sandersville, Ga., as senior medical officer. The other medical officers aboard include Lieutenant Thomas Parker, Pete Kroll and H. G. Royal, Lieutenant (jg) B. B. Madison, Lieutenant (jg) H. L. Gehring and Ensign H. M. Leverett.

In addition to the above named officers who are members of NACSB, a number of physical instructors have at various times been assigned to temporary duty at the board. Some of them have been big name football stars and coaches including Lieutenant Mack Tharpe, of Georgia Tech; Lieutenant (jg) Paul (Bear) Bryant, former Alabama All-American; Ensign Bob Suffridge, All-American at Tennessee; Lieutenant (jg) Charlie Treadway, former Georgia star and South Carolina coach; Lieutenant (jg) Henry Moseley, from Texas Tech; Lieutenant (jg) Ed Copeland, Atlanta athlete, and Ensign Charlie Wood, former Tech lineman.

All of the officers at NACSB are Reserve officers. Most of the enlisted men are in the Naval Reserve, on active duty for the duration. There have been a number of transfers recently among the enlisted personnel, some being ordered away to sea duty or trade schools, and other sailors being moved in to replace them. Although a majority of the enlisted men are from right here in Atlanta, many of them are from distant areas, some from as far away as California.

NAVAL AVIATION CADET SELECTION BOARD



PRESENT BOARD—The "crew" of the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board today. With Lieutenant Commander S. M. Nordhouse, senior member, in the center, 18 officers are seated, with 50 enlisted men.



Official U. S. Navy Photos.

ORIGINAL SELECTION BOARD—Members of the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board when it was first established here a year and a half ago were these five officers. Seated, left to right: Lieutenant Commander L. H. Goldsmith, Lieutenant Commander T. D. Southworth and Lieutenant Commander S. M. Nordhouse; standing: Lieutenant W. C. Grover and Lieutenant Thomas Parker.

30,000 Sky Fighters.

The Navy has a big job to enlist and train 30,000 pilots a year, and it is significant that the Navy has chosen Atlanta to be the center of this important activity for the entire southeast. Proving of invaluable assistance to the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board in handling this tremendous job, are the civilian naval aviation committees composed of prominent citizens in cities and towns of 5,000 or more population throughout the six states. More than 150 of these committees have already been organized with more being formed each week. Their contribution has been to publicize the Navy's program and to interest young men who are single, 18 to 27, high school graduates, in enlistment for flight training. As a result of their efforts, enlistments at NACSB for the summer months have far exceeded the monthly quotas.

Atlanta Hotel Club Training Future Staffs

School May Prevent National Labor Shortage From Hitting Here.

Ever alert to the best interests of hotel men and their guests, the Atlanta Hotel Men's Association has proved valuable to members throughout the years since it was organized. Their latest big co-operative action is the setting up of a school, in connection with the city and state education departments, to train efficient hotel staffs. This will be similar to one already in operation in Florida.

Hotels and restaurants in large cities have been hard hit by labor shortages in recent months, according to a report by the National Restaurant Association, and local hotel men feel this school will prevent such a shortage from happening in Atlanta.

Stephen Styron, secretary of the Atlanta Hotel Men's Association and the local association of restaurants, points out that the occupancy of rooms increased 15 per cent during the first five months of 1942 as compared to the corresponding period last year.

Mr. Styron attributes this to the fact that people have more money to spend, there are many new people in town engaged in war work, and there is a greater influx of people to Atlanta on weekends.

Sales Increase.

Beverage sales have increased 40.10 per cent and food sales 4.46 per cent for the first five months of this year as compared to last year, Mr. Styron's figures show.

The Atlanta Hotel Men's Association was organized May 6, 1904, at the old Majestic hotel. The six men present were: Henry R. Durand, Ralph Van Landingham, J. Lee Barnes, James E. Hickey, Harry Silverman and Will V. Zimmer. From this small beginning grew the Georgia Hotel Association in 1907. Fred Houser, well-known hotel man, was secretary of this larger group for 17 years.

Atlanta hotel men, with their modern, excellent establishments, are doing their part whole-heartedly in the war effort. Besides contributing obsolete equipment to scrap piles, and having employes to buy war bonds, they have special rules for the protection of guests in case of air raids. In addition, each hotel has a trained team of air raid wardens, fire watchers and first-aiders.

Officers of the Atlanta Hotel Men's Association are: J. J. Page Jr., president, manager Henry Grady hotel; Wilmer Davis, first vice president, manager Hampton hotel; L. L. Tucker Jr., second vice president, manager Ansley hotel, and Stephen Styron, secretary.

Board of Directors.

The board of directors are D. O. Beusse, chairman, manager of the Atlanta Biltmore; Edwin Mugford, manager Georgian Terrace, and Jake Abelson, manager Jefferson hotel.

Members of the association and the hotels they represent follow: L. L. Tucker, A. S. Hatcher, W. G. Hastings and Carling Dinkler, of Ansley hotel; J. Will Yon and Carl Singler, Atlantan hotel; D. O. Beusse and E. B. Cook, Biltmore hotel; Lloyd A. Sifford, Cox-Carlton hotel; Vance A. Loudermilk, 551 Ponce de Leon hotel; Glenn Cashner, the Gordon hotel; M. J. Watts, the Tremont hotel; Edwin Mugford, Georgian Terrace; Wilmer Davis, the Hampton hotel; J. J. Page Jr., Cecil Cannon, Paul Harber, Fred Collier, Henry Grady hotel; Robert Carpenter, the Imperial hotel; Jake Abelson, Jefferson hotel; M. E. Harkins, Kimball House; J. B. Brandon and W. J. Brady, Piedmont hotel; Sam T. Duke, Robert Fulton hotel, and L. O. Moseley and A. M. Spies Jr., Winecoff hotel.

Scots Salvage Paper.

Search is on in Glasgow, Scotland, for 1,000 tons of paper believed hidden away in the garrets and basements of its homes. Declaring that this paper is needed now to defend Egypt and to aid the coming second front, Glasgow businesses and shops are engaged in an intensive drive. Old music, old letters and out-of-date textbooks are special objectives of the salvage campaign.

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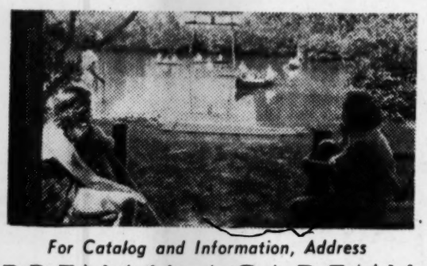


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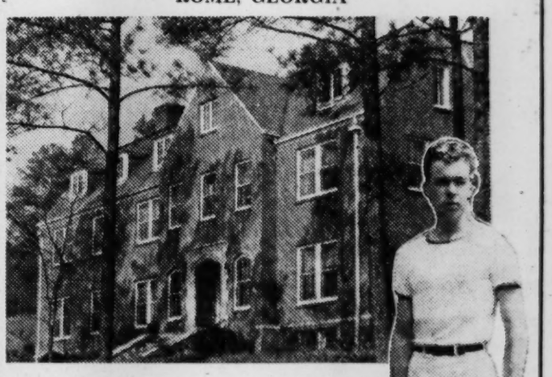
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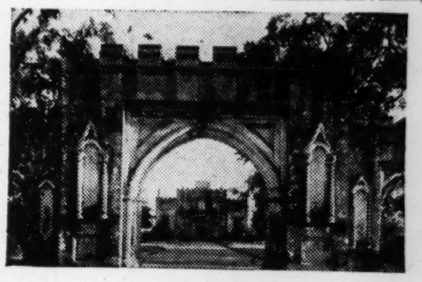
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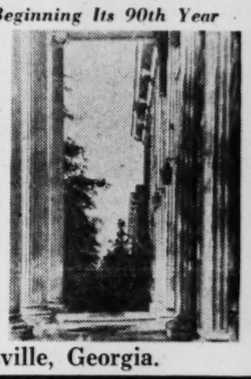
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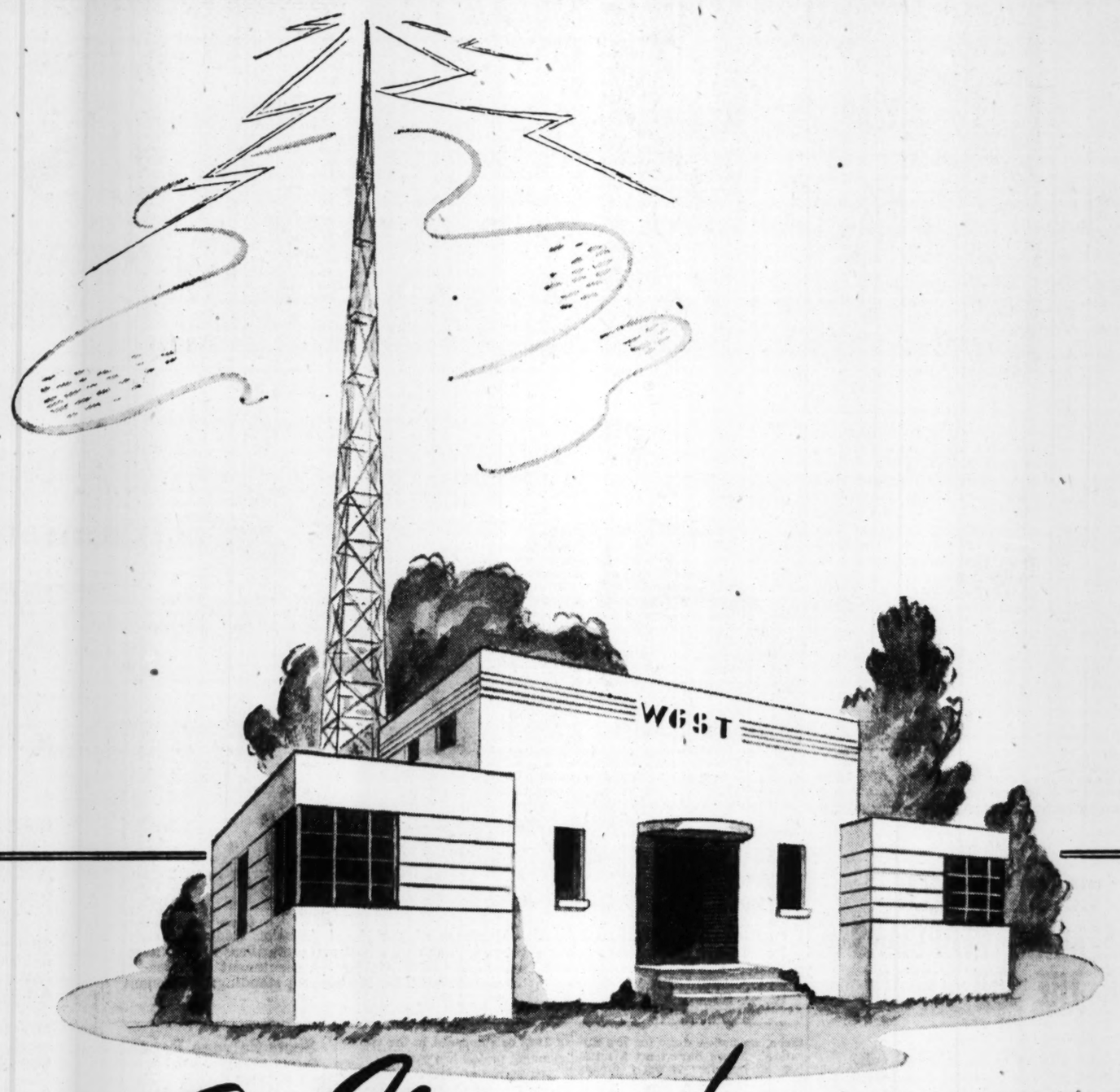
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State Public School System Battled Myriad Setbacks

By LUKE GREENE.

Georgia had no regularly organized system of common schools supported by public taxation before the War Between the States, although unsuccessful efforts were made in 1845 and again in 1856 to inaugurate such a system.

Nevertheless, the seeds for public or free education were sown well before the war. On December 11, 1858, the legislature set apart $100,000 annually of the net earnings of the Western & Atlantic Railroad (the state-owned railway) for educational purposes.

The provisions of the law were broad enough to allow the people of any county to establish free schools and use their share of the funds for this purpose. And in 1860 one county, Forsyth, actually established and successfully operated free schools.

But then came the war, and progress in education, like so many other things, was halted by that surging conflict that tore the nation asunder. The public school system, as it is now known, was the outgrowth of many changes brought on by the war.

Reconstruction Days.

In the succeeding days of reconstruction, constitutions which provided for public education were adopted generally. In every state in the south the attempt was made to inaugurate a school system under laws passed in accordance with the new constitutional requirements.

eorgia was no exception. Her Constitution of 1868 provided for "a thorough system of general education to be forever free to all children of the state." And two years later, in October, 1870, the first public school law was enacted.

It is interesting to note that the provisions of that law were identical with a plan submitted to the legislature by the first state teachers' association, which was organized at a meeting in Atlanta in August, 1869.

Charles Edgesworth Jones in his "Education in Georgia" explains that "A committee was raised to report upon a school system adapted to the condition and wants of Georgia."

Committee Formed.

The committee consisted of the following: Gustavus J. Orr, who later served as state school commissioner, chairman; Bernard Mallon, for many years superintendent of the schools of Atlanta; John M. Bonnell, at that time president of the Wesleyan Female College; Martin V. Calvin, a representative in the legislature from Richmond county, and David W. Lewis, who was president of the North Georgia Agriculture College at Dahlonega.

Dr. Orr was directed to write the report which was submitted to the executive committee. It was read and discussed for nine hours before it was adopted as written. The State Teachers' Association then spent an entire day discussing it and finally adopted it unanimously with a few slight alterations.

The net result was that the plan of the teachers' association was put before the committee on education of the house and senate and a bill was framed and passed embodying the main provisions of the system as set out in the report.

The new laws providing for public schools at first met with widespread opposition. Public schools came to be referred to as "charity schools" because they were considered to be only for the poor.

The principal opposition came from those who thought that education was a luxury to be paid for by those who enjoyed it. In some religious quarters the schools were characterized as "Godless schools" because the Bible wasn't included as a course of study.

"Yankee Schools."

They were even called "Yankee schools" because the constitutional convention which recommended the enactment of the public school law had a majority of northern men and Negroes in it. The charge wa seven made that Bulloch was a Yankee express agent who was using the carpetbaggers, scalawags and Negroes to promote his own interests.

Then, too, they were labeled "Negro schools" because white and black children were given the same opportunities under the law. Before the War Between the States theree were no Negro schools in Georgia because it was a colonial law that no slaves should be taught to read and write or practice any skilled trade.

The first real school organization came about by an act of October 13, 1870, and General J. R. Lewis was appointed the first state school commissioner by Governor Bulloch. Numerous schools were put in operation, but even then the question of finances began to cast a menacing shadow across the public school system. The teachers had difficulty getting their salaries.

Unfortunately the legislature had diverted the school fund to other purposes and when the schools closed there were no funds to pay off a debt of approximately $300,000 to school officers and teachers. Failure to collect poll taxes for the years 1868, 1869 and 1870 was responsible for this situation.

"Father of Education."

About this time a change in state administrations occurred and since General Lewis had resigned as school commissioner, Governor Smith sent to the senate as one of his first two suggested appointees the name of Gustavus J. Orr, who is generally recognized as the "father of Georgia education." The other nominee was Chief Justice Warner.

Dr. Orr was promptly confirmed by the senate in January, 1872, and held the position until his death on December 13, 1887.

As one of his first official acts he directed school officers to make no efforts to establish public schools during the year 1872 because of the confusion in school finances. Upon his recommendation an act was passed in the summer of 1872 to raise money to eliminate the indebtedness.

Haygood S. Bowden, in his "The Building of the Empire State," points out that prior to 1875 no two counties had the same school system, adding that "the county school system was as varied as the policies of the county officers."

Rich Communities.

"Rich communities had their teachers, and the poor were left in ignorance, unable to import and pay a private teacher," Bowden asserts. "Caste and prejudice were introduced in the schools by the apparent legal distinction between the rich and poor."

Dr. Orr's report to the Governor in 1874 disclosed that 35 per cent of the entire population of the state over 10 years old could not read and write and there was only one teacher to every 176 pupils of the school population.

But during his 16 years of service as state school commissioner Dr. Orr dispelled much of the opposition and gross ignorance surrounding the school program. He served under the administrations of Governors Smith, Colquitt, Stephens, McDaniel and Gordon.

The constitution of 1877 brought about a decided change in the public school system. It contained this provision:

Common System.

"There shall be a thorough system of common schools for the education of the children in the elementary branches of an English education only, as nearly uniform as practicable, the expenses of which shall be provided by taxation and otherwise. The school shall be free to all the children of the state, but separate schools shall be provided for the white and the colored races."

Because the common schools were limited to "elementary branches of an English education only," the state could not aid in high school education, and it was not until 1920 that this handicap was stricken out.

Since the state could not prepare its own elementary pupils for college, the privately operated academies sprang into prominence. As a result more than 100 private high schools of various degrees of efficiency were operating without state supervision.

The revitalized academies, many of which had been established long before the creation of the public school system, thus had their life expectancy considerably lengthened, and their revival ushered in a new era in Georgia education.

Four Georgia counties, however, acting under authority of the Constitution of 1877, set up model school systems under their own local laws. This was accomplished by making the entire county a unit with one senior high school. A similar plan was later adopted by Florida and Alabama.

A great impetus to educational progress in Georgia was given by the Barrett-Rogers Act which authorized the State Board of Education to make donations of $1,000 to high schools on the condition that they should become four-year accredited institutions.

Other Improvements

Various other improvements in the state school system were made from time to time, one of the most notable being in 1937 when laws were passed by the legislature assuring Georgia of at least a seven-month school term and free textbooks.

During the first year of the textbook law Georgia distributed 3,787,247 free textbooks. And for the school year of 1941-42 Georgia schools received free textbooks and library books valued at $1,335,989.56.

In recent years the aim of the State Department of Education has been "equal educational opportunities for all Georgia school children." Emphasis has been placed on rural education in an effort to give the country boy or girl an education comparable with that of the youngster residing in the city.

A 38-page special edition of the Lavonia Times, a Georgia weekly, was published November 29, 1940, dedicated to the cause of rural education. Editor Rush Burton struck the keynote when he said:

"The future curriculum of the rural school will be determined by the community needs and community problems. Every community problem should be and is likewise a school problem. The school that is functioning as it should will recognize these community problems and either solve them or recognize them and attempt to solve them. It isn't presumed that the school can solve every problem that arises in the community. It is presumed, however, that the school can recognize every community problem and at least do something about it."

SMUGGLING IN IRELAND.

A spot where great quantities of goods cross the border when smuggled between Eire and Northern Ireland has been named Burmah Road.

BANANA CROP HIT.

Because of the difficulty in obtaining machinery and chemicals, Mexico may have to postpone until after the war its campaign to eradicate plant diseases which are greatly reducing its banana crops.



Official U. S. Navy Photo

NEW COMMANDING OFFICER—Lieutenant Commander Edward G. Scarlett is the new commanding officer of the Naval Reserve Aviation Base at old Camp Gordon.

In 1839, over a hundred years ago, F. Vouillon patented a process for drawing glass into fine fibers and weaving the threads into damasks.

The famous words, "King Cotton," were first spoken by ex-Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, in a brilliant speech to the senate.

National Firm Binds 250,000 Books a Year

Atlanta Branch Serves Over 400 Libraries in Southeast.

The National Library Bindery Company, through its four branches, binds approximately a quarter of a million books a year. It serves collectors, schools, private and public libraries all over the country.

Zack G. Haygood, manager of the Atlanta branch, a local organization affiliated with other plants operated by the same company in other cities, states his plant serves over 400 libraries in the nine southeastern states.

They specialize in binding files of all kinds, business files as well as periodicals, all kinds of trade journals, and professional magazines. They also offer a professional bindery service to job printing firms of the southeast. And collectors of old books can have the original binding duplicated by the National Bindery Company.

Each employe has been carefully trained in the bookbinding art the company's founder, Gerrard B. Van Deene. Mr. Van Deene is the fourth generation of a famous family of bookbinders originating in Holland. He has been called as special consultant to the Russian government in binding rare and valuable documents, and has visited and studied all the large libraries of the world, including that of the Vatican in Rome.

Under an unusual plan, all Mr. Van Deene's plants are turned over to local ownership and management after he sets them up. The other three plants in the country are located in West Springfield, Mass., Cleveland, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind.

ESPY

Paving & Construction Company

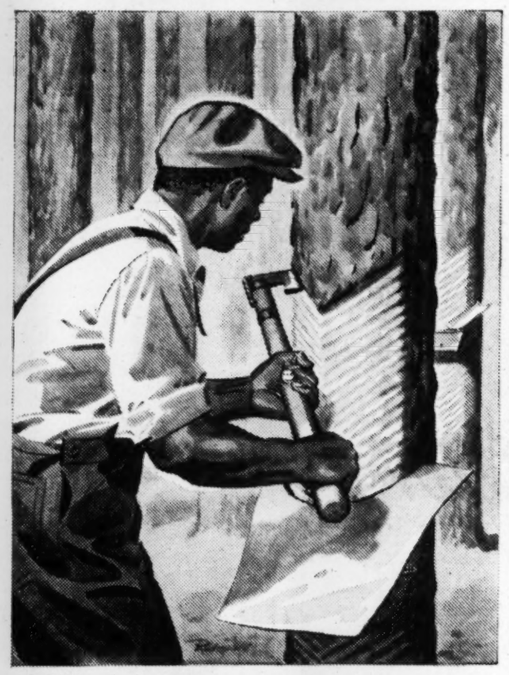
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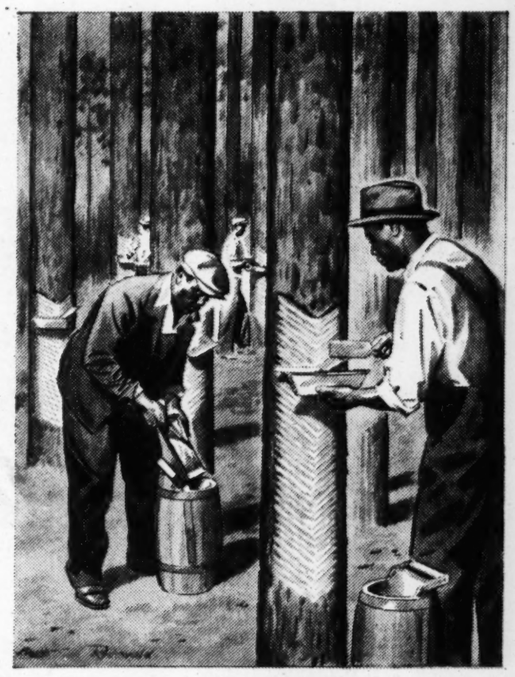
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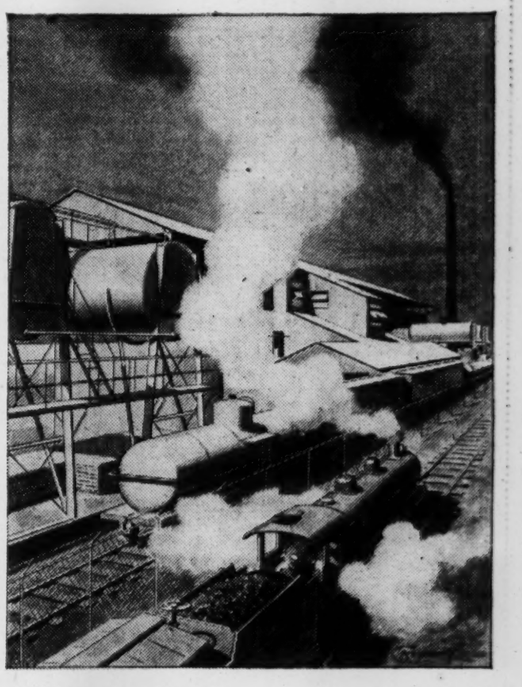




ACROSS THE DEEP SOUTH from North Carolina to Texas extends a belt of stately pine trees—30,000,000 acres which comprises one of the nation's great natural resources. From this huge "standing army" comes a precious "blood bank," vital to the protection of our homes . . . and essential to the success of our war effort. (Above) Chipping a streak to induce the flow of clear pine gum—the source of GUM TURPENTINE and GUM ROSIN.



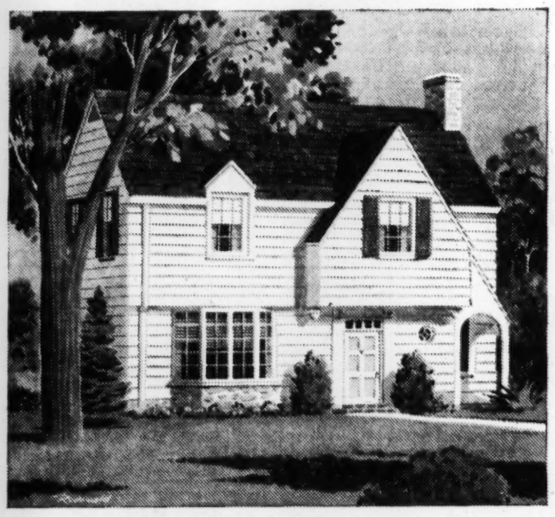
JUST AS THE NATION builds up a blood bank by taking a little blood from many people, so the Gum from the living pine is produced by periodically cutting through the inner bark of the tree in the shape of the letter V. The living pine tree gives up some of its precious "blood" without destroying its further use. (Above) Dipping (gathering) the Gum.



FROM THE FOREST the Gum of the living pine tree is taken to the still where Pure Gum Spirits of Turpentine is distilled off, leaving a molten liquid which is processed to the various grades of Gum Rosin. Important in the processes of many industries, Gum Turpentine and Gum Rosin are now sources for essential materials and chemicals necessary in our war effort. (Above) A modern, central distillation plant.

Blood Bank

to Protect America's Homes



PROTECTING THE HOME FRONT—You cannot build a new house, but you *can* add lasting beauty and charm to your home and save the cost of repairs by painting now. Be sure the paint is thinned with GUM TURPENTINE—the original, standard paint thinner preferred by 9 out of 10 reliable Painting Contractors. GUM TURPENTINE is the lifeblood of paint—proved dependable by the experience of hundreds of years. It insures the best results, yet represents only a tiny fraction of the total cost of the paint job—less than 2%. Paint now—specify GUM TURPENTINE.



IT IS FORTUNATE that America controls most of the world's supply of Gum Turpentine. In paint it protects our homes and factories. Our rubber supply has been cut off . . . *Gum Turpentine* is a new and important base for synthetic Rubber Compounds. We can no longer get camphor, necessary in munitions as well as pharmaceutics, but we can make all we want from *Gum Turpentine*. Pine oil, of vital importance in the reclamation of rubber, is derived from *Gum Turpentine*. *Gum Turpentine* is a solvent for synthetic resins and water-proofing compounds. The best shoe polish, furniture polish, auto polish and liquid floor wax is made with *Gum Turpentine* and it is an important ingredient in liniments, salves, disinfectants and insecticides. Here truly is a precious "blood bank" constantly renewed by our great pine forests.

NOTE: When you purchase Pure Gum Spirits of Turpentine for use as a paint thinner or for general household use, such as cleaning Woodwork, Furniture, Windows, Bath Tubs, Toilets, Metal Fixtures, etc., be sure the container carries the AT-FA Seal of Approval. This is your assurance of the genuine, dehydrated, Pure Gum Spirits of Turpentine.

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Gum Rosin From paper to munitions, from laundry soaps and powders to lacquers for food containers, from adhesive tape to matches, from violin bows to insect powder . . . in varnishes and lacquers . . . and now as a replacement in quick-drying finishes, Gum Rosin runs almost the entire gamut of industry. Today modern research is finding many new uses for this versatile product of the living pine tree.

Huge College Center Here Taking Shape

More Than $12,000,000 Raised as First Phase of Project.

Continued From Page 1-F.

ment would be self-supporting from the products the boys made, but this hope proved fruitless.

Hopes Are Answered.

Thus, when the state of Georgia set up Tech and offered Dr. Hopkins the presidency, it came as the answer to his hopes of a real technological school. The department was promptly abolished at Oxford when Tech opened for students.

It is interesting to note that the organization of Tech was supervised by a Yankee by the name of Professor M. P. Higgins, of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The first term opened October 3, 1888, with 84 students.

Growth was rapid and in 1899 a course in textile engineering was introduced to supplement the instruction in mechanical engineering offered from the start. This was the first such course offered in the south and was the prelude to this section's great development of the textile industry. State appropriations, private endowments, and gifts from scientific foundations kept coming and in 1920 a "Greater Tech Campaign" brought in still more funds for buildings and equipment. In 1924 the first course in the south in ceramics engineering was introduced. Still further expansion came in the 1930's, when federal public works funds became available.

Present Campus.

Today Tech occupies a 44-acre campus, has 37 buildings, is staffed by a faculty numbering 165 professors, some 40 graduate assistants, and others. Since the school's establishment more than 7,500 degrees have been granted. Enrollment in the past year totaled 2,910 in the college day courses, plus 2,246 who registered for night courses and 824 at summer school. Allowing for duplications in these figures, the college helped educate in 1941-42 a total of 5,078 persons either in the night, day or summer sessions.

Important divisions of the school include the Evening School of Applied Science, organized in 1908 and offering various courses in technical fields; the State Engineering Experiment Station, established in 1934 to aid industry in the state by a constant research program; the Daniel Guggenheim School of Aeronautics, founded in 1930 through a gift of $300,000 for the purpose of study and research in the field of aeronautics; and the units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps of the Army and Navy.

A unique structure is the Naval Armory. Though located some 250 miles from salt water, it is nevertheless equipped with a complete ship's bridge, compass and all, and here would-be midshipmen "go to sea" as part of the naval training course.

Famous Spot.

Most famous spot at Tech is undoubtedly Grant Field, a large U-shaped stadium seating about 30,000 persons. This was completed in 1925 at a cost of about $325,000. Here is the home field of Tech's famous "Golden Tornado" national champion football team and the less brilliant, but always colorful, teams which have sought to follow the path of glory originally blazed by the "Tornado." These latter teams, known simply as the "Yellow Jackets," provide annual entertainment for football fans in this area.

Agnes Scott College, located in Decatur and about seven miles from uptown Atlanta, is one of the most highly rated colleges in the south for women. The school is 53 years old, has 39 buildings, and the current enrollment is 518 students who come from most southern states and some from other sections of the nation, as well as from four foreign countries.

This college is an integral part of the plans for the development of a university center and already exchanges students with Emory University.

In 1890 Colonel George F. Scott, a wealthy manufacturer, provided $82,000 for a building and the name was changed to Agnes Scott Institute, in honor of the donor's mother. This gift was the largest contribution by an individual to the cause of education at that time in Georgia and attracted wide attention. When Colonel Scott died in 1903 he had given the institution altogether some $175,000.

First Degrees.

First college degrees conferred were in 1906, but the preparatory educational courses were continued until 1913 under the name of Agnes Scott Academy at which time the school discontinued all but college work. Accrediting agencies were quick to recognize the merit of the work. In 1907 the college was admitted to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In 1920 came admission to the select group on the approved list of the Association of American Universities. Likewise, the college was a charter member of the American Association of University Women and the Southern University Conference. A chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary society, and of Mortor Board, were established in 1926 and 1932, respectively.

Assets and endowments of the college now exceed $4,000,000 because of liberal grants from southern philanthropic agencies and individuals and also because of the support from national foundations like the Carnegie Corporation and the General Education Board (Rockefeller).

Share of Funds.

Agnes Scott's share of funds received from the university center campaign was slightly more than $1,500,000. The General Education Board of New York gave $500,000 of this amount and alumni and friends raised about a million to match this grant. Some of these funds went to help erect the new Gothic buildings on the campus, including Presser Hall, Gaines Chapel and Maclean Auditorium, all three of which are among the most modern and up-to-date structures on any school campus in the south.

Growth of Agnes Scott as a strong, privately-endowed institution is readily seen by the following thumbnail history of Rockefeller contributions to the school:

Shortly after the General Education Board was established by John D. Rockefeller Sr., the board on its own initiative offered the college $100,000 if the college would raise $250,000. In 1919 a conditional gift of $175,000 was announced, provided Agnes Scott raise $325,000. In 1921 came an offer of $100,000 contingent on the raising of an additional $150,000. In 1929 the board offered Scott $300,000 to raise $600,000 and in the following year $200,000 on the same basis. In 1934 came an additional $100,000.

Reduced Income.

Though this may seem like sufficient money, reduced income from endowed funds and the fact that southern university education for women is still relatively undeveloped, both add up to needs for many millions more for this unit of the university center alone. Goal of Agnes Scott is a total of $7,500,000 by 1945. Most of this will go for endowment and a relatively small percentage for buildings and equipment. Music, science and a "department of the home" are the main departments currently being developed with additional funds as they come in.

Keystone of the development of a first-rank university center in Atlanta is Emory University, which now embraces 11 schools or divisions with an annual enrollment of about 2,200 students. These divisions are: (1) the College of Arts and Sciences, originally Emory College located at Oxford, Ga., 40-odd miles southeast of Atlanta; (2) the School of Business Administration, organized in 1919; (3) the Graduate School, founded the same year; (4) the Lamar School of Law, founded in 1916; (5) the School of Medicine, formerly Atlanta Medical College, and founded in 1854; (6) the Candler School of Theology, organized in 1914; (7) the Summer School; (8) the Library School, formerly the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, which became affiliated with Emory University in 1925; (9) the Emory Junior College at Oxford, Ga.; (10) the Emory University Academy at Oxford; (11) the School of Nursing, connected with the Emory University hospital.

Early History.

Emory as a college institution traces its history back to 1836 when Emory College, named in honor of Bishop John Emory, was incorporated by the authority of the Georgia Methodist Conference. Beginnings of the move for a college came in 1834 at a conference session in Washington, Ga. From this conference came a manual labor school, but this type of institution failed to make its way financially. Under the leadership of Ignatius Few, a new charter was granted December 19, 1836, authorizing an institution of higher learning. Bishop Emory, a then-famous Methodist prelate, had been thrown from his carriage the previous year and killed. Georgia Methodists decided to memorialize his name by naming the new-born college for him.

Typical of the spirit behind the founding of the school was a retort made by "Uncle Allen" Turner at the Methodist conference in Washington, Ga., in 1834. An appeal had been made for the conference to support Randolph-Macon College in Virginia. Uncle Allen snorted: "If education is such a good thing, we had better have a college of our own." From such an independent and proud spirit came old Emory. If "higher" education was needed in Georgia, Emory proposed to furnish it—and has—with emphasis on the "higher."

First Students.

First college students entered Emory in 1838 and since that time 102 graduating classes have gone forth to serve the south and the nation and many foreign countries in a variety of fields of endeavor.

The new college grew and prospered for many years. Soon it had acquired 1,452 acres of land on which farms and the town of Oxford, Ga., were laid out.

Graduation exercises at the school came to be state-wide occasions and attracted the best speakers and the most noted persons of the region. Additional evidence of the prestige of the college is that some of the Methodist Church's outstanding leaders were presidents of the institution. While the school was definitely religious in character and was aimed primarily at producing leaders for the church, it succeeded at the same time in turning out great men in many professions and occupations.

Although strict morals and discipline were maintained on the campus, much liberal thinking on state, regional, and national problems took place. As has been previously pointed out, the Georgia School of Technology grew out of Emory College's technological department and first president of Tech was an erstwhile Emory president. While the sturdy "classical" course of study was maintained, other branches began to grow from this original oak tree.

Normal School.

Besides the mechanical school, an "Emory Normal School" was started in the summer of 1879 to train public school teachers. From this has grown the regular summer sessions which, until the war brought a year-round schedule for all departments, was devoted primarily to teacher training. This department is now called the division of teacher training. Many a Georgia school teacher first learned the rudiments of teaching at an Emory summer session.

Under the regime of President Atticus Greene Haywood (1875-1884) many special courses were added. Among them were courses in bookkeeping, vocal music, law, telegraphy, toolcraft and design. He also installed a course of "practical lectures" looking toward the instruction of young men planning to enter the ministry.

One of the most significant events at this time in Emory's history was a sermon preached November 25, 1880, by Bishop Haygood. This sermon was printed and found its way into the hands of George Seney, of New York city, a wealthy philantropist, and resulted in a gift of $130,000 for the college.

Along with these developments came an increasing interest in enlarging the school's library and its scientific apparatus until, as time went on, Emory boasted the best library in the state and the most advanced courses in science.

Next Big Event.

Next big event in the history of Emory came in 1914, when the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, after a disagreement with Vanderbilt University, one east an one west of the Mississippi. An educational commission was appointed and finally decided after lengthy discussion to accept the offer of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce of $500,000 plus an endowment of $1,000,000 from Asa G. Candler Sr., if one of the universities was located in Atlanta. Emory College, owned by Georgia Methodists, was to be the college of liberal arts of the university.

After all negotiations had been completed the new university was chartered January 25, 1915, in the superior court of DeKalb county. Although the "Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is and shall be always regarded and held to be the founder of the University" and dispite the fact that the incorporators were members of the educational commission of the church, the university was to be—and still is—governed by a self-perpetuating board of trustees. It is nonsectraian. Trustees, however, must be confirmed by the church's general conference.

University Grows.

From that point on Emory University grew quickly, despite the disturbing conditions created by World War I. The first building on the campus was not completed until 1916, but in 1914 students were received in the first classes organized in the newly established Candler School of Theology, first division of the new university to open. School met in Wesley Memorial church in uptown Atlanta until the Theology building on the campus was finished.

In March, 1915, negotiations were in progress with the trustees of Atlanta Medical College, for the amalgamation of this historic old school with the university, and these were completed on June 28, 1915, on the same day that the present Druid Hills campus was deeded to the university's trustees.

By 1919 the professional schools—including the schools of medicine, law, and theology—were in full swing on the Atlanta campus. With this program under way, the trustees decided to move the college from Oxford to Atlanta as of September, 1919. At the same time, two new divisions of the university were opened: the School of Business Administration and the Graduate School. For the first time, women were admitted to the university as candidates for degrees in education and in the graduate school.

Bishop Candler.

Bishop Warren Candler had been serving as general executive of the new university with the title of chancellor since 1915, but he saw need for a permanent executive and, as a result, in 1920, Dr. H. W. Cox was named president and assumed the major share of administering the new and growing institution. He held office until June, 1942, when he was succeeded by Dr. Goodrich C. White, the present executive head of the university.

History of the various colleges and schools which went to make up Emory is interesting. Suffice it to point out that the idea behind a university is that "in union there is strength," and the amalgamation of the schools with the university brought increasing strength to all of them. The Library School dates back to 1889 when Anne Wallace started an apprentice class to train assistants for the new Carnegie Library of Atlanta. The School of Nursing began in 1905 at Wesley Memorial hospital and was moved with the hospital to the Emory campus in 1922, finally affiliating with the university in 1925.

The School of Medicine has a tangled history intertwined with the history of the old Atlanta Medical College, Southern Medical College, the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Atlanta School of Medicine. One of the brightest lights in this old history is the work done by Dr. Alexander Means, a chemistry professor at Oxford who also taught in Atlanta Medical School. His merciless deriding of superstitious beliefs did much to free medical practice from practices which smacked of the Dark Ages.

School of Law.

The Lamar School of Law introduced the case study method of law instruction in Georgia and held practice, or "moot" courts, a distinct advance in this field of education.

During the era from 1920 to 1936, when Emory celebrated its centennial, the institution continued to grow and prosper. Many new buildings were constructed. The size of the student body grew, past the 2,000 mark. The Emory Glee Club made two trips to Europe. The fame of the "Coca-Cola School," as it came to be known because of the benefactions of the Candlers, spread far and wide. By 1936 the Emory Alumni Association listed more than 8,000 living alumni in its files. Today the figure has grown to more than 10,000.

Biggest potential development of educational facilities in Atlanta—the so-called "university center idea"—was first promulgated in 1931 by Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund, when he visited Atlanta. Dr. Embree said: "One of the ways of holding the best men in the south and of attracting able men from other sections is to create universities of the highest scholarship at which students may carry on not only their undergraduates courses but also their advanced study."

He emphasized that "Atlanta is

Continued on Page 7-F.

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on its
75th ANNIVERSARY
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The Hotel DeSoto of Savannah, a pioneer in dispensing Southern hospitality, extends its most cordial Greetings to The Atlanta Constitution on the completion of another year in its constructive and useful career.

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Time, service, and the traditions of the South have brought these hotels and The Constitution close together in ties of friendship and mutual understanding.

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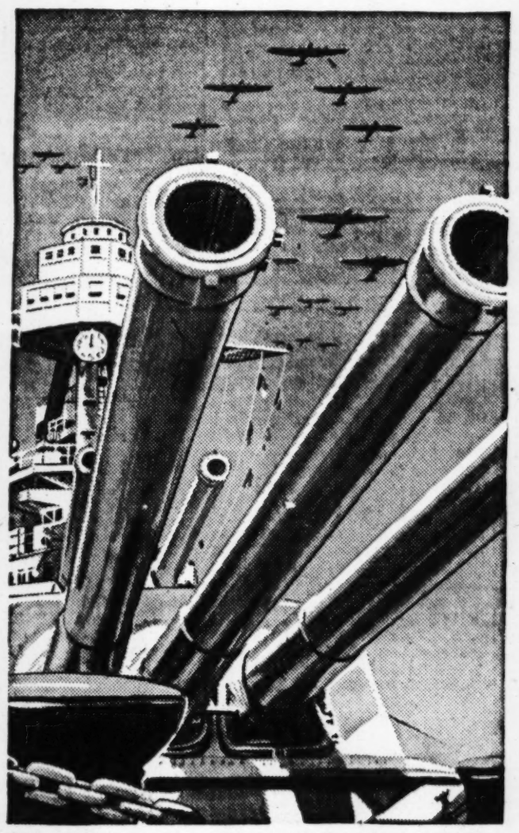
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J. B. Pound, President of the Pound Hotels and long in the newspaper field before entering the hotel business, extends personal greetings to Clark Howell and his staff of The Constitution on its 75th Anniversary.



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SAVANNAH, GEORGIA



Huge College Center Here Taking Shape

More Than $12,000,000 Raised as First Phase of Project.

Continued From Page 6-F.

clearly one of the vantage points for generating the forces of a southern renaissance . . . It would be possible for the several institutions, both public and private, in and near Atlanta so to plan their development that each would be in effect a department in a great university center."

From this suggestion came a survey financed by Atlanta's Lewis H. Beck Foundation. Dr. George A. Works, a specialist in higher education at the University of Chicago, published a final report on the survey in March, 1936. Because Emory University was celebrating a centennial that year and because Agnes Scott College, another nearby institution, was likewise in a position to co-operate with Emory, these two institutions took the lead in a "university center campaign" to strengthen their financial resources.

In the six years that have since passed, the following Atlanta and Georgia institutions have benefited as follows from the campaign:

(1) Columbia Theological Seminary has received about $250,000 in gifts.

(2) The Atlanta Art Association has received a bequest estimated at more than $700,000.

(3) The University of Georgia has received through gifts and bequests in excess of $800,000.

(4) Georgia Tech has received some $100,000.

(5) Agnes Scott has received about $1,500,000.

(6) Emory has received nearly $9,000,000, including Crawford Long hospital—valued at about $900,000—and gifts for the enlargement of Emory hospital and the unit at Grady hospital.

Co-operation.

All six of these institutions are co-peratoing in the university center plan, though Emory and Agnes Scott have taken the lead. Other co-operative projects include: A union catalogue of Georgia libraries which is being developed at Emory, making available all the research materials in the state at one central point—an essential requirement for research; university center research fellowships which are given every six months to faculty members of the co-operating institutions on a competitive basis; frequent conferences between leaders of the co-operating institutions in order to discuss problems of mutual concern; and exchange of students.

Another Atlanta school—not included in the university center plan, and, because of its individualistic tendencies, sometimes dubbed "The Unique University"—is Oglethorpe University, a co-educational institution. The April, 1939, catalogue lists 247 regular students, 770 adult education students, and 245 summer school students. The faculty numbers about 35. On October 1, 1941, a medical school was started with an enrollment of about 75 first-year students.

Oglethorpe's history goes back to 1832, when Hopewell Presbytery started a movement to found a manual training school. In 1835 the school was named Oglethorpe College and a handsome structure for the college was erected in Milledgeville, at that time capital of Georgia. The college closed during the War Between the States and the building was burned when the Yankees occupied Milledgeville.

An effort was made in 1870 to re-establish the school in Atlanta, but it was forced to close because of lack of funds.

In 1912, a move sparked by Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, still president of the institution, was successful and a charter was granted the institution in May, 1913. Jacobs was named president of the college on January 21, 1915, and Oglethorpe University opened September 20, 1916.

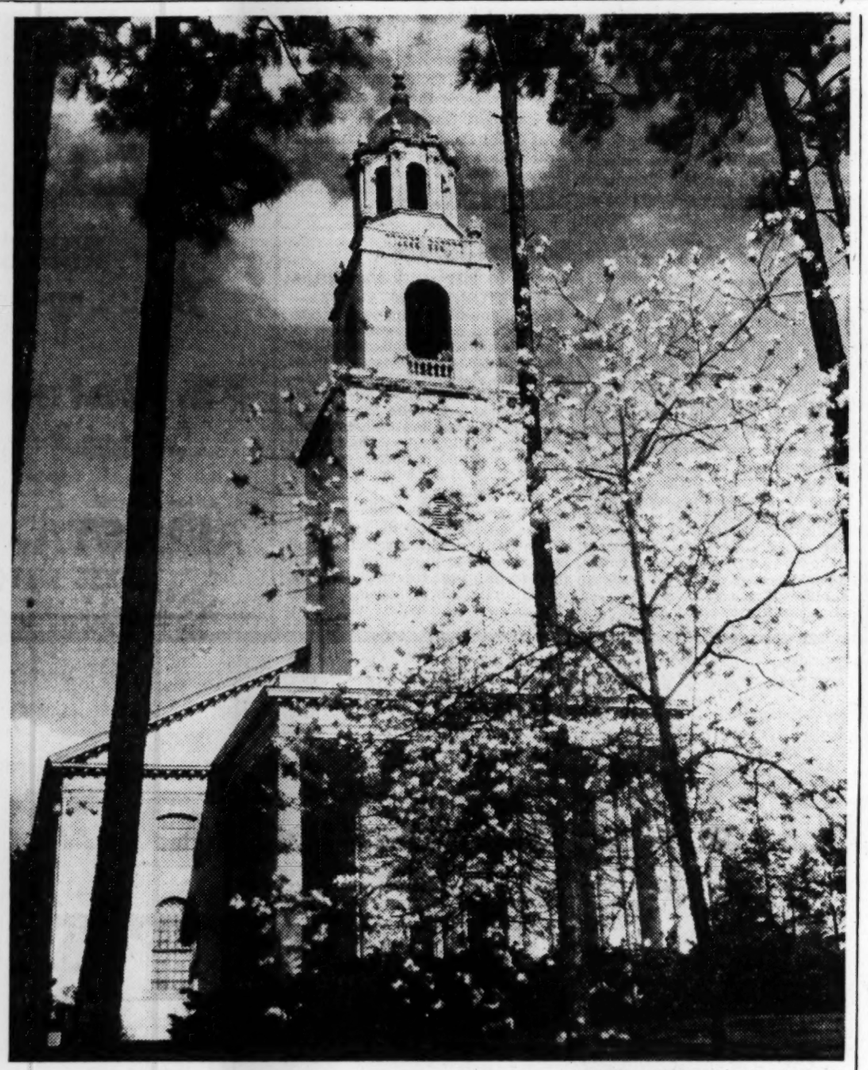
600-Acre Campus.

The university has a campus of 600 acres, including an 80-acre lake. There are three main buildings and a fourth is under construction. A yet incomplete stadium, which is designed on heroic proportions and a large tower on Lupton Hall are landmarks of the college.

Name of the university, of course, is in honor of James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia.

The Oglethorpe University Press, which operates its own printing shop, publishes the college publications and also occasional volumes of poetry and prose.

Most famous alumnus is the poet, Sidney Lanier, who was graduated from the college at Milledgeville in 1860.

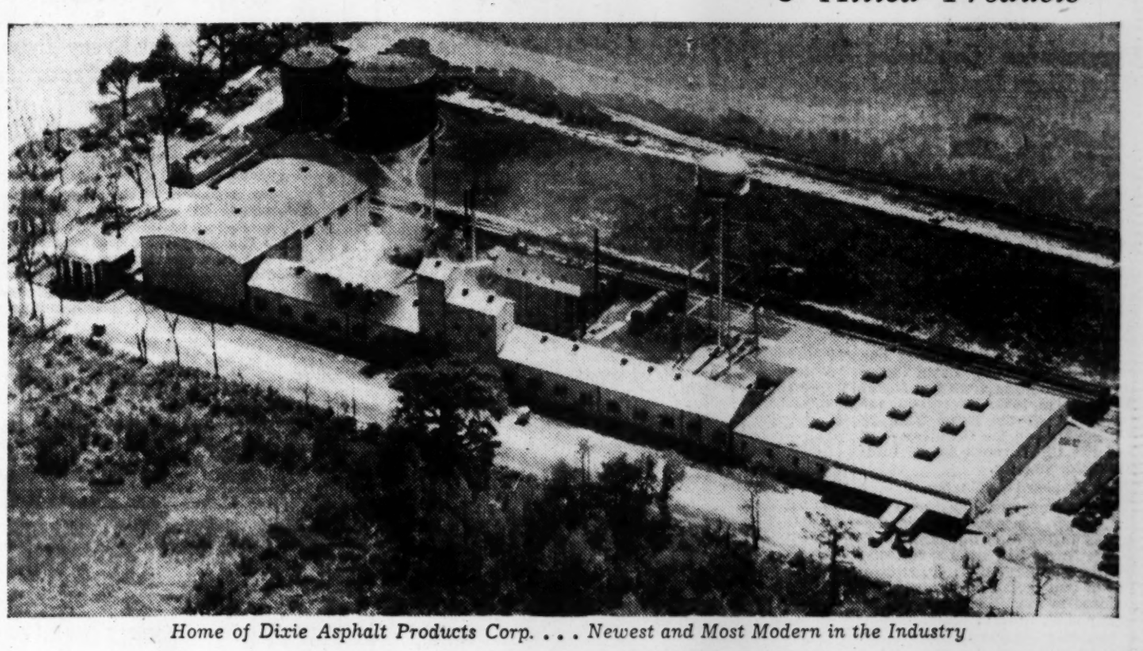


Constitution Staff Photo—Kenneth Rogers.

EMORY BEAUTY—Sturdy yet beautiful in a setting of shrubbery, wide lawn and dogwood trees, Glenn Memorial church symbolizes the character of Atlanta's colleges. It is a visitor's introduction to the Emory campus.

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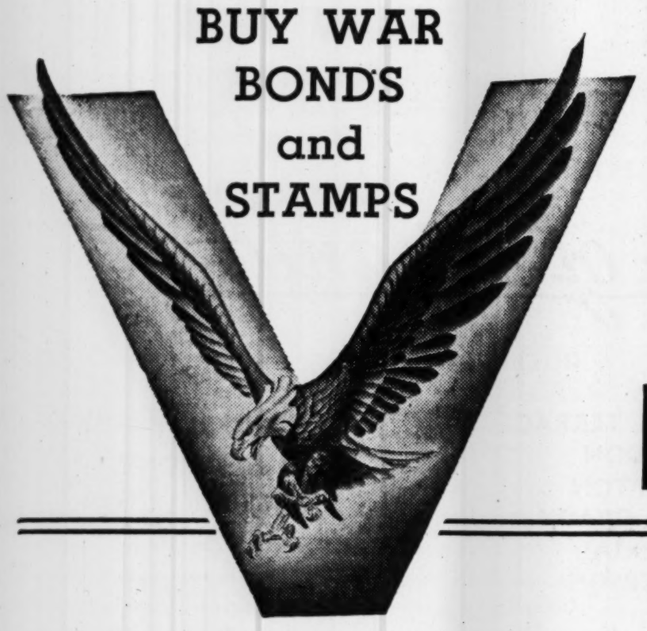
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Nation-wide distribution of these Georgia products by this Georgia firm has given employment to thousands on Georgia's coasts and on Georgia's farms—as well as starting money flowing into other channels of trades for the purchase of its vast stores of equipment and supplies.

Now . . . on land as well as at sea . . . we recognize that our first job as patriotic American citizens is to help forward the program of Victory—after which we again can pledge to our friends and customers a continuation of our efforts toward building business which will in turn help to build our state.

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L. P. Maggioni & Company is a partnership consisting of J. O. Maggioni, president (left); J. S. Cafiero, manager of the canning division (right), and Mrs. Madeleine Cafiero. The founder, L. P. Maggioni, whose death occurred more than 40 years ago, was the father of Mr. J. O. Maggioni and the grandfather of Mr. Cafiero.



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Ward Harrigan Blazed Naval Aviation's Trail

Commander Conducted First Night Landings of Akron, Macon.

Commander D. Ward Harrigan, U. S. N., now on duty with the United States fleet, served as commanding officer of the U. S. Naval Reserve Aviation Base throughout most of its mission as an elimination station for flight students.

For 17 months he directed the policies of this major establishment to a new high in efficiency and performance. There has not been a single fatality during the entire tenure of the base.

Commander Harrigan long has been outstanding in naval aviation. Graduating from the Naval Academy in 1922, he served for two years at the Navy Yard in Washington, on the USS Delaware and the USS Brooks before turning to aeronautics.

Aboard Lexington.

Graduating from the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, he was assigned to Fighting Squadron Five at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., in February, 1927. In December of that year the squadron was ordered to the USS Lexington, recently sunk in the Pacific, for two years, returning to the Naval Air Station at Hampton Roads, Va., in January, 1930.

He remained there until February, 1931, when he was ordered to the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., for service with "Lighter Than Air." He served on both the Akron and Macon in command of the small airplane squadrons.

During this interval Commander Harrigan conducted training and test operational flights investigating and developing attachment hooks for landing aboard rigid airships. He conducted the first night landings aboard the USS Los Angeles, the USS Akron and the USS Macon.

Navy Commends Him.

For his work in the operating of airplanes from airships, he received a letter of commendation from the Navy Department.

After his tour of duty at Lakehurst, Commander Harrigan spent two years on the USS Minneapolis as senior aviator, a year at the naval aircraft factory at Philadelphia as chief inspector and another year at the Naval Air Station at Hampton Roads, as executive officer of Bombing Squadron Six, attached to the USS Enterprise.

In 1938, he returned to the fleet again on the USS Yorktown, in command of Bombing Squadron Five. In July, 1940, he was ordered to the USS Saratoga as assistant air officer, where he remained until ordered to USNRAB, Atlanta.

The son of the late Daniel James Harrigan and Cora Ward Harrigan, he was born at Hillsboro, N. H., on December 29, 1900. He attended Lebanon (N. H.) High school before entering the Naval Academy.

In 1938, he was married to Louise Dando Stoutenburgh at Wynnewood, Pa.

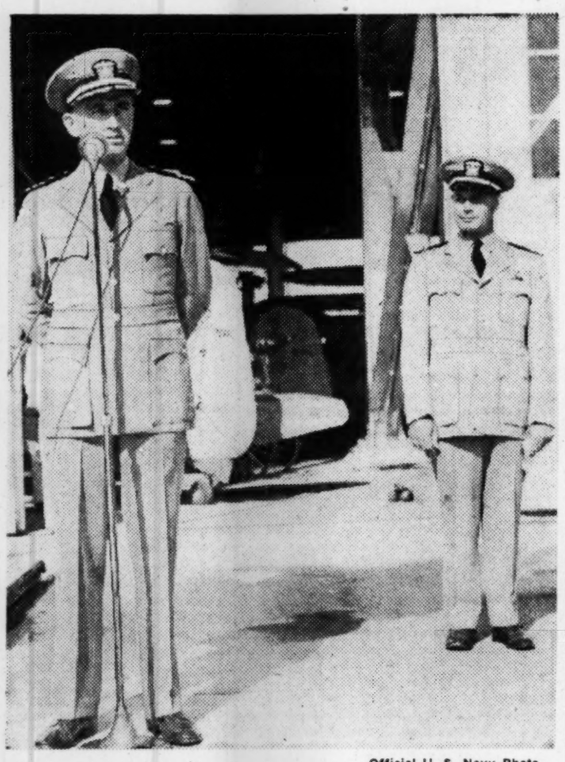
Cotton Canvas Cart Aid to Housewife

ASTORIA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—A new wartime shipping aid for the housewife has just been introduced here, called the "Victory Van."

The victory van consists of a 19x24-inch bag of navy blue cotton canvas, hung on a hardwood maple frame mounted on two bright red wheels for carrying groceries from the store.

The little "grocery cart" is ideal for the housewife shopper and will carry as much as 80 pounds of groceries.

Georgia has the smallest bonded indebtedness of any state in the union—$3,169,482.17, and it is reduced at the rate of $200,000 annually.



Official U. S. Navy Photo.

FORMER SKIPPER—Commander D. Ward Harrigan (at microphone) was in charge of the Naval Reserve Aviation Base here for 18 months before going on sea duty. Lieutenant Commander Arthur P. Linscott is executive officer at the base.

Rations Irk Fat Solon in England

W. S. Lidall, of Lincoln, England, heaviest member of Parliament, says he is going to get justice and oversize garments for fat men. Rations and overweight don't seem to harmonize, he mourns. He now tips the scale at 238 pounds, against a pre-war tonnage of 266. He is a good dancer and serves as a Home Guard in a uniform specially made for him. "People in my home district and in Westminster know me, but elsewhere they sneer at me because my figure is not war-conditioned," he said. "Persons have been heard to whisper 'obviously, he is starving himself!' or that I don't preserve this figure on rations."

Mexico Mapping Defense in War

Mexico will handle its own national defense without foreign direction, according to General Salvador S. Sanchez, chief of the presidential staff in Mexico City. It will provide all the necessary technicians as well as the armed forces. "Mexico," he said, "possesses plenty of people able to determine the points to be watched and defended, as well as to decide about establishment and construction of airports and highways; and also to prepare all plans for protecting the coasts with our own sea, air and land forces. It is ridiculous to say enemy vessels are provisioned along our coasts."

60-Mile Marble Deposit Is Boast of Georgia

Few persons realize the value of Georgia's marble deposits.

One deposit, for instance, is over 60 miles long, from two to three miles wide and anywhere from 150 to 200 feet deep. Experts estimate that this deposit contains at least 500,000,000,000 cubic feet of marble.

Although the development of the Georgia marble industry began as late as 1850, its marble may be found in banks, office buildings, libraries and public structures over the world.

Tech's NROTC Has Over 450 In Navy Service

Continued From Page 1-F.

sel and the responsibilities of an officer.

Since warfare today is a highly technical art, the graduates of Georgia Tech's NROTC are well versed in the basic fundamentals which enable them to grasp the multitude of details which one must necessarily know if he is to wear the golden stripes of a naval officer. The student's course is divided into two parts: (1) the basic, coming during freshman and sophomore years, and (2) the advanced, that of his junior and senior years.

Midshipman's Education.

The early part of a reserve midshipman's education covers naval history, ordnance and gunnery, seamanship and communications, and navigation. The later part includes naval engineering and electricity, administration and naval regulations, naval law, naval aviation and advanced navigation.

Two summer cruises are offered every student, and he is required to take one of them in order to receive his reserve commission as ensign. The voyages usually are made aboard a destroyer where the individual gets scores of opportunities to apply practical theories he learned in the classroom. Normally a cruise lasts 25 days.

The young man who is accepted for enrollment at the Tech NROTC will have met some stiff mandates. First of all he has to be in excellent physical condition, and it is important that he show definite characteristics of ability to develop as a leader of men. Mental alertness is also one of the prime factors determining one's acceptance.

This is, of course, the first war for the local NROTC, and the unit is new to it. However, if future graduates give the account for themselves that the alumni already have given, there'll be no reason for excuses to be made to anyone.

Army Air Base Began in 1930 With a Hangar

Now Almost Every Type Plane Flies From There.

The Atlanta Army air base at the Municipal airport was established in April of 1930 by the simple expedient of tearing down a hangar at Fort McPherson and moving it to its present location.

The Army field was authorized as a reserve airdrome, so that Air Corps reserve officers could maintain their flying proficiency and have a place to conduct summer training camps.

8-Man Detachment.

At the time the base was started, First Lieutenant Raymond R. Brown, air officer and instructor, was the only person on duty, according to Sergeant Orville O. McMahon, only man who has remained at the base since 1930.

McMahon was one of the eight enlisted men who were placed on detached service from the 22d Observation Squadron at Maxwell Field, Alabama, and transferred to the reserve airdrome.

The reserve airdrome was first designated as an Air Corps detachment. In 1940 it was redesignated Fourth Service Command Air Corps detachment, at which time three other stations were formed from this organization—at Memphis, Nashville and Jacksonville.

Hangar Sleeping.

Approximately 75 Air Corps reserve officers attended 14-day active duty training camps at the station each year, in addition to their inactive duty flying.

During the training camps men slept in the hangar before barracks were added, as well as the administration building. Extra men were brought in for the summer training camps.

Since war began the base has become a stopover for all types of planes, from fighters to bombers. As a result Atlantans get a glimpse of almost every type of plane used on the fighting fronts.

Commanding officer of the base is Major Francis D. Shoemaker, who recently succeeded the late Lieutenant Colonel John F. Outlaw.

Other commanding officers of the base with their ranks at the time they were there included:

Lieutenant Brown, who served until 1935; Captain John B. Patrick, 1935 to 1940; Major Sam L. Ellis, Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Ford and Major Robert B. Parker, who is executive officer.

Soldiers Prefer Striped Pajamas

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 31.—Uncle Sam places no restrictions on what his soldiers must sleep in, and reports from retail stores here show that a great many of them prefer to sleep in pajamas—especially striped ones.

Brown seems to be the desired color in this section of the states, and most soldiers prefer the usual variety of man-tailored pajamas in cotton fabrics, whether striped or solid colors.

The area of Georgia is 37,584,000 acres and 58,725 square miles; its seacoast on an airline is about 100 miles; the greatest distance, north and south, is 320 miles, and 225 miles at its greatest width.

Georgia is called "The Empire" motto is "Wisdom, Justice and State of the South" and the state Moderation."

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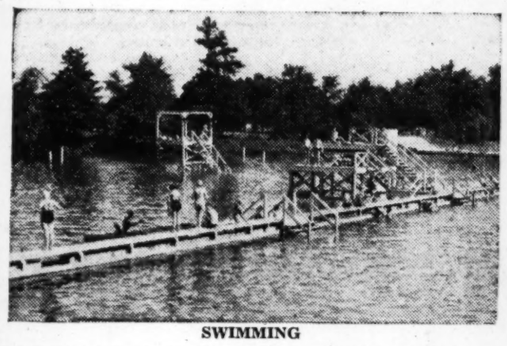
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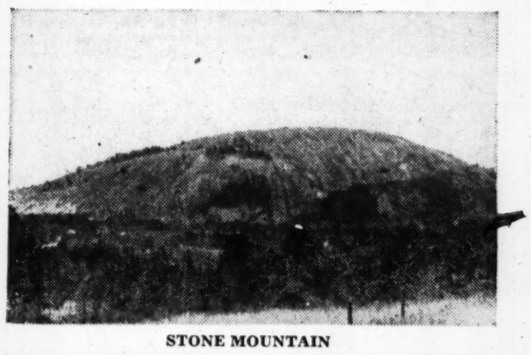
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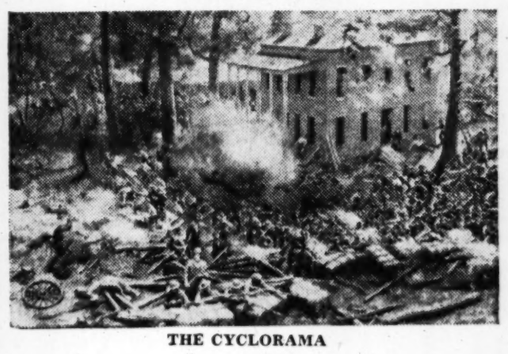
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Navy's Office Here Seeking Material For Officers

Ships without officers and men to operate them are about as useless as an empty gun in a fierce battle, so to provide commissioned personnel the Navy established here several months ago an Office of Naval Officer Procurement.

Located on the seventh floor of the Healey building, the unit is a focal point for all civilians in this area who seek commissions in the Naval Reserve.

The office is commanded by Lieutenant Commander Harry F. Dobbs, a native of Atlanta, and it is now pressing for the enlistment of officer candidates in two classes which the Navy refers to as V-7 and V-11.

Particularly needed at this time, according to Commander Dobbs, are graduates of all accredited engineering schools, doctors, dentists, ministers, general administrative executives and men with other specialized college training. Those who have had considerable experience in the operation of power boats 25 feet or more in length (regardless of formal education) are sought also for commissions to serve as officers in the local defense activities along the Atlantic seaboard.

Recent Changes.

Recent changes in physical requirements now permit acceptance of applications in V-7 and V-11 from men who previously found themselves disqualified because of physical defects. Relaxation in these standards, Chairman Dobbs said, concerns generally the requirements regarding minimum weight and height, teeth, vision, color perception, flat feet, deficient chest expansion and hay fever.

College graduates between the ages of 18 and 39 are desired for enlistment as apprentice seamen in either of the two classifications. Men 18 to 28 who still are in college may apply for inactive duty pending graduation.

After initial training in V-7 or V-11 the candidates are appointed in a probationary status as commissioned officers of the Naval Reserve with pay and allowances of regular naval officers. They remain on probation until they have satisfactorily completed the required indoctrination and further intensive training.

Men over 30 and not yet 39 who have but two years of college may apply for commissioning provided they are able to show satisfactory evidence of successful business experience since leaving the higher educational institution.

The Atlanta Office of Naval Officer Procurement is one of several established throughout the country for the purpose of securing qualified men from civilian life and turning them into reserve officers acutely needed today with the swift growth of the United States fleet into a seven-ocean Navy.

This unit is staffed with the following officers: Lieutenant M. A. Mitchell, medical corps; Lieutenant D. P. Whelchel, Lieutenant (jg) E. L. Hansell, Lieutenant (jg) L. A. Williamson, Lieutenant (jg) J. M. Baley Jr., and Lieutenant (jg) J. K. Bradford, medical corps.

Commander Dobbs said an invitation is extended to all interested persons to visit his office for a personal interview to determine their chances for commissioning.

Those living outside the Atlanta area may secure further information by addressing a letter to the procurement office and listing full details of professional, educational and physical qualifications.

Upon receipt of such data, some suggestion will be given the candidate as to the feasibility of his appearance personally at the office for an interview.

"This nation," Commander Dobbs concluded, "urgently needs a considerable number of qualified men for responsible duties as officers, and an opportunity is extended to men who meet naval officer qualifications to render a great service to the war program by volunteering their services."



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER HARRY F. DOBBS — Is officer in charge of the Atlanta Office for the Procurement of Naval Officers. He is a native Atlantan who has been in the Naval Reserve for many years.

SouthernBuilds System to Meet Region's Needs

Aids Agricultural Progress, Swings Into Problems of War.

In the early part of the 19th century, particularly during the period between 1830 and 1840, Charleston, S. C., was the principal center of commerce, industry, wealth and culture in the south. Naturally, therefore, it took the lead in railroad building in the hope of holding the commercial supremacy which Savannah was beginning to threaten through her superior river connections with the so-called "back country," consisting of Georgia and the states beyond. Augusta, then the principal interior distributing point, could be reached from Savannah by the Savannah river, while Charleston had to send her goods either through Savannah and thence by river, or across the laborious overland trail.

To meet this situation, the business men of Charleston determined upon the daring adventure of building a railroad into the interior. So, on October 19, 1827—nine months after the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company had been chartered as the first commercial railroad enterprise in the United States—a charter was obtained for the South Carolina Canal & Rail Road Company, to open either a canal or a railroad from Charleston to Augusta. The idea of building a canal was quickly discarded and work started immediately on the construction of a railroad. The 130-mile line from Charleston to Hamburg, across the river from Augusta, was completed and rail service began in October, 1833. It was the longest railroad in the world and the most ambitious enterprise of the kind undertaken anywhere up to that time.

First Line Acquired.

After many vicissitudes, the pioneer South Carolina Rail Road & Canal Company was acquired by the Southern Railway Company in April, 1899, and is now operated as part of the Southern's Charleston division.

The building of the line from Charleston to Augusta immediately excited interest in Georgia and projects were launched at Athens for the building of a railroad to Augusta, and at Macon for the construction of a line to Savannah. It is interesting to note that at first neither Savannah nor Augusta encouraged these projects, but on December 20, 1833, a charter was granted to the Central Railroad & Canal Company, to build a line from Savannah to Macon, and the following day a charter was granted to the Georgia Railroad Company to build a line from Augusta to Athens with a branch to extend to the Chattahoochee river. The Georgia Railroad was, in effect, an extention of the line from Charleston to Hamburg, opposite Augusta.

It was the enterprise and resourcefulness of the men who guided the fortunes of these three pioneer corporations which laid the foundations of the railroad network of the south as it exists today. It was largely through their influence that the state of Georgia was induced to undertake the construction of the Western & Atlantic Railroad to give a connection with the Tennessee river at Chattanooga, and it was the selection of the eastern terminus of this line which located the city of Atlanta where it is today. Here work was begun on pushing the line into the west and to this junction point, first known as "Terminus," the Augusta and Savannah enterprises pushed their lines.

"Terminus" Emerges.

The Chattanooga river branch of the Georgia Railroad was completed in 1845 to what is now known as Atlanta and became the main line. The Central was completed to Macon in 1843 and through the Monroe Railroad, later the Macon & Western, extended its line into Atlanta in 1846.

The convergence of these lines at "Terminus," later known as Marthasville and finally as Atlanta, made it the principal railroad center in the south. Here a great interior city was built up, brought about as a result of the rival railroad enterprises of Charleston and Augusta on the one hand, and of Savannah and Macon on the other.

Viewed through the haze of a century that has passed, our earliest railways would appear as pygmy enterprises in the eyes of the youth of this generation. Yet these pinoneer adventures were of the first magnitude, conceived by men who had little wealth except in vision and initiative.

These first railways were projected short distances from tidewater or river landings—and it was with justifiable pride that Charleston boasted of the "longest railroad in the world" when, in 1833, the line to Augusta was completed. At that time, Augusta was more distant from Charleston, measured by hours, than Atlanta is now distant from Washington. Traffic then available could be measured in single bales of cotton produced along the line and in packages of merchandise transported to and from the interior on pack mules.

The cars were diminutive, and, except for a relatively small amount of bulk traffic such as lumber and cordwood of local origin, a full carload shipment was a novelty. It required a great faith to visualize a commercial expansion that could make these enterprises profitable. These were the seeds from which sprang the south's great railway system of today.

Of the approximately 8,000 miles of line included in the Southern Railway System, 1,226 miles lie in the state of Georgia, 987 being operated by the Southern Railway Company and 239 miles by the Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Company.

The Southern Railway Company was chartered in 1894 to acquire the properties formerly included in the Richmond & Danville and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia systems.

So far as Georgia is concerned the R. & D. lines which went to the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line, extending from Atlanta to Charlotte, N. C., and forming a part of the through route to Washington and New York, and the Georgia Pacific, extending from Atlanta to Birmingham, Ala., and thence to the Mississippi river at Greenville, Miss.; while the contribution of the E. T. V. & G. was the line from Chattanooga and Knoxville to Brunswick, via Dalton, Rome, Atlanta and Macon, this having been made up of lines built by several different companies.

The oldest railroad line in Georgia which is now part of the Southern is the line running north from Dalton to the Tennessee state line. Work was begun at Dalton on January 1, 1851, and the line was completed to Loudon, Tenn., in 1852. This was built by the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad which, in 1869, was combined with the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad to form the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia. This company entered upon an expansion program under which it procured a line to Brunswick, Ga., by the acquisition of the Selma, Rome & Dalton, which had been opened in 1870, and the Macon & Brunswick, which had been completed in 1871, and the construction of a line from Rome to Macon, via Atlanta, which was opened on July 1, 1882.

New Line Projected.

Shortly after the East Tennessee & Georgia had been completed from Dalton to Knoxville, it constructed a line from Cleveland, Tenn., into Chattanooga. On July 3, 1883, the E. T. V. & G. opened a cut-off line from Cohutta, Ga., to Ooltewah, Tenn., giving its present through line from Chattanooga to Brunswick, leaving that part of the original line from Cohutta to Cleveland as a branch.

The construction of a line running northeast from Atlanta had been projected as early as 1856, when the Georgia Air Line Railroad Company was chartered. However, nothing came of this until after the War Between the States, the line from Atlanta to Charlottee having been opened by the Atlanta & Richmond Air Line on September 28, 1873. This company was reorganized as the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway Company on April 4, 1877, was leased in perpetuity to the Richmond & Danville on March 26, 1881, and passed to the Southern with the other properties of the R. & D. in 1894.

A line running directly west from Atlanta had also been proposed as early as 1854, but nothing came of the various plans for its construction until 1880 when General John B. Gordon became interested in the scheme which was carried out by the Georgia Pacific Railroad with the aid of the R. & D. The line from Atlanta to Birmingham was opened in November, 1883. On December 19, 1888, the line was leased to the R. & D. and though the lease was abrogated in 1893 the Georgia Pacific became part of the Southern in 1894.

The Atlanta & Florida Railroad, which extended from Atlanta to Fort Valley, Ga., was opened in 1888, and was acquired by the Southern on June 18, 1895. The Georgia Midland & Gulf, extending from McDonough to Columbus was opened in 1887 and leased to the Southern on July 1, 1896.

The Southern & Florida Railway extends from Macon to Valdosta from which point diverging lines extend to Jacksonville and Palatka, Fla. The original line, extending from Macon to Palatka, was built by the Macon Construction Company, and was opened in 1890. Since March 1, 1920, the line has been operated as part of the Southern Railway System. On October 16, 1902, the G. S. & F. obtained a line into Jacksonville through the acquisition of the line from Valdosta to Jacksonville, 110 miles, which had been built by the Atlantic, Valdosta & Western in 1899, and the line from Macon to Jacksonville is now its principal line.

Serves the South.

The territory south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi is, perhaps, more completely served by the Southern Railway System than is any other territory of like extent served by any single railway system.

Every state in this vast area, except West Virginia, is served by the lines of the Southern which also reach out from Louisville, Ky., across Indiana and Illinois to the Mississippi river at St. Louis. The lines of Southern System reach Washington, Cincinnati and Louisville on the north; St. Louis and Memphis on the west; the ports of Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville on the Atlantic, and Mobile and New Orleans on the Gulf of Mexico. Among its important main lines today are those from Washington to New Orleans via Charlotte, Atlanta, Birmingham and Meridian; from Washington to Jacksonville, via Columbia and Savannah; from Washington to New Orleans, via Knoxville, Chattanooga and Birmingham; from Washington to Memphis, via Knoxville and Chattanooga; from Cincinnati to New Orleans, via Chattanooga and Birmingham; from Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis to Jacksonville, via Chattanooga, Atlanta and Macon, and from Cincinnati to Charleston and Jacksonville, via Asheville.

Because of its many natural advantages, the south has been chosen to play a major role in the nation's war program. Many millions of dollars have been spent for the construction of new, and the expansion of existing, cantonments; for training fields, airports, airplane factories, powder plants, ammunition depots, shell and bag loading plants, small arms plants, quartermaster's depots, as well as for naval bases and shipyards—all at points served by the Southern Railway System.

In accord with its policy of preparing today for the traffic of tomorrow, Southern Railway began, after the worst of the depression of the 1930's to acquire and put into service much new and modern equipment, including 16,000 freight cars; six two-car Diesel-electric passenger trains for local service; thirty-four Diesel-electric switch engines; four Diesel-electric passenger locomotives; two 5,400 horsepower Diesel-electric road freight locomotives; and, in addition, six ultra-modern Diesel-powdered streamlined passenger trains.

Meeting War Demands.

The program of equipment acquisition, together with increased appropriations for maintenance and and other improvements, has enabled the Southern Railway to do its full part in meeting the demands for domestic transportation in the present emergency.

The territory served by the Southern's lines still has many latent possibilities. With its abundance of natural resources; the wealth it possesses in its forests, mines, and fields; its hydroelectric power and coal; and its native-born and efficient labor, the south has but entered upon an era of growth destined to make the territory one of the outstanding industrial sections of the United States.

While steadily gaining in agricultural production, the south's advance has been chiefly in the conversion of its raw materials into all forms of manufactures. These gains, stated in terms of transportation, are reflected by the increase in traffic density of the Southern Railway.

Today the Southern Railway has dedicated its every service, facility, and resource to the winning of the war. In due season the world will regain its sanity and peace will return. Then will come the painful re-adjustment of people and industry and agriculture; the shift of the world from a wartime to a peacetime economy.

When that day comes, the Southern Railway System will be ready—ready with the best in transportation services; ready to work hand in hand with southern industry in the building of a brighter, happier southland—because then, as now and for the past half century, the "Southern Serves the South."

Army Is Turning Out Cooks, Bakers in Volume

The Army is turning out ten times the number of highly trained cooks and bakers produced during World War One, Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Rooks, commandant of the quartermaster bakers and cooks' school in the seven-state Fourth Corps Area, announced.

Colonel Rooks pointed to the graduation from eight schools scattered throughout the southeast of 18,000 mess officers, cooks, bakers and mess sergeants during the past fiscal year.

This figure broken down among students who completed the two months' course of theoretical and practical phases of producing the food consumed by the American soldier included 550 mess officers; 15,000 cooks; 1,200 bakers and 2,100 mess sergeants.

Bakers, assistant bakers and journeyman bakers make up the three ratings in that classification while cooks are classified as first cooks, or second cooks.

Mess sergeants must be first cooks who have demonstrated for at least one month an ability to supervise and control the details of an organized mess.

Mess officers are first given special instruction and then must be capable of managing an Army mess or bakery.

TEA PROHIBITED.

James Loughran was fined in Newry, Northern Ireland, for carrying 10 pounds of tea in a specially made bag strapped round his body, tea now being listed among the "prohibited goods" in Ulster.

Again on

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Moore's Guarded Quality Ice Cream is manufactured in the most modern and sanitary plant which science and ingenuity could develop—safeguarding your pleasure and your health.

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CLOUDLESS BEAUTY . . . Shaleen's single unit construction eliminates rings and instep shadows. They are exquisitely sheer looking.

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FIT . . . Shaleen's "Sugarfoot" means heels that fit and ankles that cling.

NEW!
FALL COLORS . . . "SPUR" and "SABER," two dashing new Cavalry Colors.

NEW!
CARE . . . Wash before wearing for the first time and immediately after each successive wearing. Rayon is temporarily weak when wet; follow washing instructions carefully. Care Means Longer Wear.

NOTHING NEW
could be added to SHALEEN QUALITY. Not all rayon stockings are alike but *all* SHALEEN stockings are of the highest quality.

SHANNON HOSIERY MILLS, INC.
Columbus, Ga.
Sold Exclusively in Atlanta by

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Garden History In State Began With Indians

From Georgia's Diversified Soil Springs New Plant Species.

By DONALD M. HASTINGS.
President, Men's Garden Club of Atlanta.

Long before the whites came to settle and establish colonies in Georgia the Indians had settled in villages and were growing various food and feed crops throughout the lands which later became this great Empire State of the South.

The huge forests of hardwood and pine, abounded with smaller plant life representative of both the temperate and subtropical zones, and many more subzones of climate, giving to Georgia a diversity found nowhere else upon the face of the globe.

Not only have there been many discoveries of new plant species here in times past, but botanists are still bringing newer ones to light in the varied soils and exposures prevalent.

It is fitting then, with such a background, that Oglethorpe's colony had, as one of their primary purposes, the definite project of establishing an experimental garden. The trustees of the Georgia colony were keenly interested in these agricultural and horticultural pursuits and actually donated large sums of money and appointed competent botanists to search far and near for plant material to be grown in the "Trustee's Garden" at Savannah and records describe the work:

Trustee's Garden.

"There is laid out near the town, by order of the trustees, a garden for making experiments for improving botany and agriculture; it contains 10 acres and lies upon the river, and it is cleared and brought into such order that there is already a fine nursery of oranges, olives, white mulberries, figs, peaches and many curious herbs, besides which there are cabbages, peas and other European pulse and plants which all thrive . . ."

It is extremely interesting to note that when Oglethorpe and his colonists explored to Frederica in 1733 they found abandoned citrus groves, figs, pomegranates, olives and date trees—the same kinds the Franciscan monks established in California many years later and and which was lost to Georgia through the struggles between the English and the Spanish.

Actually then, gardening by the whites even preceded Oglethorpe.

Growing Mulberries.

But continuing with the history of the Georgia colony, we must not overlook the fact that many of the finest old plantations in the Savannah areas are the result of land grants made to Englishmen upon the provision that each would bring with him to Georgia "ten able-bodied white men to cultivate his mulberry trees, the food for silk worms."

Due to adverse weather conditions most of the silk production was doomed to failure and in an effort to find profitable crops to substitute for it, cotton was planted on the higher lands and rice where flooding was feasible. These crops thrived and became the basis of the section's economical life.

The owners prospered and in making their homes and places more attractive, planted rare plants, flowers and trees from various sections of the world, many of which may still be found thriving today and are the centers of interest in many of Georgia's finest gardens.

Plantation Home.

Following the era devoted to the original settlement of the colony, there came about the expansion of the white civilization into the interior. New settlers cleared the rich, fertile land and planted it in cotton and corn and thrived.

With prosperity came lovely homes and well designed and beautiful ornamental gardens so well preserved even now in Augusta, Athens, Macon, Milledgeville, LaGrange and in other towns and cities too numerous to mention in limited space.

These gardens undoubtedly were the inspiration to those 12 gracious ladies in Athens who in 1892 met and formed the very first garden club—"The Ladies' Garden Club"—which to this present time, continues regularly to meet and discuss gardening ideas and problems and to hold horticultural shows and exhibitions.

From this very modest beginning the garden club movement has grown not only tremendously in Georgia where there are 10,000 federated members and many more not yet federated, but throughout the entire world where hundreds of thousands study this fascinating and never dull subject, experimenting and disseminating knowledge of planting, cultivating and harvesting.

Men Gardeners.

And the garden clubs are not limited to the ladies. Several men's garden clubs have been formed in Georgia, including those at Savannah, Macon, Atlanta, Marietta and Athens and where the men take very active part in horticultural activities.

Considering, for another moment, economic gardening we cannot, in fairness, omit the Georgia State Horticultural Society which has had such a great influence in the development of that phase of our gardening life in Georgia.

Our State Experiment Station near Griffin, with its branches at Tifton and Blairsville, have not only a glorious history but their contributions to the farm and garden economy of the state has meant literally millions of dollars to our citizens.

Nor can we pass without paying tribute to our great agricultural college which, since its founding in 1907, has sent hundreds of trained men into the service of the state—making life better for thousands of Georgia's people.

Surely it is a long step and a tremendous span from the Indians and Spanish before 1732 to 1942 and whether you take gardening limited to ornamentals, or in its full economic scope, you may readily see the gains and improvements that have been made in Georgia and by Georgians.

Georgia, born to gardening, likewise lives and thrives upon gardening.



SAVANNAH-BUILT NAVAL VESSEL—The U. S. S. Symbol, minesweeper, built at the yards of the Savannah Machine & Foundry Company, shipbuilding division, was launched July 2. The picture shows the ship on the ways just prior to the ceremonies that marked the launching.

Baggings of Cotton Wrap Farm Produce

WPB Orders Mills To Produce Billion and Half Yards of Fabric.

Nothing could better illustrate the importance of cotton fabrics as wrapping materials for the nation's agricultural products than the drastic action taken recently by the War Production Board which converts an additional 20,000 looms to the production of these fabrics, bringing annual output to the astonishing total of a billion and a half yards.

In normal times, about 650,000,000 yards of cotton osnaburgs and sheetings are converted into bags and about the same amount of burlap. With Japanese warships operating in the Bay of Bengal, shipments of burlap from Calcutta have virtually ceased, the result being that it is now the task of the cotton textile industry to make up the entire deficit.

Under the provisions of the orders, mills making cloths such as tickings, cottonades, suiting coverts, colored yarn suitings, denims, pin stripes, pin checks, hickory stripes, drapery, upholstery and tapestry fabrics, various kinds of towels and outing flannels are compelled to divert from 20 to 40 per cent of their equipment to bag fabrics.

By actual count there are more than 500 different kinds of cotton bags used for packing an even greater number of commodities. They range from tiny tea bags to the large 200 and 300-pound sacks for the commodities sold in bulk. In recent years, according to the Institute, there has been a pronounced swing toward cotton bags for packing fertilizer, flour, edible cottonseed and cornmeal, rice, beans and other farm products. Many packers of citrus fruits in recent months have been turning to cotton mesh bags to pack their products.

Other Fields.

In addition to taking the place of burlap for many agricultural products, new uses for cotton bags have developed in other fields. For instance, experiments are now of cotton containers in an effort to find out if they can be used to supplant steel drums in the shipment of various liquids, even oils being conducted on various types and gasoline. Cotton bags with waterproof linings are frequently used for the shipment of many products of pronounced hygroscopic qualities.

The bag fabrics specified by WPB have long been interchangeable with burlap in manufacture of containers for agricultural products. The chief ses of burlap are in feed, potato, fertilizer, sugar, rice, chemicals, wheat, corn and linseed, soybean meal, beans, starch, seeds, salt and large flour bags.

Normal average peacetime use of burlap for the packaging of these agricultural products follows: Feed, 150,000,000 yards; potatoes, 110,000,000; fertilizer, 58,000,000; sugar, 51,000,000; flour, 36,000,000; rice, 35,000,000; chemicals, 23,000,000; wheat, 16,000,000; corn and linseed, 25,000,000; soybean meal, 19,000,000; beans, 15,000,000; starch, 12,000,000; seeds, 8,000,000; salt, 6,000,000. These, of course, are the major outlets for burlap bags and do not include scores of other products which require the use of many millions of yards of bagging.

Only after 1772 was the art of cotton spinning sufficiently advanced to allow use of cotton warps. Prior to this time it had been used as filling only.



W. O. Minor, proprietor, is here shown with Miss Jettie Marie Weaver, assistant, who has been associated with the firm for many years and has long experience in fitting shoes for orthopedic cases.

Unique among the industrial concerns of Atlanta is the W. O. MINOR SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY located at 420 Peachtree Street, N. E. Mr. Minor comes from a long line of shoe manufacturers dating back to 1867. He started to learn this craft in 1895 and established the present business in Atlanta in 1920 and has specialized in the construction of shoes for those unfortunates who, as the result of illness or deformities at birth, have required shoes of a specialized construction. His long experience and thorough knowledge of the exacting requirements of the cripple, fit Mr. Minor perfectly for the work in which he is engaged. He is thoroughly acquainted with the work of the orthopedic surgeon, and co-operates with those specialists in providing the perfect fit needed in corrective shoes.

Mr. Minor is the originator of the now famous ARCHKORECTOR corrective shoe for flat feet, and of the ORTHOPRAKTOR shoe for the correction of club feet. Scores of pairs of each are produced here daily on special orders.

The company maintains a modern factory at 420 Peachtree, manned by a staff of people long experienced in the construction of shoes for deformed or misshapened feet. This plant is equipped with highly specialized shoe machinery for use in every operation in which machine work is superior to hand work.

Those people with foot deformities are invited to visit the W. O. MINOR SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY and see for themselves the specialized service that is at their command.

THE ERNEST L. RHODES COMPANY extends congratulations to The Constitution and their co-workers on the anniversary of its seventy-five years in living up to the Golden Rule by several generations of golden-hearted men, both in letter and in spirit.

We congratulate The Constitution on the patriotic monument that it has built in the past seventy-five years. The privilege of felicitating The Constitution on this occasion is peculiarly gratifying to the Ernest L. Rhodes Company; for nearly a half century the two institutions have grown side by side, sharing in the same spirit of altruism and enterprise that has made our city great.

And in extending The Constitution our hand, we are mindful that it has been a source of gratification to us that throughout all the years of our own business prosperity in Atlanta, it has been largely The Constitution that has acted as a carrier of our trade message to our patrons in common.

In extending our best wishes on its seventy-five well-spent years in the newspaper world, we do so in recognition of the fact that The Constitution has made a notable contribution to the literature of the country. And, therefore, who could so well accomplish the work of presenting the history of Atlanta, Georgia, and the progress of the south for the future education of the sons and grandsons of Atlanta's progressive citizens of yesterday, today and tomorrow than The Constitution?

Through the seventy-fifth edition, the members of the Ernest L. Rhodes Company extend their sincerest wishes to The Constitution and their co-workers for many years of happiness and prosperity.

Likewise, The Constitution congratulates and extends their best wishes to the Ernest L. Rhodes Company, one of the largest and oldest millinery houses in the southeast, who has served this section for over forty years.

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Insurance dollars

GO TO WAR!

WHEN you pay fire, casualty and other insurance premiums you're helping win this war. A large portion of every insurance premium dollar you pay today goes into our country's war effort, helping either directly or indirectly in the making of essential war materials.

Let's see just how this is true . . .

It has long been the practice of insurance companies to invest a substantial portion of their funds in government bonds, both Federal and State. Thus your insurance dollar gives direct financial aid to your government.

Then there is war industry itself, depending upon a highly developed and expanding system of public utilities for power. And public utility expansion, in turn, has in a large measure been made possible through the financial support of the insurance business.

And where would we be today in our war effort without the vast and efficient railroad systems that bind together the facilities of our entire nation . . . railroads made possible to a considerable extent by insurance dollars?

Neither can we win a war without food. Furthermore, we must not only feed our own nation, but must contribute largely to the vital supplies of our Allies. Insurance dollars are today playing a vital wartime role through their continual support of our farms, the basic source of food supplies.

And so in these very specific ways your insurance premium dollars not only provide protection for your family, but also further the great task we all face in winning this war. No one part of our economy can turn the tide . . . every part must help, and it is the successful co-ordinated effort of the whole . . . armed forces, industry, transportation, food supplies, the purchase of Defense Bonds and Stamps, the investments of insurance companies, the hard work of every citizen . . . these are the things that will in the end insure us Victory!

More Than 15,000 Men and Women Engaged in the Fire and Casualty Insurance Business Rededicate Their Services to the Cause of Victory!

Congratulations

TO THE CONSTITUTION ON ITS 75th ANNIVERSARY

ATLANTA PAPER COMPANY

Atlanta, Georgia

Jaycees Prove PublicSpirit Of Young Men

Many Civic Projects Are Achieved in 21-Year History.

By DUDLEY BREWER.

Accomplishments of the Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce are the best answer to the question of whether young men want responsibility. For 21 years now, the Jaycees have not only been accepting responsibility, they have been going out of their way to look for it.

They specialize in doing odd jobs that nobody else seems to worry much about. Some are big projects and many are small, but they usually turn out to be things that were well worth doing. Almost invariably, you will find, if you look at the record, that Jaycee enterprises are concerned either with civic improvement or the happiness and welfare of people.

The record is in the back files of the daily newspapers, for the Jaycees have been grossly careless in one respect. Content with carrying out the things they proposed to do and then turning to new avenues of service, they lost all track of old committee reports and minutes of meetings.

Working for Tomorrow.

Perhaps that's because young men continually forget yesterday and always live and work for today and tomorrow. Maybe it was just plain carelessness.

Anyway, except for the pages of the City Builder, the now defunct magazine of the Senior Chamber of Commerce, the newspapers provide about the only record of Junior Chamber of Commerce activities. In them you can find stories of Jaycee projects that made the headlines, such as the drives that led to enactment of the state drivers' license law, establishment of a psychopathic ward at Grady hospital, foundation of the Legal Aid Society and erection of an administration building at Candler Field.



These have been among the outstanding achievements since the organization got started 21 years ago with the help and blessing of its parent, the Senior Chamber of Commerce. There have been many other projects of equal merit if of less importance.

Has a Way About It.

Former Jaycees and the older active members will tell you that the organization has a way of getting a fellow to do things he'd never thought of doing. Many a youth has joined with the purpose of improving himself, getting ahead in the business world, and has wound up with a record of unselfish work in behalf of other people and his city. The Junior Chamber of Commerce made his heart bigger.

It all goes back to the evening of January 20, 1921, when Lee Ashcraft was installed as president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. In his inauguration speech, he stressed the importance of forming a junior organization to assist in work of building Atlanta into a greater city.

The idea was to "harness young manpower," as it was expressed at the time. Henry N. Robinson was appointed chairman of the organizing committee, and the work got under way. Thirty teams were put into the field to enlist members, and they went to work in a vigorous campaign, which netted 1,200 recruits, 800 of them charter members.

This organization was set up at a charter meeting on April 11, with 600 present. Clark Howell Jr., then city editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and Robert Troutman, who was first vice president of the Senior Chamber of Commerce, were the speakers.

John L. Westmoreland was elected president, the other officers being Clark Howell Jr., first vice president; Eugene Oberdorfer, second vice president; Palmer Blackburn, third vice president; R. W. Courts Jr., treasurer, and J. C. Robinson, secretary.

The aims of the Junior Chamber of Commerce were expressed in the organization's constitution in the following words:

"The purpose of the Junior Chamber of Commerce is to promote the civic, commercial and industrial interests of Atlanta; to educate its members to a proper sense of civic duty and responsibility, to inform them of the civic, commercial and industrial advantages of Atlanta; to afford its members an opportunity to study the problems and processes of our city government; to work in close co-operation and harmony with and to operate and function as a bureau of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce."

Still Applies Today.

This statement of purpose still applies today, although actual deeds of the Jaycees have written into it a good deal about charitableness and giving the folks who need it a helping hand. The organization also continues, nominally, to be a "bureau" of the senior chamber long after assuming its own stature in the city's affairs.

Among the first steps taken were affiliation with the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, formation of an employment committee to assist young men in finding jobs and the first Jaycee traffic safety drive.

It is interesting to note that Roy LeCraw, who 20 years later as mayor advanced one-way streets as a solution of the traffic problem, then headed the traffic congestion committee and directed the safety first campaign.

First Days Discouraging.

"The first two week days of the campaign were very discouraging," said a report at the time in the City Builder, "but the number of accidents that occurred only served to intensify the efforts of the Junior Chamber to work harder than ever.

"Every time an accident was reported, Roy LeCraw, the general chairman, got mad! Finally, when the number of accidents increased instead of decreasing, Mr. LeCraw decided that a closer co-operation between the police and recorder's office would tend to help matters."

Mr. LeCraw was mad enough to take his problem to the Presidents' Club, which agreed to appear with his committee before the police commission and demand action. And action they got. On the following Monday the police made 300 traffic and speeding cases against Atlanta motorists, as compared with a previous average of six a day.

Didn't Give Up.

What happened after that was not stated, but at least the Jaycees didn't give up. They have been co-operating with the traffic safety efforts ever since.

Other first-year projects included a campaign to get greater attendance at the Southeastern Fair, series of lectures on salesmanship and commercial law, and two industrial educational tours in Atlanta. By November, 1921, the membership had increased to 1,400.

A membership drive the next year, with Roy LeCraw as chairman, brought in 700 new Jaycees. Activities were widened to embrace an inter-city athletic field day, participation in the "Clean Up and Paint Up" campaign, lectures on advertising, Spanish and banking, and membership tennis and golf tournaments.

In 1923 it came to the attention of the Jaycees that Atlanta had no provision for care of mentally unstable persons who lacked the means for private hospitalization. A committee headed by John M. Slaton Jr. found that many psychopathic cases were turning up continually in the city jail and were being handled as criminal instead of medical cases. The Junior Chamber of Commerce began a campaign to add a phychopathic ward to Grady hospital and followed through until construction actually started the next year.

The first "register and vote" drive was undertaken in 1923, attesting to the fact that Jaycees have been conscious from the beginning of their obligation to promote good citizenship and good government. Without taking partisan political stands, they encourage all citizens to be voters.

Recently they have carried this citizenship principle a step further by adopting an amendment to their by-laws requiring all new members to become qualified voters. Every one of the 350 members of today is a registered voter.

Law, Order Campaign.

In 1924, the psychopathic ward project was completed, the Jaycees sponsored a law and order campaign to combat Atlanta's black crime record, handled a big share of the Community Chest drive and brought about establishment of the Legal Aid Society to make legal advice available to persons of small means.

The next year the Junior Chamber was indignant because Georgia was the only state not to be represented at the Southern Exposition in New York's Madison Square Garden. It took the matter in hand and arranged for an exhibit to do the state credit.

In 1928 the Jaycees sponsored the Southern Building and Household Exposition in Atlanta, the south's first big home show, and launched a drive against "loan sharks," which reached its high point the following year.

Christmas Tree.

The first annual Junior Chamber of Commerce Christmas tree for needy children was also a highlight of 1929. Gifts were presented to 50 youngsters. This has become a regular feature of the activity program, and the 1941 campaign raised nearly $9,000 for distribution of toys, food and clothing among the poor.

Jaycee participation in the "Prosperity and Progress" campaign won for Atlanta a silver trophy awarded by the national Junior Chamber for the outstanding civic achievement of the year in 1930.

Two chief events were recorded in 1931. The Jaycees were successful in their efforts to get a $50,000 administration building at Candler Field, an important step in the development of the Atlanta Municipal Airport as one of the leading air fields of the nation. They also reduced their membership to 800 by cutting out "dead timber" and streamlining the organization.

In 1934 they bucked a lot of opposition in their successful effort to get acceptance of Sunday baseball for charity. No doubt, the boys wanted baseball on Sunday for public amusement as well as sweet charity's sake, and they got it across by working out an arrangement by which a generous portion of the proceeds was guaranteed to a number of welfare institutions. The correspondence files show that at least one such institution, a denominational one, declined to accept the proffered aid.

Many of the activities of the first 10 years of the Jaycee career had become continuous projects by this time and are being carried on today, but a conspicuous special project took shape in 1936 and was pushed to completion. That was the movement for enactment in Georgia of a law setting up the automobile driver's license system and the state highway patrol.

It would be difficult to determine who first advanced this proposal for Georgia, but there is no question that the Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce was first to take it up in an energetic way and stay behind it until the state had adopted a modern method of controlling the operating of motor vehicles and of policing the highways.

Not Singlehanded.

The Atlanta Jaycees didn't undertake this project single-handed. They enlisted the support of other civic organizations, leading citizens and public officials. And they won the aid of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in other Georgia cities in the drive.

May, 1938, saw the opening of the Toy Lending Library at 521 South Pryor street. Not content with bringing cheer to needy children just at Christmas time, the Jaycees wanted a way of making children happy every day. With WPA assistance they established a library from which toyless children can borrow dolls and toys just as readers borrow books from a reading library.

Until just a few weeks ago, the toy library was in continuous operation, but a forced withdrawal of WPA co-operation caused a temporary closing.

Wartime Project.

A notable wartime special project was the recently completed drive to raise $3,700 to finance 10 non-college men in the Civilian Pilot Training program. The Civilian Aeronautics Administration had agreed to provide for the training of 10 others if the Junior Chamber raised this amount, so the Jaycees were actually responsible for getting 20 fliers into the air.

Last April 50 members did the "leg work" in a survey of 1,300 Atlanta business and industrial concerns to obtain information about working hours that was essential to the preparation of the Senior Chamber's staggered hours plan.

A Jaycee committee headed by Dr. William Dobes has been instrumental in bringnig about a wide-awake attitude in Atlanta toward the menace of venereal diseases. In addition to several other steps to combat this problem, plans are now under way for establishment of a venereal clinic at Grady hospital.

Seeking Trucks.

In connection with Civilian Defense, plans are now under way for the Junior Chamber has been assigned the task of obtaining the loan of 30 trucks for the duration of the war to be used to carry auxiliary fire pumps and equipment. They are seeking these trucks from firms which have had to retire some of their vehicles due to the rubber shortage.

Other current activities include an Americanism program, the "Get Out the Vote" drive, the annual fire prevention campaign and promotion of more general fingerprinting of the public for civic identification.

Having given nearly 100 active members to the nation's armed services, the Jaycees recently conducted an intensive membership drive for additional manpower which resulted in a gain of 152 members. This brought the total to 350 and won for the organization an award at the annual national convention held in Dallas, Texas.

Even more gratifying to the local Jaycees was their winning of top honors for good government activities during the past year in recognition of their efforts to encourage more general exercise of the ballot by the people of Atlanta and the requirement that every member must be a qualified voter.

Former Jaycees in Service.

At least six of the past presidents of the Junor Chamber are now on active Army duty. Included are Majors Eugene Oberdorfer and Roy LeCraw, Captains Duncan Peek and William Horne and Lieutenants Clifford Hendrix and Vernon S. Brown.

Among the city's prominent men and civic leaders are many former Jaycees, as is shown by the following partial list:

Attorney General Ellis Arnall; Frank Hooper Jr., attorney; Lawrence Holzman, jeweler; Charles N. Walker, roofing company president; Baxter N. Maddox, First National Bank vice president; Major Clark Howell, editor and publisher of The Constitution; Frank C. Shaw, manager of the Chamber of Commerce industrial bureau; Chess Lagomarsino, Davison-Paxon advertising manager; DeSales Harrison, Coca-Cola Company vice president; Mike Benton, Southeastern Fair president; Jackson P. Dick, Georgia Power Company vice president.

James C. Shelor, senior trust officer, Trust Company of Georgia; the Rev. Theodore V. Morrison, rector of the Church of the Incarnation; Captain Robert T. Jones, Atlanta's famous golf king; Charles Yates, who also knows the courses; George West, lumber company president; Fred Cannon, bottling company president; W. A. Parker Jr., president of Beck & Gregg; Richard Courts Jr., president of Courts & Company; Morgan Blake, newspaperman; Walter R. Thomas, jewelry company president; John Westmoreland, attorney; John M. Slaton Jr., manager of the U. S. Veterans Hospital.

O. C. Hubert, president of the Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce, has submitted his resignation to take effect as soon as his successor is elected. Hubert has been commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve and expects to go on active duty in the Naval Air Corps within a few weeks.

CONSERVE RUBBERIZED COTTONS.

Since consumption of rubber products must be conserved by every possible means, it is part of the wartime duty of consumer to make overshoes and raincoats last as long as possible, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute and National Cotton Council.

Here are a few suggestions:

Overshoes: Never leave them outside. See that they dry slowly and thoroughly, away from radiators and stoves. If they're dirty, clean them with a damp cloth or with mild soap and water. Put them in a cool, dark place until they are needed again. Put them on and take them off carefully to avoid wear and tear.

Raincoats: Don't expose them to strong sunlight. Don't keep them in hot places. Like your overshoes, they'll last longer if you store them in a cool, dark place when they're not in use. Don't drop your raincoat in a wet heap when you come in out of the rain. Hang it up carefully on a clothes hanger until it dries.

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to

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on its

75th Anniversary

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It is with, what we believe, pardonable pride that we point to our own record . . . FIFTY-SIX YEARS of uninterrupted service to Georgia and Southeastern Hardware Dealers . . . FIFTY-SIX YEARS under the same management . . . FIFTY-SIX YEARS of progressive growth, endeavoring at all timse to keep in step with the pace of the times.

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88 CENTRAL AVE. ATLANTA

Soothe away that COUGH due to colds



It's dangerous to use harsh cough remedies that may upset the stomach and weaken the patient. Use a gentle preparation that acts soothingly. That's why it's more satisfactory and pleasant to use Cheney's Expectorant. It has a honey base that is soothing. It is so gentle that you can safely give it to young children.

Cheney's checks the coughing quickly. It also soothes the throat, reduces irritation, quiets the nerves, and restores comfort.

You'll never again use a harsh cough remedy after you have used gentle, soothing, Cheney's. Get Cheney's today on a money-back guarantee and be ready for changing winter weather.

Soothing CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT

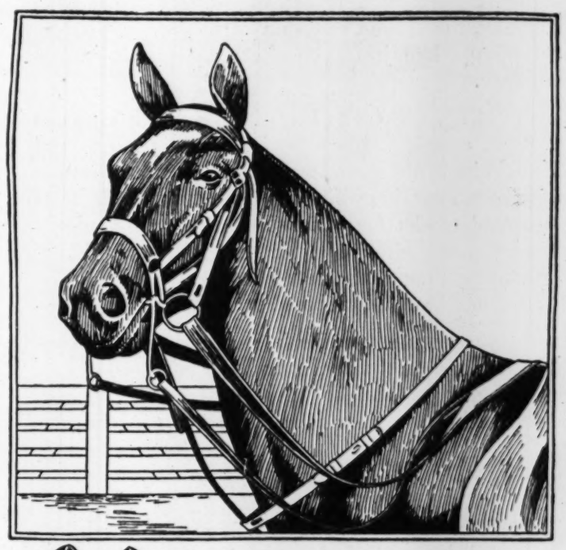
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QUALITY—QUANTITY

The Favorite of School Children ... for 40 Years!

School children of the South have used Blue Horse loose leaf fillers, tablets, composition books and other Blue Horse paper school goods for over 40 years. You probably used them—as your children are using them today. Then, as now, the name Blue Horse has always meant highest quality—smooth writing from elementary school through college.

MONTAG BROTHERS, Incorporated - - - - ATLANTA, GEORGIA



in 1867---

The Georgia Power Company Was Only A Gleam in the Eye of Its Founders

In 1867—when The Atlanta Constitution first appeared, the Georgia Power Company was only a gleam in the eye of its founders. To be more exact, the Atlanta Street Railroad Company, the earliest ancestor of the present Georgia Power Company, had just been chartered, but it existed only on paper.

Not until 1871, when The Constitution was a vigorous child of four, running around and asking questions and getting into things, did the street railroad begin actual operation—a horse car line which started on Whitehall street at the railroad tracks (underneath the present viaduct) and extended out Whitehall and Peters streets to what is now Spelman Seminary. The first car operated on this first public transportation line September 8, 1871.

From this far from impressive beginning, Atlanta's present system of street cars, trackless trolleys and motor buses has grown. Today, perhaps, it faces a greater task and more serious responsibilities than at any time in its venerable history.

Workers Must Ride

As a result of the war, thousands of new workers have become daily riders—men and women depending upon their public transportation facilities to take them to and from essential wartime jobs. As a result of the war, thousands of workers have been deprived of the use of their automobiles. They look to the cars and buses to provide rides which they once provided for themselves. Soldiers and sailors, school boys and girls, shoppers, as well as the war workers, are among our patrons.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the success of the war production program in the Atlanta area rests upon street cars and buses; that is, upon the workers and the workers' ability to get to their jobs and home again.

In July, 1941, we carried 6,952,055 passengers; in July, 1942, 9,670,566 passengers—an increase of 39 per cent in a year's time. Within two weeks after permanent gasoline rationing went into effect, riding had increased by 35,000 passengers a day. New buses and trackless trolleys to meet this enormously growing need are now almost unobtainable.

Fortunately, the Atlanta transportation system was not unprepared for the emergency. Beginning in 1936, we have spent about $500,000 each year in making improvements, including the addition of 70 trackless trolleys and 132 buses.

The enterprising, pioneering spirit of Richard Peters and Col. George W. Adair has persisted through 71 years of continuous operation of public transportation in Atlanta and its neighboring communities. This spirit will provide an answer to the people's most acute need for transportation in a long span of history.

Electric Service 50 Years Old

While electric service is not as venerable an institution as the street railway—or as The Atlanta Constitution—nevertheless it can claim a half century of operation, of continuous growth and expansion.

On January 1, 1892, the Georgia Electric Light Company, newly reorganized by H. M. Atkinson, undertook the more or less doubtful task of supplying the city's street lights and the few other electric lights which existed at that time.

In a report to the City Comptroller on the first year's operations, Mr. Atkinson wrote:

"The station where the current is generated is entirely new. We have installed in that station about 1,800 horsepower in steam power and have in course of erection another engine of 800 horsepower so that in case of breakdown we will still be able to furnish all the city's lights.

"On the first of December we had in use for the City 305 arc lamps of 2,000 candlepower and 614 incandescent lamps of 65 candlepower. We keep three wagons going all night, every night in the year, to attend to the city lamps and see that they burn properly."

In the course of half a century, the electric industry has come of age. Like the Constitution, the Georgia Power Company has become an institution in the state.

The electric company which once lighted a few stores and street corners in Atlanta now serves over 85 per cent of the state's area—562 cities, towns and rural communities. Power for this vast area is supplied by hydro-electric and steam-electric generating plants having a capacity of more than 700,000 horsepower. In addition, the power resources of neighboring states are available to Georgia through interconnecting transmission lines. More than 250,000 homes, stores, farms, factories, public buildings and institutions use electric service supplied by this Company for an almost endless variety of power, lighting, and heating purposes.

The sudden impact of war found us well along on a huge expansion program to provide increased generating capacity for the nation's rearmament.

Generating plants built since the start of the present war, just three years ago, now supply more than one-third of all the power used on our lines. These plants have a capacity of more than 200,000 horsepower and another generating unit of 60,000 horsepower is under construction.

Power for War Plants

More than half of all the power put on our lines is going into the war program. The Georgia Power Company supplies service to army and navy training camps, depots and aviation fields. This Company supplies nearly 90 per cent of all the power used by the cotton mills of Georgia, most of it going into the production of uniforms, sheets, towels, tents and other textiles for the armed forces. Electric power operates communication systems and railway signal systems, taxed to capacity with wartime demands. Electric power pumps life-giving gasoline and oil through Georgia pipe lines to the eastern seaboard. Electric power operates metal-working and machine shops working day and night on shells, bomb crates, bomb fins and fin assemblies, shell fuses and boosters, precision tools and dies, anchors, anchor chains and armor plate. Chemical supplies, naval stores, lumber and furniture are produced with electricity. Electric power, too, enters into the production, processing and preservation of meat, dairy, and vegetable products for the army and navy.

This is the enterprise, this is the formidable force enlisted for American victory that—75 years ago—was a gleam in the eye of a few far-seeing men.

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

A CITIZEN WHEREVER WE SERVE

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

The South's Standard Newspaper — THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA. — 75th Anniversary Edition

Atlanta of Today, With Horns, Newsboys, Planes, Vivid Contrast to Picture of City in Yesteryear

Stroll Down Streets Tells Old, New Story To Franklin Garrett

By FRANK DRAKE.

What do you see when you trod the pavements of Atlanta's winding streets today—towering office buildings, hurrying people, cars, houses, stores, trolleys, signs offering staggering bargains in anything most for $1.98?

Traffic lights flashing red, yellow and green in monotonous routine, steamy hamburger stands, bustling department stores, glaring covers of the latest magazines racked row on row, window displays that grab your glance and pull you to a halt?

What do you hear? Blaring, urgent auto horns, screaming newsboys, tooting, rumbling trains puffing forward and back again, the plaintive wheedle of the traffic cop's whistle begging you to hurry but be careful? The strains of music, from wild jitterbug jazz to mournful laments, that come floating from doorways, from upstairs windows, from back alleys?

Pleasant, Unpleaasnt Smells.

Are your nostrils filled with the fumes of gasoline exhaust, cooking wieners, whiffs of dime-store perfume out of the crowd? Pleasant smells, unpleasant smells, strange and unfamiliar odors? Catch that tiny exotic scent that's gone so quickly it may have been only a memory suggested by something entirely different?

Do you hear the boys and girls, popping chewing gum and sucking lustily on their cigarets, as they chat about paratroopers, aviators, the movies, the radio, big airplanes?

All that and more, too, is the Atlanta of today and it is the Atlanta most of us are so accustomed to we never give a thought to the Atlanta that was—way back yonder 75 years ago when The Atlanta Constitution was founded, back when the ashes of burned-Atlanta still blackened the red soil of the dirt streets.

Singular Exception.

Today virtually none of us think about those days of reconstruction but Franklin M. Garrett, who was born north of the Mason and Dixon line, is a singular exception.

He is president of the Atlanta Historical Society and he knows just about everything there is to know about Atlanta and her past.

When he walks along almost any street in the city he hears, sees and smells the city of today—and he lives also in the Atlanta of yesteryear. He knows its history so well that when he looks at the buildings downtown he sees not only gleaming skyscrapers chockful of people, typewriters, telephones, electric lights and all the other modern developments, but he sees, too, in his mind's eye the buildings which stood there 75 years ago.

Atlanta of 1867.

He sees the men of Atlanta in 1867 as they worked valiantly to conquer the disaster of their defeat in the War Between the States. He sees the ladies working, readjusting themselves and helping their menfolk onward.

A journey over any downtown street for Franklin Garrett can be, for him, a scene from the past as real, as gripping, as reading the pages of Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind" can make it for the rest of us.

All this would not be remarkable at all if Franklin Garrett had lived in those days and was able to recall Atlanta's early history from boyhood memories. Many men and women still are alive who saw it all with their own eyes. They can recall how Atlanta looked then, because they know it. But Garrett is only 36 years old, and his amazing store of knowledge about the people of Atlanta, the stores, businesses and streets of those far-off days has come through reading, research, and study of Atlanta's city directories since the first was published in 1859.

Called to Army Duty.

He's in the Army now, having been called this summer. When the war is over, Garrett will come back to his apartment on Juniper street to live again with his remarkable collection of books about the city and the people that made it.

No matter on what battlefield he fights, or whatever service Uncle Sam has him perform, Garrett's mind always will hold that clear, concise but detailed picture of the city as it used to be.

It is odd the way this young man began accumulating that picture of the past. In historians who make their living teaching such things it would be easily understandable but you just don't expect young businessmen (Garrett works for the Coca-Cola company when he's not in the Army), to have hobbies like that and to become so proficient in them that they are considered authorities even by persons so old they saw with their own eyes the things the youngsters picked up from books.

Garrett's Background.

If you heard only Garrett's early history, you'd think he wasn't smart enough to be president of Atlanta's historical society.

He spent three years trying to get through the first grade in school!

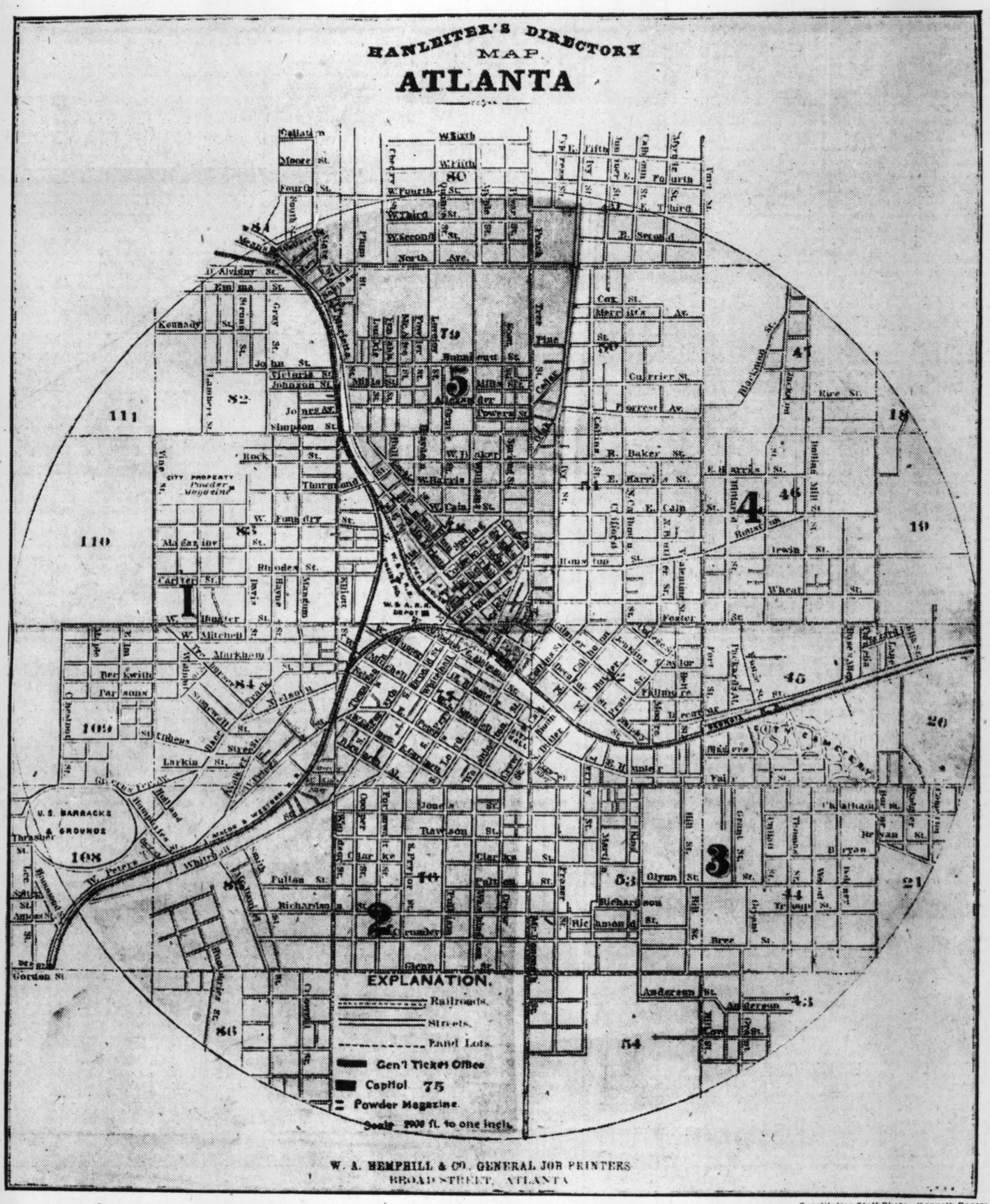
He made that statement, and we looked at him, surprised. There he was, a clean-cut, nicely-dressed fellow, lolling back in his easy chair. Around him rose bookshelves from the floor to the ceiling, crammed with learned tomes on every subject. Tables of his living room were piled high with books only the most studious would care to read, much less own. It was the same in his den. All the walls were covered with books, cabinets held some. Rare volumes, valuable ones. We'd bet his bedrooms and bath were book-lined too.

School Explanation.

Three years in the first grade? Well, it turned out, as he explained away the confusion of such a statement, that his folks were on the move when he was just starting to school. He began the first grade in Chicago but his parents moved before the end of the term. So he started again in Grand Rapids, Mich., and the same thing happened. The family moved to Atlanta. And little Franklin had to do the first grade all over again at the Tenth street school which is now named after Clark Howell Sr., the late editor of The Constitution.

Garrett admits he did all right in the remaining grades of school after that disastrous beginning.

Continued on Page 9-G.



Constitution Staff Photo—Kenneth Rogers.

ATLANTA, 1867—When this map was drawn, back in the early reconstruction days, Atlantans were extremely proud that their city was so beautifully laid out. "It is in a beautiful perfect circle," said one commentator. But even then they had to admit the city was spilling over the edges of that ring. This map was included in Hanleiter's City Directory, published in 1870 and shows many interesting things if you compare it with Atlanta today. Peachtree street is called Peach Tree street, and it ran where West Peachtree street runs today. Present Peachtree includes what was then Oak street and a part of Ivy street. And Atlanta had two streets pronounced the same, Glynn and Glenn streets. Second street shown here has turned into Ponce de Leon avenue. Collins street has been buried by the Courtland street viaduct. The city limits no longer "extend three miles in a perfect circle from the center of the city."

C. of C. Speeds Civic Growth of Greater Atlanta

I am the voice of Atlanta.

I reflect the ideals and aspirations of the people.

I combine the efforts of those who think in terms of helpfulness. I reduce unorganized elements to an organized unit.

I speak in defense of the good name of Atlanta, and defend her against the traducer.

I am the clearing house of civic pride.

I am the power house of progress.

I am the Chamber of Commerce.

I invite brave citizens who have ready hands and willing hearts to work with and through me in building a greater city.

Not upon the sands of discord, but upon the rock of Unity.

The Atlanta Spirit, conceived in the time of Terminus, born in Marthasville, suffered under the fire of Sherman, but rose again from the ashes of war, will lead us.

In its white light we can work together, and succeed.

By J. FORSYTH GORDY,
From Chamber of Commerce Records.

Yes, you say, big, bustling, beautiful Atlanta was inevitable. Nature was beneficent in providing a place on the dividing ridge between the waters that flow into the Gulf and the waters that flow into the Atlantic.

That spot, now Atlanta, occupied a strategic location from the standpoint of transportation. Visualize Atlanta as a spot on your wrist, and the fingers will indicate points which may be reached by an overnight ride on the railroad: the Potomac and the Ohio rivers on the north, the Mississippi on the west, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the south Atlantic on the east. No other city in the southeast occupies this favorable position.

So when Stephen Long drove the stake in 1837 in the woods where the old union station stood, Atlanta of today was born.

In the years which followed, Atlanta has forged to the front and reached a high position of eminence among the cities of the nation.

Amazed Historians.

Her growth has puzzled, then amazed historians and students. Her own citizens pause, blink their eyes and ask "What accounts for it?" For the city has defied urban adage and municipal proverb in its growth.

Certainly Atlanta does not have many physical advantages of a very decided character. There are no mighty water courses or vast mineral resources at her door to guarantee success. As a matter of fact, its natural environments are somewhat more limited than those of a lot of other cities. Railroad facilities and other points of superiority do not abound so that they give Atlanta the edge on other cities in the south.

What has made Atlanta the Atlanta of today cannot be properly laid so much at the feet of nature as it can at the feet of the town builders and that ever-alert and aggressive spirit which put the town above private interests and in which grew dauntless optimism to guide indomitable industry.

Early settlers did much and said little. But it is known that "the arrivals began to increase. They came in the old-fashioned covered wagon, sometimes drawn by a yoke of patient oxen, generally bringing their earthly possessions with them ready to set up housekeeping. They were welcomed by an eager populace."

Possibly this was not the beginning but an early expression of that part of the Atlanta spirit which reaches out with a warm handclasp to welcome newcomers to the city.

Buy Capitol Square.

Atlanta was hardly six years old when its leaders began to go after big things. It was then a committee was sent to Milledgeville to ask for the state capital. Was it vision at that time which urged them to buy the present capitol square?

Steadily growing in commercial importance, businessmen became concerned with decline of business in 1858. This came in the face of rapid growth from 1853 to 1857, and a committee of businessmen analyzed the situation and felt that the discriminatory freight rates against Atlanta was largely responsible for the condition.

Feeling the need of collective action through organization, the businessmen of Atlanta met on March 6, 1860, and organized the Chamber of Commerce. Their activities toward securing an equalization of freight rates continued until more serious problems developed as war approached and the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce were turned in that direction.

As late as June 1861, the chamber was seeking to become commercially independent, and sought to establish outlets in Europe. This is the earliest record of trade extension work, Mr. Root, then secretary of Atlanta Chamber, sent a circular letter to many commercial bodies in Europe calling their attention to the concentration of capital in the south, the advant-

Continued on Page 4-G.

RESURGENS

The Lyric of Atlanta

By FRANK L. STANTON.
Written on Atlanta's Seventy-Fifth Birthday.

I

With sunlight her brave brow adorning
No Mourner in ashes of years,
The Morning! The Morning! The Morning!
No Twilight of Tears.

II

To her the high Spirit was given,
A Spirit of wonderful birth,
She visioned 'neath dark skies, storm-driven
New Heavens and Earth.

III

Aside laid rent raiment of sorrow
The future unshadowed with Sighs,
She faced the great Dawn of Tomorrow
The Dream in her Eyes.

IV

The faith that is strength was her giving
Where her sons and loved daughters throng,
Her fields and her valleys were living,
Her hills heard a song.

V

What crown for her now, save the Glory
And Grace of the New Morning's Beam?
That Life feels the thrill of her story,
And the world reads her Dream.

VI

Her Cabins are Temples of Wonder
As if by a Magic Wand made,
And the storm of her Streets is the thunder
Of world-moving trade.

VII

And Art wreathes its beauty around her
Far dearer than Glittering Store
And the voice of World-singing has found her
With heart-opened door.

VIII

Light! Light! still her brave Brow adorning
New Wonders as great years draw nigh;
The Morning! The Morning! The Morning!
To the Hills of the Sky...

Navy's Business Is Booming at War I Army Camp

Largest naval activity in Atlanta, and one which is conducted in strict nautical manner, is the U. S. Naval Reserve Aviation Base at Old Camp Gordon.

It was on the site of the present naval base that Sergeant Alvin York, hero of World War I, was inducted into the United States Army. It was here, too, that thousands of Americans in 1917-18 went through their first experiences of military life.

Then, just as now, the green acres around Chamblee supported a thriving military establishment. Only today, it is the Navy which lays claim to the historic site.

Runways and Shops.

Macadam runways, hangars and machine shops, storerooms and large dormitory units have replaced the small frame buildings of the old camp. Today, one of the outstanding elimination schools of the Naval Reserve occupies the grounds.

In a relatively brief span of 18 months hundreds of potential aviators have come to USNRAB for preliminary flight instruction. Today many hundreds of these young men are in active service with the air arm of the United States fleet.

Speed! Speed has been the watchword, the base clarion since that frosty morning in December, 1940, when the first shovel of dirt was moved. Less than three months later the first class of flight students arrived for elimination training. It was a small class, consisting of only 20 boys. The base itself was manned by 13 officers and 60 enlisted men.

Consistent Progress.

Consistent progress in the development of the base, however, has expanded greatly the enlisted personal and officer complement. Class after class of students have reported, finding their ways to advanced bases and the fleet. Practically every month saw the completion of some important unit. Within a short time, the base had become a large and successful naval enterprise.

Greatest pride of officers and men alike is the excellent record which has been maintained at the base. Not one fatality has occurred in the many thousands of flying hours here. Furthermore, there has not been a single accident of serious consequence.

Proud, too, is the base on the record of its graduates at advanced stations. Atlanta men are acknowledged leaders at Jacksonville, Pensacola and Corpus Christi stations.

USNRAB Stands Out.

All naval establishments, while following the general Navy pattern, have distinct personalities all their own, which, for the most part, are determined by the commanding officers. Undoubtedly, the principal reason USNRAB has stood out among the elimination stations lies in the caliber of the men who have directed its destinies.

First in command was Lieutenant Commander Charles D. Williams, USNR, to whose energy and initiative was left the responsibility of leveling off a suitable aviation base out of red Georgia hills. The station was commissioned officially by Commander D. Ward Harrigan several months later as Navy and civic notables looked on. From March 22, 1941, until recently, the destinies of USNRAB have been in the capable hands of Commander Harrigan.

Executive Officer Arthur P. Linscott, lieutenant commander, USNR, replaced Commander Harrigan when the latter was ordered to sea duty early in August. The present commander is Lieutenant Commander Edward Scarlett, USNR.

In Early Days.

The early days after commissioning were full of discouragement. Planes, on occasion, had to be flagged from the field and directed to Candler Airport because of the mud. July 4 passed in 1941 without water, due to failure of the water system. Another entry in the log tells of "Insufficient steam to provide hot breakfast."

There was quiet but patriotic response to the announcement on December 7 of the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. The guard was doubled. The real thing was here. Navy men were ready.

In the spring of this year it was determined that student fliers would receive 36 hours of instruction here instead of the 10 required for solo flying. This policy has been maintained for the past six months and has added several thousand hours to the flying time at the base.

Class of Students.

But the last class of flight students has arrived at USNRAB. With the commissioning of IFIS, Instrument Flight Instructors' School, the local base takes on added significance as an integral unit of the Navy training program. Only commissioned naval aviators will attend the school.

Purpose of IFIS is to increase the effectiveness of instrument training through improvements in instruction methods and material and to provide for standardization of instruction and to train the instrument instructors who will be required.

Ward D. Davis, senior instrument flight instructor for Pan-American Airways, has been assigned to temporary duty with the Navy as technical advisor. Lieutenant Commander Laurance D. Ruch, USNR, is officer-in-charge of the IFIS.

Instrument School.

In conjunction with the instrument school at USNRAB a link trainer program has been inaugurated. Already a large number of women operators have been assigned to duty in the link department, replacing enlisted men who may be called to sea duty.

Flight officers undergoing instrument flight training are receiving daily hood time, observation time, link work, critique and academic methods. The doctrine of complete and positive control of an airplane under all conditions and missions is the goal of the program which has been instituted.

The importance attached to instrument control in Navy flying cannot be overestimated. The school is expected to make one of the outstanding contributions to naval aviation during this war and afterwards.

Yes, the wooded hills around Chamblee tell quite a story. Navy sons of Army fathers are consecrating further ground on which has trod some of the nation's best fighting men of another war.

The mission has changed, but the purpose is the same—adequate preparation for the people's fight for humanity. Here boys from every state in the Union, Canadians, and even aviators with the RAF have been indoctrinated into the "Navy Way of Flying."

In the immediate future officers in the advanced stages of instruction will carry on the tradition in the best Navy fashion..

Atlantans Lead In Many Sports Through the Years

By JACK TROY.

In a glorious sports history Atlanta has left undisturbed only those geographically unattainable attractions such as ice skating, skiing and mountain climbing. And it may be we've ignored Stone Mountain and the attendant possibilities long enough.

Atlanta is most famous for its golf, of course. Because of Bob Jones—now Captain Bob Jones, U. S. Army—Atlanta is known as the golfing capital of the nation.

For the record, no golfer will ever equal the one-year accomplishments of Jones, who won the British Open and Amateur and the American Open and Amateur to complete a remarkable grand slam back in 1930.

This is a pressure performance that will live with the ages.

Golfing Prestige.

Atlanta's golfing prestige was not alone enhanced by Jones. Others who have made notable contributions include Alexa Stirling, Watts Gunn, Charlie Yates, Dorothy Kirby and Louise Suggs.

In city planning the Jones influence was most profound. Golf courses outnumber playgrounds and parks. No other southern city has so many fine facilities for the game. Private clubs include Jones' own East Lake; Capital City, Druid Hills, Ansley Park, West End, Mountaindale, Black Rock and Forest Hills. Among the city courses are Bobby Jones, James L. Key, Piedmont park, John A. White, and Candler Park. A splendid country layout is North Fulton park. Another is Adams' park. And then there is Lithia Springs, College Park and Chattahoochee courses.

Around the turn of the century Bobby Walthour was the bicycle king of this country. And when enthusiasts thought of Walthour they also thought of Atlanta, from whence he pedalled to win nation-wide fame.

Louisa Robert, daughter of L. W. (Chip) Robert, himself a prominent athlete for Georgia Tech, splashed to national honors as a swimmer and won a place on the Olympic team. An emergency appendix operation prevented Miss Robert from competing in the Los Angeles Olympics.

Eddie Hamm of Tech.

Eddie Hamm, of Georgia Tech, was a national broad-jumping champion. Perrin Walker, of Oglethorpe and Tech, won sprinting championships.

In tennis Bryan M. Grant Jr. won national championships and achieved a lifelong ambition to be selected on the Davis Cup squad. In the early 1900's the late Bryan M. Grant Sr. and Nat Thornton were southern doubles champions and one year were national runners-up.

Marjorie Waite, of Atlanta, is present southern women's tennis champion. Miss Waite recently added the state title to her impressive string of net conquests.

Dusky Tiger Flowers threw leather flurries at all comers to pound his way to the middleweight boxing championship of the wrold, and up to now is the only boxing champion produced by Atlanta and Georgia. The Tiger originally came from Brunswick.

Ben Brown just missed attaining the topmost pinnacle in the middle-weight division. He fought all the topnotchers.

Football in Atlanta.

Georgia Tech focused the attention of the football world on Atlanta in 1928 by defeating the University of California in the New Year's Day Rose Bowl game at Pasadena. It was a game marked by the wrong-way run of Roy Riegels, California center.

Georgia Tech won anotrer bowl championship in 1940, defeating Missouri in the Orange Bowl at Miami. Georgia, at near-by Athens, won its first bowl bid—and victory—against Texas Christian in Miami's Orange Bowl last season.

Peter Pund was an All-American center for Tech.

Atlanta's Crackers have won their share of honors in the Southern League and were triumphant in the last Dixie series in which they played, defeating Beaumont, the Texas League champion, in five games. One was a tie game.

Earl Mann was named president of the Atlanta Baseball Corporation in 1935, and the wiseness of the choice is reflected by four pennants and three other first division finishes. Another item which reflects credit on Mann and adds to the coffers of the corporation has to do with the sale of such aces as Willard Marshall, Johnny Rucker, Lester Burge, Bob Chipman, Alf Anderson and Connie Ryan to the majors.

Furnished League President.

The Constitution has a definite tie-in with the proud history of the Southern league, having contributed one of its organizers and first president—Henry W. Grady. Mr. Grady headed the league in 1885, and was very active in its affairs. As an editor as well as president, he covered many of the games for The Constitution.

When Atlanta was host recently to the annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, comprising the entire minor leagues, a bronze likeness of Henry W. Grady adorned the delegates' badges and in the official program here was prominent mention of the part played by the great editor and orator in the formation and executive direction of the Southern league.

In a very large sense through the years The Constitution and the ever-expanding sports programs of Atlanta have been closely akin. Perhaps motivated by the example of Henry Grady The Constitution has always shown a keen interest in the city's various sports undertakings, encouraging individual as well as team accomplishments.

A great intramural sports program, sponsored by The Constitution in the Fulton county schools last year, was the first of its kind in the nation was hailed by school Superintendent Jere Wells as "the finest thing that has ever happened in our school system."

Charley Hamby, one of The Constitution family as an employe of the Southern Engraving Company, has won numerous national and international rifle honors. He was a member of the Pershing Trophy team that went to England and defeated a great English team by 20 points. Carl Jackson, of Atlanta, was a member of the team. Hamby has been a member of 10 of the national rifle teams in the last decade. At preesnt he is southeastern rifle champion. He was the third ranking rifle shot in the United States last year.

Skeet Championship.

LeRoy Childs, former Atlanta surgeon now living in Lake Wales, Fla., recently won a national skeet championship. Harry Harkins Jr., of Atlanta, has been a high-ranking scatter gun contestant.

In the heydey of trapshooting here Mrs. Walter Andrews was a national champion. Mrs. Andrews now lives at Daytona Beach, Fla.

Moise Kaplan is Atlanta's deep-sea fishing champion. He has landed record broadbill swordfish off the Bahamas. And of his fishing exploits and experiences he has written entertainingly in a book.

Estelle Warrington, Jewell Jones and Walter Lawson have won bowling honors. Other sections have had quite a start on Atlanta in duck pins, but great progress has been made in the last couple of years here.

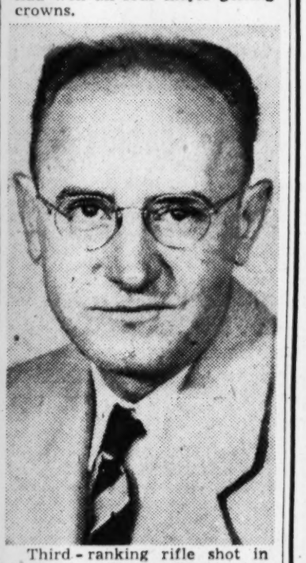
Mesdames Warrington and Jones were given honorable mention in the recent ranking of the National Duck Pin Bowling Association. Bowling is Atlanta's No. 1 indoor participant sport.

Atlanta's glorious sports history continues, chapter by chapter, and currently the contribution of great athletes to the service is the most notable achievement.

When the war is done many of them will return to take up peacetime sports again and add to the city's proud record of conquests.



He is Captain Bob Jones, U. S. Army, now. A dozen years ago the golfing world was electrified with the word that Robert Tyre Jones Jr., of Atlanta, had won all four major golfing crowns.



Third-ranking rifle shot in the nation, Charley Hamby has represented Atlanta on the Pershing trophy team which defeated a team of English crack shots.



Four pennants and three other first-division finishes is the proud record of Earl Mann as president of the Atlanta Crackers of the Southern League.

Uncle Sam Urges People To Bowl

In the trend toward more participant sports, Uncle Sam encourages people to bowl more. It is a preferred activity.

John Blick worried, as war came on, what might happen to a business he had built up, in 10 years' time, from a sport in which 4,000 bowled to a city-wide activity attracting more than 40,000 people.

Uncle Sam has supplied the answer. Mr. Whiskers urges more bowling for physical fitness, and John Blick, whose activities with the Boys' Club cost him a pretty penny personally, is quite relieved.

Schools Ready For Football Despite War

Southeastern Conference Season Officially Opens Tuesday.

A somewhat uncertain, wartime Southeastern conference football season will start officially Tuesday when more than 600 youthful athletes report to the 12 member schools for first practices.

Over at Athens, Coach Wallace Butts will assemble his Georgia Orange Bowl champions for twice-a-day workouts as the Bulldogs get quickly into serious training for their first game, against Kentucky in Louisville on September 19. Georgia Tech, the state's other representative in the Big Twelve, won't play its first game until September 26, so the Yellow Jackets will stick to their usual plan of only one workout a day.

Despite the war, the major colleges of the south are planning to go ahead with usual football schedules and it is unlikely the brand of play will be worse than in peacetime.

From this early stage of the game, it looks as if Georgia, Mississippi State, the defending champions, and Alabama will fight it out for the championship of the S. E. C.

All-American Frank Sinkwich will lead Georgia's silver-helmeted legions into games for his last time. He will finish school shortly after the season ends and then do the rest of his ground-gaining for the Marines.

Tech figures to have a much better team than last year's somewhat mediocre squad and Jacket fans have already tabbed Sophomore Eddie Prokop as one of the greatest prospects ever to put his foot on historic Grant field.

State Wildlife Conservation Led by Private Landowners

By JOHN MARTIN.

During the greater portion of the last 75 years human beings have been exerting themselves to prove that they are the greatest enemies to game and fish and woods and waters.

The word "conservation" was as foreign and just as far away as "Shangri-La." Natural resources, it was generally agreed, were put here to exploit and use as anyone saw fit.

Not until the original timber was virtually gone and erosion had ruined the fields, and streams, as well, and game and fish were noticeably scarce did conservation, restoration and protection appear in the more progressive sections of the country.

Georgia has been just as guilty of this extravagance in the outdoors as any other state. Perhaps it is one of the ring-leaders, and certainly it has been a laggard in the field of recovery.

Conservation practices in this state are led by private landowners and without their example, and that set by the U. S. Forest and Fish and Wildlife Services, conservation in Georgia still would be fumbling with its first cradle toy.

Let's take a brief glimpse into the past and present situation in Georgia's woods. Even a quick look at all of the 75 years adds up to a double-crested headache. It is 75 years of reeling backward instead of 75 years of advancement.

Seventy-five years ago our clear and unpolluted streams were teeming with game fish. Our woods and fields offered an abundance of deer, turkeys, quail, woodcock, snipe, ducks and other game. There was adequate food and cover for all native species, as well as migrants.

Nobody thought, 75 years ago, that some day there would be a shortage of timber, clean water, game, fish and fur. So they ignored all the rules, killing all they could and often leaving it to waste.

The old-timers remember the ill-fated passenger pigeon, whose disappearance as one of the most popular game birds came from over-shooting by market hunters. Ducks and geese, the whistling and trumpeter swans, and other birds were on their way to extinction when the federal government stepped into the picture with restrictions that saved waterfowling in America.

Control of bag limits, limited seasons and the methods of taking game were the first steps in conservation. But the impositions still haven't ceased. Just last year the snipe was taken from the shooting list. The bag limit on doves was cut to 12 and this season it will be 10 a day.

Just last year the ban on shooting wood ducks was lifted. This was made possible by a long closed season which gave the Beau Brummel of all the quacker families a chance to come back from the heavy gunning it had faced so many years.

Conservation in Georgia is barely 20 years old. The game and fish department was established in 1911, but its accomplishments have not had a far-reaching effect on the game and fish supply over the state. This might be attributed to failure of the department to map and execute a long term program of restoration and protection.

Failure up to the present time, however, is expected to pay off in the future. It has taken these misgivings to arouse the sportsmen and farmers of the state to the needs in game and fish. Through the Georgia Wildlife Federation their wants have been heard and for the first time in history and hunters and fisherman are trying to help the situation.

Private landowners have given to Georgia the most valuable contributions to conservation. Without their work in deer and quail propagation open lands would have fared worse and the supply of game would be even shorter than it is at present.

One of the first to experiment with game restoration in Georgia was the late Howard Coffin. His work on a large preserve in Camden county restocked this area with deer and turkeys. Herbert Stoddard came out of the midwest and founded the Quail Co-operative Association and interested large land-owners in the propagation of quail.

The Johnson and Potter estates near Albany are examples of what has been done to bring back bobwhite on privately owned tracts. It is not uncommon to find 40 coveys of quail on a single day on the properties of these men.

Cason Callaway, of Blue Springs Farm, near Hamilton, is the No. 1 pioneer in the propagation of black bass, our most valuable game fish. His methods of fish culture, if employed all over Georgia, even on a much smaller scale, would provide sport fishing for the state's whole army of angling.

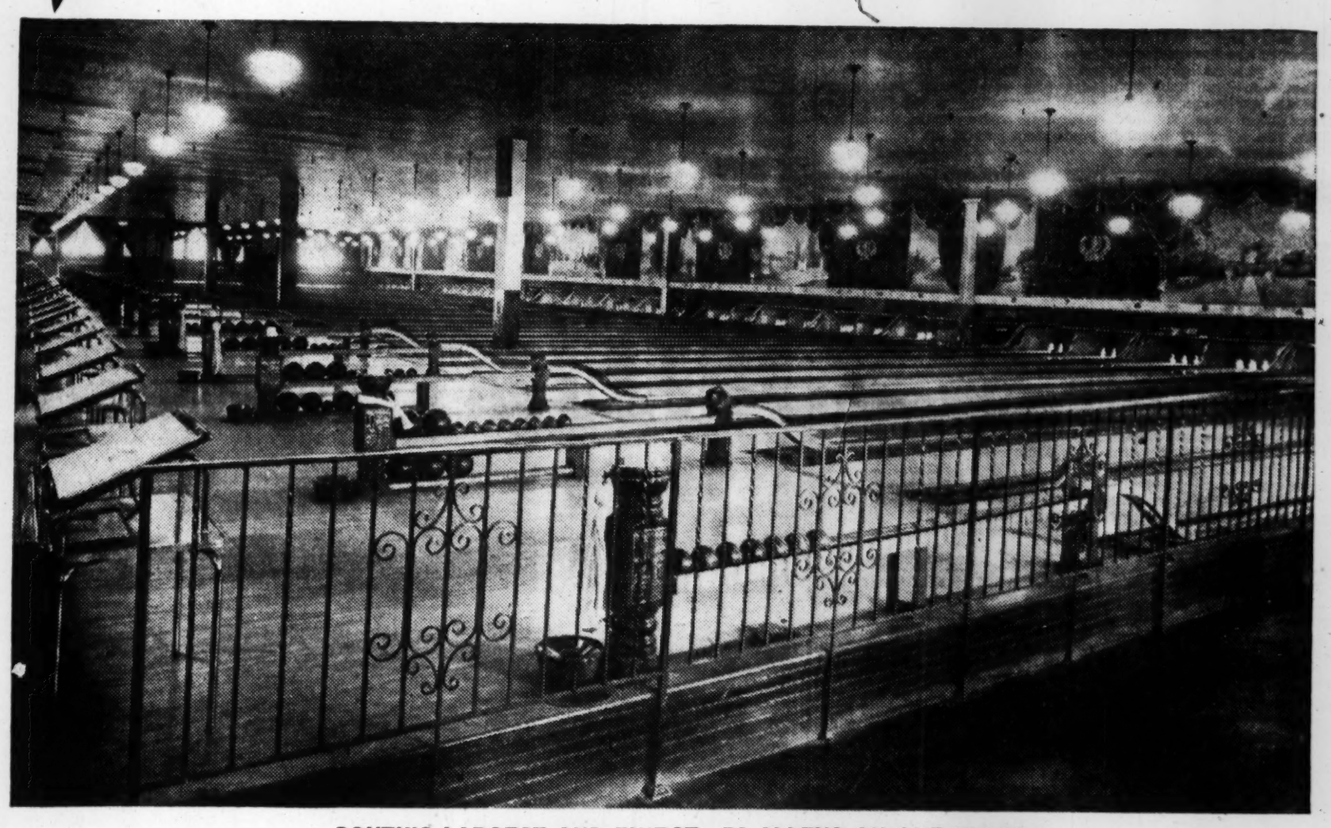
Thanks to the efforts of the federal agencies which restocked the mountain areas with white tail deer and many mountain streams with rainbow and brook trout, the comeback movement has taken a firm grip. Deer have made a definite comeback in the Blue Ridge management area and other small game, including grouse, have shown recovery. Trout, however, have not been sufficiently successful to make fishing in the cold streams safe for the future.

Conservation has not come of age in Georgia, but it is on the way. All has not been lost, although the disinterested and the game hogs have done their durndest to choke the sportsmen and the game and fish that were put here to use judiciously.

"THE Y. M. C. A.
is not
a Civic Institution
in the sense that it is
supported by
Municipal or National
Taxation
but
it is a Civic Body
in that it is accomplishing a Civic Duty
and fulfilling a Civic
Need—The Betterment
of
American Youth."

Keep Yourself in Trim for Health ★ ...and Your Country!





SOUTH'S LARGEST AND FINEST—52 ALLEYS ON ONE FLOOR

Bowling—an exciting game that all can play—has taken on new importance and new significance in America's vital war program. Bowling is a splendid aid to fitness, a sure boost for morale—a perfect game and exercise for keeping alert on the home front for better support to our boys on the battlefront. Thousands on thousands of Atlantans—men and women, young and old—have discovered the joys of bowling through the unmatched facilities provided by Blick's Bowling Center, the institution which really made bowling an outstanding Atlanta sport.

You don't have to bowl a high average in order to enjoy and benefit from this excellent and healthful game—but once you learn the fundamentals you will be surprised at the speed with which your skill improves. Try bowling regularly—for the fun and the health of it'



BLICK'S BOWLING CENTER

20 HOUSTON ST., N. E.

Like Filling Building With Dirt 140 Times

Florence Once Dug Molehills; Now Tears Down Mountains.

An estimated 14,000,000 cubic yards of dirt, enough to fill 140 buildings the size of the 17-story Candler building, must be moved by the W. L. Florence Company in record time to complete a defense project they are working on. In order to do this 85 Diesel motor machines are operating 24 hours a day.

This is a far cry from the first job the W. L. Florence Construction Company handled, 25 years ago, when Mr. Florence moved 2,000 cubic yards of dirt near Powder Springs, Ga., with a mortgaged mule team.

Mr. Florence attributes the enormous growth of his company to hard work and a good organization. He gives his loyal, efficient employes full credit for being able to meet the urgent needs of the present emergency. Most of the employes have been with Mr. Florence for years. "I believe in hiring boys and training them the way you want them," said Mr. Florence.

The courage and vision of this dynamic builder typifies the American spirit of determination to succeed. An example of this man's determination is shown by his not losing a day's work when he fell at his farm in Powder Springs, last April, breaking his leg. Too busy to enjoy ill health, he appeared at work the next day.

Not completely recovered from the broken leg, Mr. Florence walks with a handsome Mexican cane carved like a totem pole. But he doesn't let his recent injury stop him from riding horses around his farm.

This 2,000-acre cattle-breeding farm is his hobby. Of his 100 head of white-faced Hereford cattle, 75 are registered. Mr. Florence started buying cattle in 1915, and in 1917 he won valuable premiums for his beef-cattle exhibition at the Southeastern Fair. He has boxes of ribbons and prizes his cattle have won since at various exhibitions.

Ruse Gets Key Workers in Sydney

How to get key workers for factories has been solved in part by leading industrialists in Australia. They found it almost hopeless to get key men out of the army once they were called up. They know from experience how little is achieved by tramping from one government department to another seeking skilled men. "They simply 'pass the buck,' and they have taught us a lesson," said a prominent Sydney plant executive. "Now we do a bit of 'buck-passing' ourselves. Government orders are accepted on condition that the department concerned obtain the release of key employes."

Girl Murdered Twice According to the Record

Records show Anna Philomena Morgan was the victim of two murders. Queensland, Australia police were prepared to swear she was the woman slain under the name of Jean Morris, found dead at Ayr. Her mother claimed her body after a doctor identified her as a Queensland murder victim. Whoever the second victim, both slayers escaped.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

When 300 old age pensioners attended a meeting in the town hall at Oldham, England, to petition for an increase in pensions, each was presented, as he left, a coin valued at $2.50, given by an anonymous donor.



WHITE-FACED HEREFORDS—Two prize white-faced Herefords raised by W. L. Florence on his 2,000-acre cattle-breeding farm at Powder Springs.

Industrial Life Is Chapter in Social History

Organization, Promotion Step Forward in Insurance Aid.

The history of the Industrial Life and Health Insurance Company of Atlanta is more than the history of a successful enterprise. It is a chapter in the social history of the times.

Its organization and promotion was a step forward in the practical development of the social principle of cooperation and mutual aid in tempering the privations consequent upon sickness and the financial distress too often attending death in families of small means.

Industrial insurance, with its small weekly payments, has been the means of organized cooperation among the laboring classes to protect themselves against the financial distress of sickness in the family. Also industrial insurance without the sick benefit feature has made rapid strides, and the demand for straight life industrial policies is rapidly increasing.

Founded in 1890.

Founded in 1890 by John Newton McEachern, president of the company for many years, and by Isham M. Sheffield Sr., secretary since its founding, the company had to transfer its small early business to Alabama in order to secure a charter because it did not have sufficient capital to operate under Georgia laws.

In 1892 a permit to transact business in Georgia was obtained, and an office of the Industrial Aid Association, as it was then called, opened in a room of the old Capitol building, at the corner of Marietta and Forsyth streets, where the Western Union building now stands. Office equipment consisted of a desk and a few chairs, and office rent was $5 a month.

For several months Mr. McEachern did all the work of the Atlanta office, and on many occasions when sick claims were heavy and a death would occur, Mr. McEachern would rush his morning collections in order to meet those obligations. He never failed to meet a company obligation on time.

First Company Agent.

About this time, D. F. Owens, first agent of the company, opened an office in Macon, after turning the Anniston office over to E. L. Champion.

The Industrial Aid Society took over the Southern Industrial Aid Society in 1897, and it acquired the company's charter which had been set up by an act of the General Assembly of Georgia. When the company was reorganized under its newly acquired charters, the officers and directors proceeded with new energy and vigor to extend the operations of the company.

At the stockholders' first meeting under the new charter they passed a resolution fixing the salaries of the officers on a basis of the percentage of gross collections. Thus compensations of the officers and directors was early established as secondary to the interests of the policyholders and of the financial stability of the company.

The directors began to feel the name "The Industrial Aid Society" did not give the company the right prestige in the field—giving more of an impression that the company was merely a mutual aid association.

The secretary of state granted their application for change of name on June 26, 1903, and thereafter it was known as The Industrial Health and Life Insurance Company.

Carrying on through the depression of 1907, the company paid all claims with promptness, and in 1913 the Home Friendly Society of Baltimore, for which Mr. McEachern and Mr. Sheffield both had worked as agents before founding their own company, turned all its Georgia business over to the Industrial Life & Health Insurance Company. Thus the Home Friendly Society surrendered to the competition of a company founded only a few years before by two of its old agents, whose untiring energy and capable business administration was rapidly making their firm one of the leading industrial companies in the south.

The business, in this section, of two other companies has been taken over by the Industrial Life since then. In 1919 it purchased the assets and reinsured the business of the Continental Life & Health Company, and in 1924, when the Carolina Life Insurance Company, of Columbia, S. C., decided to retire from the sick benefit business and devote itself exclusively to straight life business, the Industrial Life purchased the sick and accident debit of the Carolina Life, in the Atlanta district, and merged that debit into the regular debits of their own company.

Outgrows Quarters.

The company built a three-story home office on Walton street in 1915, which it used until the fall of 1929, when it outgrew these quarters and built its present home office on West Peachtree street at the corner of Linden street. This six-story, fireproof building, planned by Frazier & Bodine, architects, has outer walls of Indiana limestone, and a lobby of Italian travertine.

Expansion of the company has been steady. In 1920 they opened business in South Carolina, and now they have offices covering that entire state. In 1931, the company expanded to Tennessee and Mississippi.

Since 1928 the company has held no real estate investment except its own home office. That year they decided to liquidate all loans on real estate and reinvest the funds thus made available in state, county, and municipal bonds.

Prior to May 4, 1926, the only type policy issued by this company was a combination sick, accident, and health benefit policy, the greater amount of which had been written among the colored people. But in May, 1926, they decided to begin a straight life insurance policy.

Second Depression.

The depression of 1930 and 1931 caused a decrease in business but not a bad drop off, and the company remained in sound financial condition. In 1931 the company issued another new life policy for white risks and a new rate table for such risks was approved.

H. T. Dobbs, executive vice president, gives a good picture of the growth of this company by contrasting its business figures in 1898 with present figures. "In one week that year," he stated, "we issued 466 policies. Now we are issuing over 30,000 weekly. The clerical department has grown from two workers at that time to 64, and the office, which occupied 250 square feet of rented floor space then, now occupies 30,000 square feet of floor space in our own building.

"Starting with a 20 dollar bill," Mr. Dobbs summarized, "we have assets now of over $8,000,000.00."

Officers of the company are: J. N. McEachern Jr., president; H. T. Dobbs, executive vice president; A. Q. Dobbs, second vice president; I. M. Sheffield, secretary; G. O. Sheffield, assistant secretary, and R. H. Dobbs Jr., treasurer.

Pony Carts Come Back In Ulster, Ireland

Pony traps and horse-drawn vehicles of many kinds are back on the roads of Ulster, it is reported in Belfast. A rural funeral had 20 traps of all kinds. Some were low, rubber-tired vehicles, and some were large horse-drawn rigs with accommodations for eight persons. In some villages on market days more traps than automobiles are seen. The shift back to horses began when it was announced that gasoline allotments would cease at the end of June. The prices of horses started to rise immediately. At every Ulster fair the demand for horses and ponies has far exceeded the supply. Ponies priced at $60 before the war now sell for three or even four times that amount. Even donkeys are coming back. Saddlers are swamped with orders.

Rats Peril War Food in Britain

Britain is losing more than $5,000,000 worth of food a week as the result of damage by rats, according to H. R. Hewer, head of a special department set up in London to deal with the menace. Flour, dried fruits, feed for cattle, sugar, frozen and fresh meat and vegetables are lost to the nation's larders because there are as many rats as there are men, women and children, he says. He gives the rat population as at least 45,000,000. Ministry of Food officials add that every rat eats and damages about $6 worth of food a year, a total of $270,000,000. Kill all rats, is the official edict.

RAPID PAINTING.

British makers of paint-spraying equipment have perfected a machine which enables three persons to put the paint on 5,000 shells in eight hours.

ACCIDENTS TO LABORERS.

Accidents to laborers in Mexico have averaged 35,000 yearly in recent years, and Mexican labor leaders have started a campaign to reduce the toll.

The Ogeechee is the longest river inside the state that retains its name in its entirety and does not flow into any other river.

Heartiest Congratulations

ON YOUR

75th ANNIVERSARY

SPORTS ARENA

310 CHESTER AVE., S. E.

ATLANTA GEORGIA

ENGAGED ENTIRELY IN THE WAR EFFORT

A. Farnell Blair

Contractor

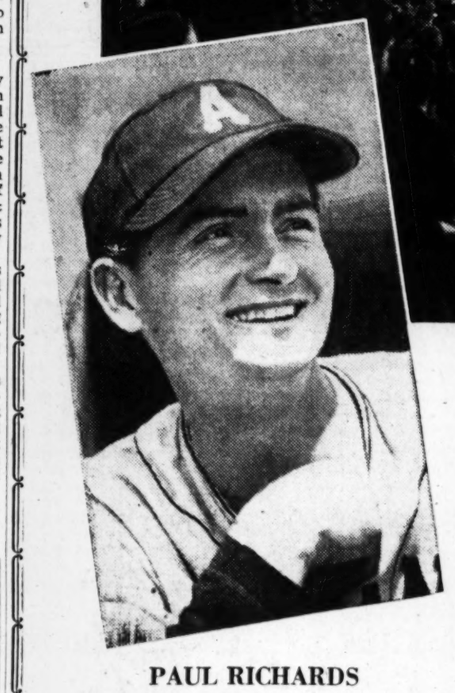
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DECATUR GEORGIA

PONCE DE LEON PARK

Home of the Crackers







PAUL RICHARDS
Manager

IT TAKES THE OLD FIGHTING

EARL MANN
President

AMERICAN SPIRIT TO WIN!

On the ball field . . . in the field of public service . . . on the battle fields of the world it takes hard hitting with all you've got—for VICTORY! And fortunately for us "That's the American Way."

In all the history of baseball in Atlanta, the Crackers have run true to the spirit and traditions of the game. These boys are loyal representatives of Atlanta and Cracker baseball fans. They have worked hard, with flaming spirit—and over the years have added considerably to Atlanta's fame and reputation as a center of sport and of sportsmen, through their successful achievements. To our good friends the Cracker fans we take this opportunity to pledge again our best efforts to give them good baseball . . . always to play the game. And to our loyal friends of The Atlanta Constitution upon its 75th Anniversary we extend our cordial thanks for their friendly co-operation, and join Georgians everywhere in wishing for it many years of continued service to our city, our state, and our country.

ATLANTA BASEBALL CLUB

C. of C. Speeds Civic Growth of Greater Atlanta

Leaders in Forefront of Many Movements To Build City.

Continued From Page 1-G.

ages of climate and location, and solicited correspondence.

The Chamber of Commerce passed out of existence during the Civil War.

No one has more fitly described the sweat, blood and tears of the post-war period than Henry Grady. Practically all that was left of the thriving little town by Sherman's army was the ground on which it once stood. Their commercial and industrial system had been swept away, vigorous leaders slept in heroes' graves.

But the light of the Atlanta spirit still burned and with indomitable courage and tireless energy, they began to rebuild the city. It was during this period, in April 1866, that the Atlanta Board of Trade was organized. It continued under that name until February 1871, when it was reorganized on a larger basis and called the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

Interrupted by the war, the fight for equitable freight rates was re-opened in July 1866, and it was December, 1871, before two of the railroads expressed a willingness to co-operate with the chamber on the matter of rates.

The fight against freight rate discrimination continued and in 1901 the Atlanta Freight Bureau was organized, which became an effective agency for the improvement of freight rates, continuing the 41-year-old activity of the chamber.

In 1904, the chamber supported the Freight Bureau in what developed into a bitter fight for just rates. After a series of conferences, a horizontal reduction of rates was made, resulting in savings to Atlanta of a million dollars annually.

Panic of 1893.

The panic of 1893 resulted in great financial stringency, and on account of the scarcity of money, there was no way to move the cotton crop. Action to meet the situation grew out of a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. A plan by which the banks would issue clearing house certificates, based on their combined resources and credit, to serve as temporary currency was proposed. Resolutions presented the plan to the clearing house and the certificates were issued, relieving the situation and enabling movement of the cotton crop.

Atlanta's importance as the financial and commercial center of the southeast began to assert itself from the start. In 1907 the chamber went to Washington in an effort to secure a sub-treasury. While not successful, the groundwork was laid. In the fall of 1913, President Wilmer Moore of the chamber, wrote the bank presidents of Atlanta that the location of the Federal Reserve Banks created by congress, would be selected in the near future, and that since Atlanta was the logical site for one of the banks, it should begin an organized effort to secure one. The brief prepared by the chamber committee was submitted to the Federal Commission and was supported by the indorsement of several hundred banks in the southeast.

Atlanta Gets Bank.

In the next year the Federal Reserve Bank came to Atlanta.

Old-timers recall that two members of the commission planned to have all the Federal Reserve Banks located north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. Intervention by President Woodrow Wilson was necessary to change this arrangement.

Atlanta thereby became recognized as the financial center of the southeast. As has been true in many other cases it required tireless efforts over a period of years to bring about the accomplishment.

The Cotton Exposition of 1881 gave a great stimulus not only to Atlanta and Georgia, but the entire south and was the beginning of an industrial revival. Realizing the importance of such events, Chamber leaders threw themselves actively into the promotion of the Cotton States and International Exposition. Planned in 1893 in the depth of the depression, ambitious Atlanta with bank clearings of 64 millions a year, undertook the two-million-dollar fair. Getting a $200,000 appropriation from the government for an exhibit was but one of the many difficulties surmounted. Near the close of the exposition, the Atlanta Spirit again forged to the front when S. M. Inman and others advanced $100,000 to save the enterprise from bankruptcy. Thus Atlanta's greatest endeavor was saved.

Acquires Piedmont Park.

In later years they brought city council and stockholders of the exposition company together, and the city acquired for $60,000 the 189 acres constituting Piedmont Park.

The committee to raise funds for the purchase of Captain Evan P. Howell's yard in West End was organized at a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, resulting in the establishment of Howell Park.

These two valuable acquisitions focused attention on the need for a system of parks, and the Chamber called on the park board and council to lay out a system of parks.

One of the great factors in Atlanta's growth and development has been the vigorous inpouring of far-seeing men and women from other sections who have quickly become loyal foster sons and daughters.

Through leadership in the Chamber of Commerce, newcomers have been invited and welcomed since the early days. The Cotton Exposition in 1881 attracted thousands; the Cotton States and International Exposition attracted international attention. As a part of the latter program, the Chamber entertained President Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, then Governor of Ohio and afterwards President, many state Governors and mayors. Of far-reaching influence was the gathering of 3,500 editors.

Convention Site.

The 1905 meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers was secured by the Chamber and the eyes of many industrial leaders from other sections were opened to the advantages of this area.

Then followed many worthwhile conventions and Atlanta was becoming known as the "convention city of the south." The work to secure and entertain conventions grew to such proportions that it took a large part of the time of Chamber officers and staff, so in 1912 it was realized that the time had come to create a special organization for that purpose. Through the agency of the Chamber of Commerce the Convention Bureau was organized and put on a firm foundation for effective work. Now known as the Atlanta Convention and Visitors Bureau, the bureau has functioned efficiently ever since.

Verbal brickbats have been thrown at the Atlanta city auditorium for years, but this building has played a significant part in Atlanta's progress and it's story is interesting.

Robert F. Maddox, president of the Chamber in 1904 and 1905 at the first meeting of the directors on January 9, 1905, called attention to the need for an auditorium. Committees investigated and in September recommended that the city build the auditorium at a cost of $200,000.

Exposition of 1910.

Along about this time the plan for a great industrial exposition in 1910 was conceived, and by May, 1906, Chamber leaders had secured subscriptions totaling $335,000 to finance the enterprise. Factors entered into the picture making it advisable to abandon the idea. Enthusiasm was high, Atlanta was moving forward as a unit, so the auditorium project was tackled with renewed vigor. A feasible plan of financing the auditorium was worked out, passed, and the Auditorium-Armory became a reality. President-elect William Howard Taft came to Atlanta for the opening in January, 1909, and Taft Hall was so named in his honor.

One of the leaders in the auditorium plan was Colonel William Lawson Peel, who saw an opportunity for using the auditorium facilities for the cultural development of the city. Thus the Atlanta Music Festival Association was organized and the great organ purchased. From this grew Atlanta's first season of grand opera.

Atlantans, the south, the nation, scan the data on Atlanta's educational facilities, view with pride and wonder the beautiful buildings and campuses, and frequently take them as a matter of course. But probing, we find that Atlanta did not become an educational center by accident. Throughout the years, Atlanta's central business organization has been the lens through which hte unified thinking of the city has been focussed to burn in the white brilliance of the true Atlanta spirit in action.

Early in the 20th century, the Presbyterians planned to unite two existing colleges into a great university and locate it in Atlanta. The proviso was that the people of Atlanta contribute $250,000 for the greater institution.

Funds For Tech.

The Chamber of Commerce conducted one of the most spirited campagins in its history and in a short time the funds were raised. The superb spirit of the people and the generous co-operation of all denominations reflected the high development of the Atlanta spiirt, and though the consolidation of the existing institutions never became a reality, the work of the campaign was not lost.

Shortly afterward, the chamber raised $15,000 for Georgia School of Technology thus enabling that institution to secure $35,000 which the state had conditionally appropriated.

Alert to the value and influence of this great institution the chamber later raised $80,000. It was in 1920 that President Matheson of Tech received the support of the chamber in the Tech million dollar campaign. The fundamental problem was providing $50,000 necessary to conduct the campaign, and the directors without any fanfare of publicity were successful in raising among public-spirited businessmen an advance fund of $63,000 with which to finance the cost of the campaign.

Further support was given the school in securing the fund from the Guggenheim foundation, the basis of the present invaluable school of aeronautics.

Emory University.

The part the chamber played in establishing Emory University in Atlanta began in 1915, when President Wilkinson pledged on behalf of the chamber $500,000 to be added to Asa Candler's gift of a million dollars. In the following year, the Chamber of Commerce was called on to make good the offer and there followed one of the most enthusiastic campaigns of history. Not only did chamber leaders direct and actively work in this campaign, but all details were handled by the staff.

In 1930, the late J. J. Haverty referred to the chamber's activity in promoting and encouraging the fine arts in this community. He made special reference to the organization's influence in bringing to Atlanta in 1924 and 1925 two magnificeht exhibitions by the Grand Central Art Galleries in cooperation with the Art Association. Said Mr. Haverty, "From this start, for which the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce was largely responsible, came the gift from Mrs. J. M. High of the property now used and maintained as the High Museum of Art."

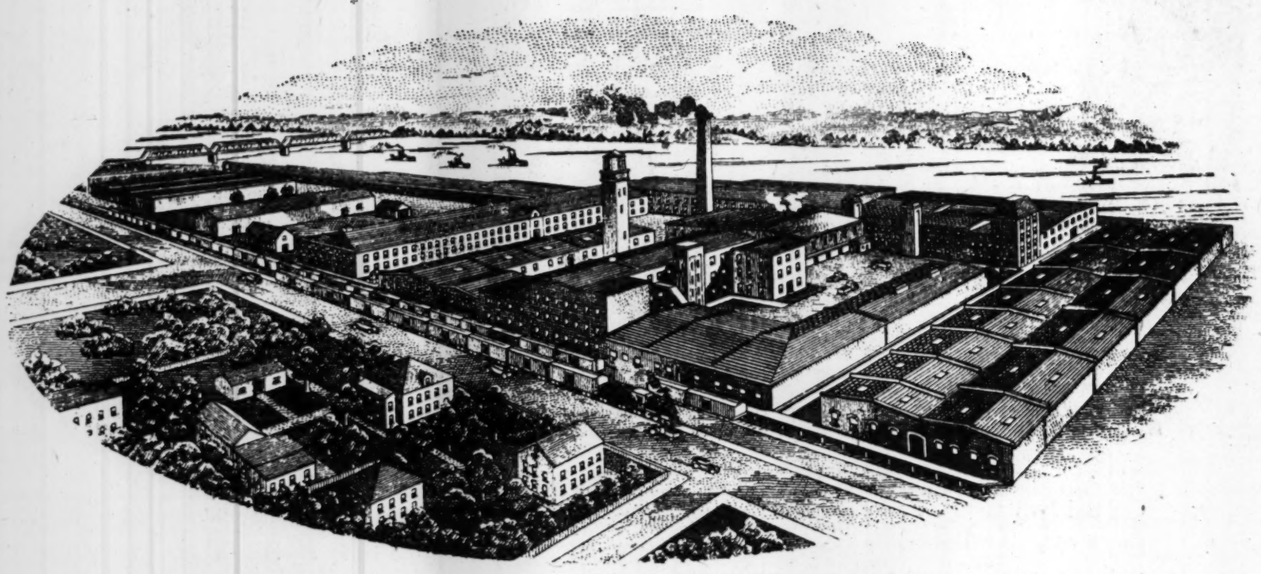
The biggest business in Georgia

Continued on Page 10-G.

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Real Estate Board Formed 32 Years Ago

Ralph O. Cochran Was First President of Group.

Thirty-two years ago—back in 1910—a group of the most progressive real estate brokers in Atlanta realized the need of an organization for the advancement of their profession and the protection of the public against unfair dealings.



Judson M. Garner President Atlanta Board

After several preliminary meetings, such an organization, known as the Atlanta Real Estate Men's Association, was formed, with Ralph O. Cochran as its first president. The principles upon which this first association was founded remain the primary objectives of this group today—the establishment of fair commission rates and a code of ethics which governs the members in their dealings with each other and the public.

Before this association came into being there was no standard rates of commission for sales or rentals. Each agent was free to charge as low or as high a rate as he desired—or could get. This resulted, in occasional instances, of overcharging the client, but in most cases of under-cutting the other fellow. Many deals were made with little or practically no commission.

"Each Man for Himself."

The real estate business in these early days was a case more or less of each man for himself, striving to outdo the other fellow. Cooperation between two agents for the consummation of a deal was a very rare procedure—if ever engaged in. No one ever discussed a pending deal with one of his competitors. In fact, some of the "old-timers" declare that if two competitors were good personal friends and one happened to drop by the office of the other for a little visit all the papers on the desk of the host agent would be turned face down, so afraid was he that his friend and competitor might find out something about his business.

With members of the Atlanta Real Estate Board such is not the case today. Members of the organization all abide by established commission rates, which are fair and equitable, and at the same time allow the agent a reasonable profit for his work and effort. Members of the board today are constantly discussing with each other current deals and working together on many of them. This co-operation naturally benefits owners and tenants alike, as deals often are brought about by two agents which could not possibly be made by one alone. Many of the ideas and systems used in property management, as well as sales work, are thought out at meetings and at luncheons of small groups, the best of these methods being adopted by many.

Joins National Body.

It was in 1912 that the local organization joined the National Association of Real Estate Boards and changed its name to the Atlanta Real Estate Board. Thereafter the active members became known as "Realtors," a copyrighted term which may be used only by members of real estate boards affiliated with the national association in Chicago. This designation "Realtors" distinguishes the members of the local real estate board from non-members.

The Atlanta Real Estate Board is not only a member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, but it also is a member of the Georgia Association of Real Estate Boards. Through its membership in these two associations it is able to keep abreast of the latest ideas and methods used by realtors all over the country—as there are thousands that affiliate with the national organization—and by united action with other boards help to prevent unfair legislation, such as increased taxation, etc., and is able to exert quite a bit o. influence in regard to matters affecting not only its city and county, but the state and nation as well.

Total Membership 233.

The membership of the Atlanta board includes a total of 233, divided as follows: Class A, firms, 26; class B, 12; associate members, salesmen, 175; affiliate or property owners, 20. Within recent months eleven members of the board have gone into active war service for Uncle Sam, the list being headed by Commander Jesse Draper, of the Navy. All members who have entered the war service are carried on the active roster with their dues waived.

The officers of the board are: President, Judson M. Garner; vice presidents, A. M. Kennedy, Edward M. Chapman Sr., A. H. Sturgess; treasurer, L. A. Burdett; secretary, W. H. Mahone, and executive secretary, Miss Barbara Sheridan.

Much of the credit for the success of the Atlanta Board should be given to its past presidents, who have given generously of their time and effort in carrying out the many duties of this office. To them the board pays tribute and acknowledges with appreciation the valued services of the following realtors who have served as its president in the years following their names:

Ralph O. Cochran, 1910; Harris G. White, 1911; Charles P. Glover, 1912; R. R. Otis, 1913-18; Ben Watkins*, 1919; Charles H. Black Sr., 1920; Henry B. Scott*, 1921; Ward Wight, 1922; George M. Brown Jr.,* 1923; A. S. Adams*, 1924-25; J. R. Smith*, 1926; Dana Belser, 1927; Frank C. Owens, 1928; John J. Thompson, 1929; A. B. Cates, 1930; R. W. Evans*, 1931; M. H. Liebman*, 1932; Morris M. Ewing, 1933; G. M. Stout, 1934-35; Paul C. Maddox, 1936-37; W. J. Hogan Jr., 1938-39; Ward Wight, 1940; Judson M. Garner, 1941-42.

(*Deceased.)



Constitution Photo—Carolyn McKenzie.

MEDICINE HOUSE—Mrs. A. F. Billups, of Decatur, in the "Medicine House" where her grandfather, Dr. Chapman Powell, lived. He was famed and loved for his kindness of heart by Cherokee Indians, whose Shallow Ford Trail passed nearby, and his home was given this nickname by Indians he befriended. It stands in the garden of Mrs. Billups' home on Clairmont avenue. Beans from her garden are drying on the floor.

RED CROSS DONATIONS.

Workers in New South Wales have started a penny-a-week donation campaign for the Red Cross and already many thousand dollars are collected each week under the plan.

DeKalb Clinic Treats 9,270 In Six Months

City, County and Public Support Medical Service.

DeKalb Clinic, Inc., staffed by members of the DeKalb Medical and Dental Association, who volunteer their services, treated 9,270 patients during the past six months. Branches of the clinic include: Dental, medical, pediatric, G. U., gynecology, orthopedic and venereal diseases.

Supported by Decatur, DeKalb county and public contributions, the clinic is directed by Dr. J. Rufus Evans, DeKalb health commissioner. Mrs. William G. Pauley volunteers her services for the busy post of executive vice president. The president, C. N. Kell, has been on leave of absence for a year doing government work.

The clinic laboratory is under the direction of Dr. Roy Kracke, head of the Emory hospital laboratories, and it is staffed by his students. Two thousand and sixty-seven laboratory tests and 273 X-rays were made in the six-month period from January through June, 1942.

Church women in Decatur started this clinic a decade ago. It has been at its present location, 318 East Howard street, Decatur, for two years. Four hundred and seventy new white patients and 555 new Negro patients were treated at the clinic during July.

Wounds Healed In a New Way

Through a discovery made by Mrs. Ruth Hoffman, a young biologist in the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Palestine, and a collaborator, Dr. Leonid Doljansky, wounds which fail to respond to ordinary treatment are being cured. Mrs. Hoffman found that an extract from tissues of certain animals had a healing effect. One particular tissue showed an influence on cell proliferation many times greater than was previously thought possible. With the collaboration of Dr. Hugo Schloss, former head of the famous Vienna Radiological Institute, who is now in Jerusalem, an extract was prepared that achieved remarkable results in experimental cases. The treatment is now being used experimentally in military hospitals in the Middle East.

MEN'S CLOTHING RATIONED.

Hats and ties should be eliminated, and clothing, shoes and cigarets should be standardized, during the war, according to S. Conway, lecturer in industrial management and production planning at Sydney Technical College in Australia.

The year 1785 was the first application of the steam engine to drive cotton machinery.

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Athens

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Athens, home of the University of Georgia, cultural center of the state, has long been closely linked with all that is progressive and forward-looking in Georgia. Rich in historic lore, Athens numbers among her many famous homes some of the most notable examples of southern colonial architecture in existence.

To the city's background and to her beauty have been added also a fine spirit of civic enterprise and a pride in her own accomplishments and possibilities which have brought her rapidly to the front among Georgia cities in business and industry.

If you are looking for a spot to live and prosper---see Athens!

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

CITY OF ATHENS

Decatur and DeKalb Invite New Residents and Businesses

DeKalb County Shows Natural Advancement

Growth Remarkable and In Many Directions, Census Reveals.

DeKalb county and its progressive county seat, Decatur, abound in advantages for its residents and visitors.

Growth of this county, with a population of 86,703 at the time of the 1940 census, has been remarkable in many directions.

106 Churches.

Counting both white and colored institutions, the county boasts 106 churches and 56 elementary and high schools.

Besides the public schools, four colleges are located in the county: Agnes Scott, Emory University, Oglethorpe University, and Columbia Theological Seminary.

But DeKalb doesn't stop at education. It runs an efficiently functioning clinic, and four hospitals are located within its bounds: Emory University hospital, U. S. Veterans' hospital No. 48, Lawson General hospital, and the Scottish-Rite Hospital for Crippled Children.

Six golf clubs located within the county afford plenty of opportunity for exercise and recreation. These are Brookhaven, Druid Hills, East Lake, Ingleside, Stone Mountain and Forest Hills.

Decatur, the county seat, is easily accessible by the 24-hour trolley service from Atlanta, with 5-cent fare. Four railroads pass through DeKalb county and 44 buses every 24 hours, stop at the new, modern bus station in downtown Decatur.

Shopping Center.

In the 274 square miles comprising DeKalb, there are 600 miles of paved roads, which makes Decatur a shopping center for the surrounding area. This makes it possible for Decatur to support a large variety of businesses.

Eight towns besides Decatur are located in DeKalb and share the advantages of this thriving county. They are Avondale, Chamblee, Clarkston, Doraville, North Atlanta, Pine Lake, Stone Mountain and Lithonia.

With all these advantages, DeKalb, with its chief city, Decatur, has become a territory of homes, containing $44,783,865 worth of taxable value real estate. There are 4,500 homes in the city of Decatur alone. On an average, there is one home to every four citizens.

Dairying Industry.

Dairying is the chief industry of DeKalb, with 167 dairies producing more milk than is produced by any other county in the state. Only six dairies in the entire southeast are certified, and DeKalb possesses four of these.

The raising of grain and the raising of beef cattle are additions to DeKalb county's idustries.

DeKalb county, the home of Stone Mountain, largest granite block in the world, has other large granite deposits, and the business of quarrying granite and granite products for the commercial market gives work to many people of the county.

Contracting Firms.

Large contracting firms in Decatur have defense contracts for work all over the southeast.

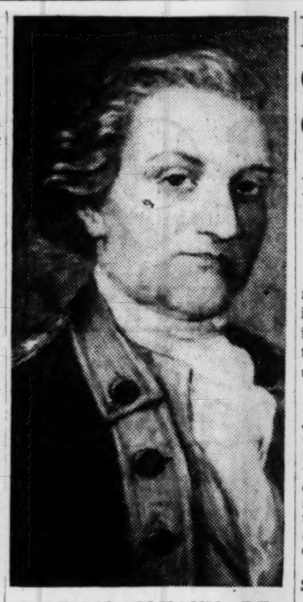
DeKalb county affords an excellent site for modern business institutions due to its advantageous location. A business house here reaps the double benefit of pleasant suburban surroundings while still enjoying all modern business conveniences.

Among points of interest in the county are Stone mountain, the Naval Reserve Aviation Base, the United States-owned Honor Farm, and Lawson General hospital, largest Army general hospital in the world.

Children's Home.

The Methodist Children's Home, and the Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children are in Decatur.

The county owns 40 acres of land with facilities to care for the huge crowds which attend the annual DeKalb harvest festival. New buildings supplementing the five large buildings already on the festival site include a modern livestock barn and modern stalls capable of holding 60 head of horses.



BARON JOHANN DEKALB—This portrait of Baron Johann DeKalb, for whom DeKalb county is named, was painted by Miss Adelaide Everhart, Decatur artist, to hang in the DeKalb county courthouse. Baron DeKalb, a Prussian soldier, lost his life fighting in the American Revolution.

DeKalb Boasts Cattle Herds Of High Breed

15 Groups of Aberdeen-Angus Found in New Industry.

There are 15 herds of pure-bred, registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle in DeKalb county, and their breeding has become one of the county's most important agricultural undertakings.

This industry began in May, 1940, when Judge James C. Davis, Jake Hall, sheriff of DeKalb, and Coy Elliott, of Lithonia, visited the Blue Grass section of Kentucky. They purchased 24 head of Aberdeen-Angus breeding stock, which were divided between Sheriff Hall, Judge Davis, and Clifford E. Morgan, of Decatur.

Guy W. Rutland later purchased Sheriff Hall's farm and cattle.

More foundation herds of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle were established by Candler Murphy, of Decatur; Thomas W. Stewart, a Lithonia doctor, and W. Sam Smith, of East Atlanta.

Last February the DeKalb Aberdeen-Angus Breeds bought an unusually fine Aberdeen-Angus bull from Wickwire Farms, of Sarleville, Md. Both the sire and the dam of this bull were imported from Scotland, and the sire is undefeated in Europe, being twice champion in Scotland and once in England. At the same time, W. Clyde Shepherd bought the bull's half brother for his farm in Rockdale county.

Mrs. Don Donaldson, DeKalb resident, won top honors with her poultry at the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland in 1939. National and international exhibitors competed.

Decatur Ruled By Modern City Commission

Five Members Chosen in City-Wide Election; Chairman Is Mayor.

The thriving city of Decatur, up-to-date in its public buildings, education, paving projects, sewage disposal, homes, housing projects, libraries and athletic fields, is also up-to-date in its city government—with a city commission.

The city commission consists of five members elected by the people to serve two years each, two being elected one year and three the next.

There are no wards, and the commissioners, being elected from the city at large, are free to consider the needs of the entire city without feeling they are representing any particular section.

Election Meeting.

At the first meeting of the year they elect one of their members chairman and he is also mayor, and an ex-officio member of the board of education. The commissioners constitute the governing body of the city.

The city manager, chief administrative officer of the city, is appointed by the city commission for an indefinite term, holding it until his death, resignation, or removal by the governing body. A. F. Newman is the present very efficient and popular city manager.

Financial affairs of the city are maintained upon a sound basis and outstanding bills are paid each month out of funds on hand.

The income of the city is arranged in such a manner that borrowing on anticipated revenue is not necessary, and is, therefore, not practiced. The pay-as-you-go plan is in effect all the time.

Growth of Decatur has been so regular the past 10 years that city officials have enlarged the city limits twice, and the waterworks and sewage system has had to be enlarged.

Facilities.

In order to keep Decatur's facilities up to date with the town's population trends the efficient city government built a new school building, and enlarged both the boys' and girls' high schools and the grammar schools.

In 1940, the city built a modern auditorium and gymnasium combined, for the high schools, and the new school library is housed in this building. Besides this, a new athletic field and stadium was completed this year, and a continuous program of street paving has been followed.



ANDREW B. ROBERTSON, MAYOR OF DECATUR.

Born in Decatur, May 20, 1906, Mr. Robertson attended Decatur schools and graduated from Mercer University and Atlanta Law School.

Elected city commissioner of Decatur in 1935, he is now serving his fourth two-year term. He is chairman of the city commission, ex-officio member of the board of education, police court recorder, and assistant commander of the Decatur Civilian Defense organization.

Since 1929 he has been claim representative for Travelers Insurance Company, and he is a member of First Baptist church, Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, Atlanta Claim Men's Association, and Georgia Municipal Association.



A. F. NEWMAN, DECATUR CITY MANAGER.

Born May 16, 1881, at Flowery Branch, Hall county, Ga., and educated in the schools of Georgia, Mr. Newman has been city manager of Decatur for the past eight years.

He is a member of the Civitan Club, Knights of Pythias, Elks, the Masonic lodge and Eastern Star. He is a director of the DeKalb County Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, and the DeKalb county chapter of the Red Cross, chairman of the board of directors of the Civitan club, member of the board of directors of the DeKalb County Clinic, Inc., city chairman of Civilian Defense Council, and he serves on the finance committee of the Baptist church, of which he is a member.



SCOTT CANDLER, CITY COMMISSIONER.

Born in Decatur, Mr. Candler graduated from Donald Fraser School for Boys, and from Davidson College in North Carolina. He studied law in Atlanta.

During the war he served in France as a captain. He has served as commander of the local and state American Legion. He resumed law practice in Atlanta when peace returned.

He organized one of the first Boy Scout troops in America.

For 15 years he served as chairman of the Decatur city commission—and as mayor. He has been manager of the Atlanta office of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and is now Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of DeKalb county, and a member of the board of trustees of Davidson College and of Agnes Scott College.



JULIUS A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Born at Stone Mountain, Ga., September 19, 1903, Mr. McCurdy attended public schools in Stone Mountain and Decatur. He graduated from Emory University law school.

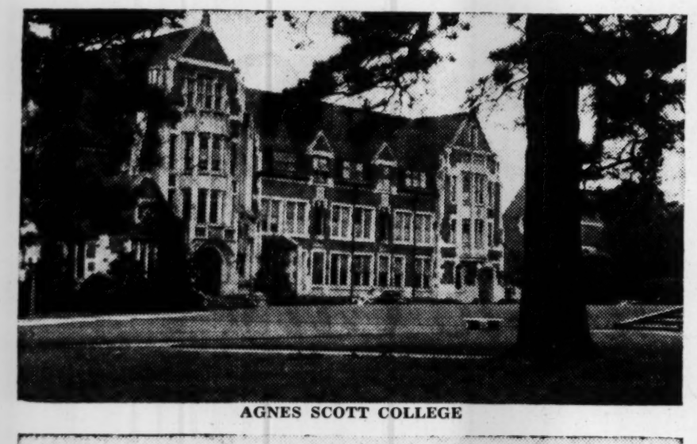
President of Chamber of Commerce, he is also member of the board of directors of the Rotary Club, a member of Pythagoras Lodge No. 41, F. & A. M., and an Elk.

He is past president of both the Georgia and the Southeastern Savings and Loan Leagues and is now attorney and director of the DeKalb Building and Loan; is on the Family Welfare Board, and serves as DeKalb county attorney.

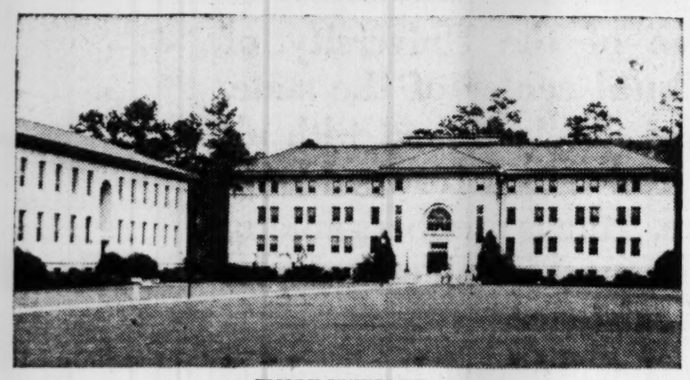


BLACK ANGUS CATTLE—Above is part of a herd of Black Angus beef cattle owned in DeKalb county. The raising of beef cattle is a recent addition to DeKalb county's livestock industry, and several large herds have been introduced into this territory.

CITY OF DECATUR & DEKALB COUNTY FAMOUS FOR HOMES • SCHOOLS • CHURCHES



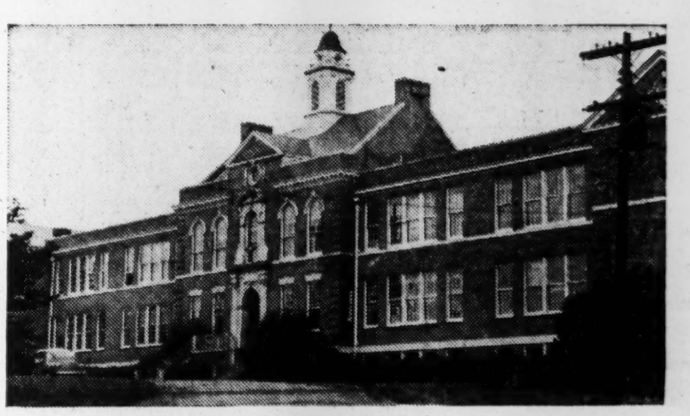
AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE



EMORY UNIVERSITY



GLENN MEMORIAL CHURCH



DRUID HILLS SCHOOL



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DEKALB COUNTY

DEKALB COUNTY CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE
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GRANITE PRODUCTS—Stone, Brick, Sand
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Hugh W. Wilson, V.-Pres. Wm. Wilson Jr., Treas.
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AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE
J. R. McCain, President
West College Avenue DEarborn 2571

RUTLAND CONTRACTING COMPANY
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L. L. Tatum, Proprietor
113 East Court Square DEarborn 2552-2553

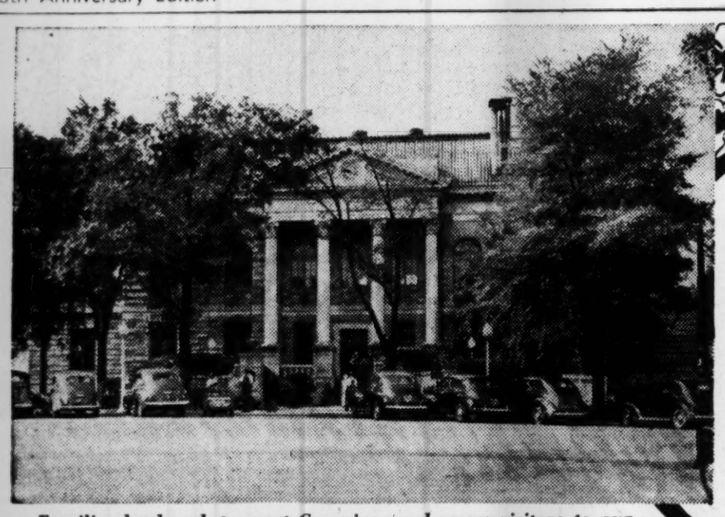
EMORY UNIVERSITY
Goodrich C. White, President
North Decatur Road DEarborn 1621

DECATUR BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION
J. W. Battle, Executive Manager
Decatur Building & Loan Building
103 Sycamore Street CRescent 1723-1724

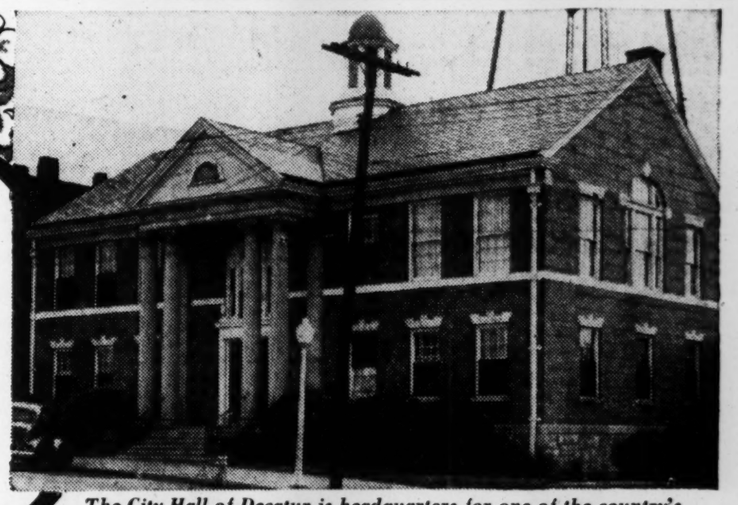
DECATUR OFFICE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA
C. H. Blount, Vice President

FULTON NATIONAL BANK
DECATUR OFFICE
Masonic Temple Building DEarborn 3316

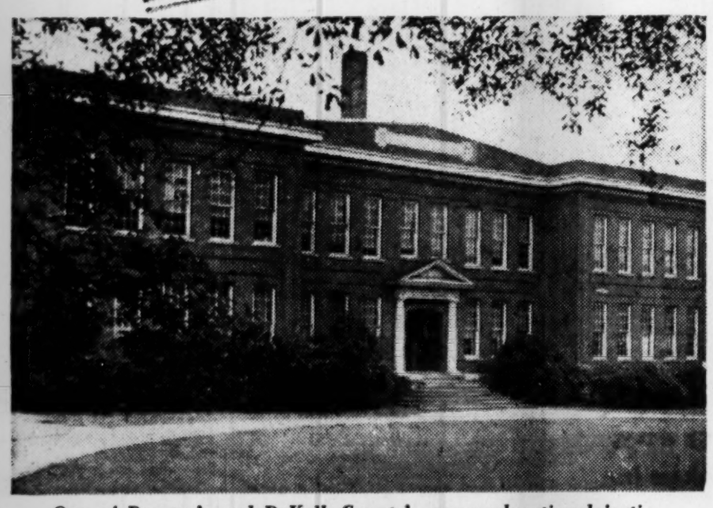
Welcome TO DECATUR AND DEKALB COUNTY



Familiar landmark to most Georgians and many visitors to our state is the DeKalb County Courthouse, the imposing structure in which our county's business goes forward.



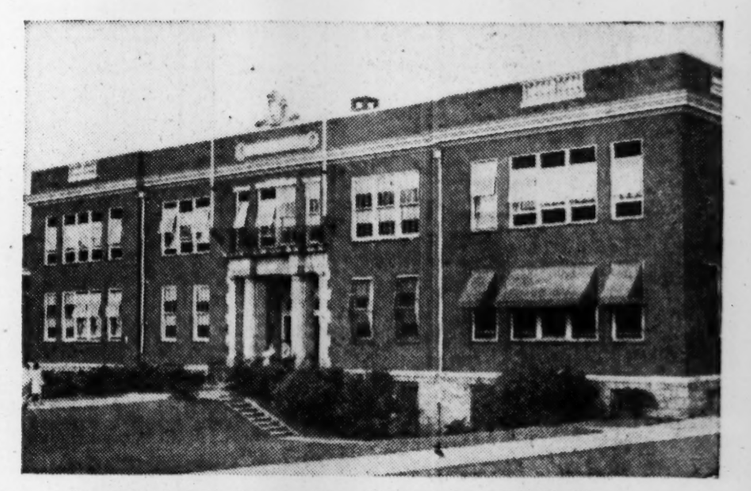
The City Hall of Decatur is headquarters for one of the country's most efficient and economical systems of government, a development of long years' study and preparation.



One of Decatur's and DeKalb County's many educational institutions—of both elementary and higher learning—is the handsome Girls' High School.



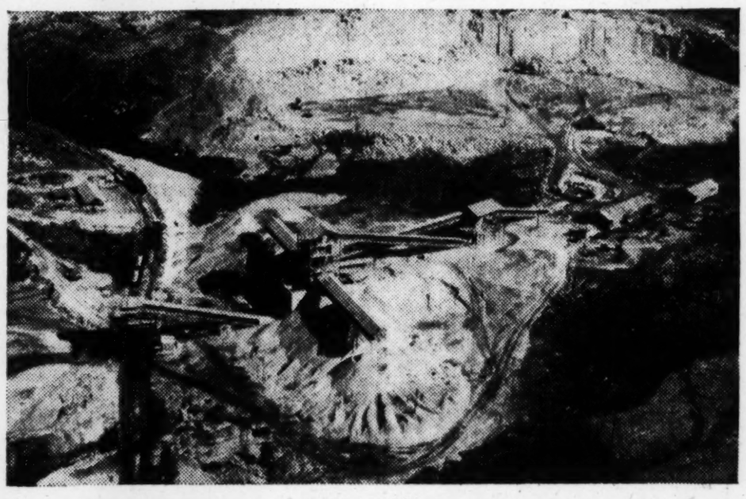
This historic monolith, Stone Mountain, is world-famous . . . and in DeKalb County. Here is projected—and partly carved—one of history's most colossal memorials. One of the world's wonders.



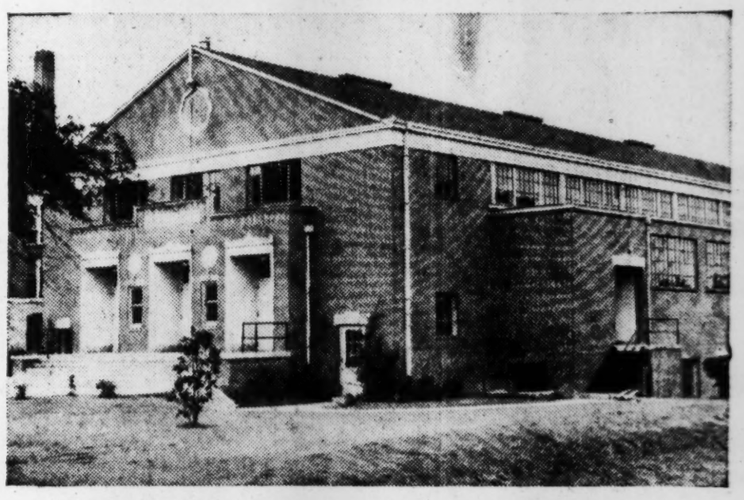
Boys' High School is another of Decatur's and DeKalb's monuments to the citizenship's determination that no section anywhere shall surpass this in educational opportunities for its youth.



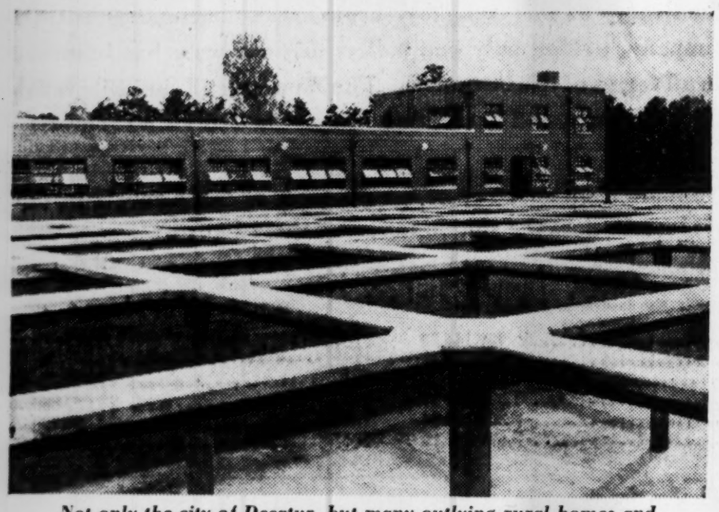
Decatur's rapid and steady growth in population has made it necessary for the United States Government to provide this enterprising city with a modern post office.



This granite quarry, in DeKalb County, is the largest quarry in the entire Southeast, a region (and Georgia in particular) famed the world over for production of marble and granite.



Here, in the City Auditorium, modern and well-appointed facilities are offered for every community enterprise and for gatherings of all descriptions for the whole population of Decatur.



Not only the city of Decatur, but many outlying rural homes and farms are supplied by the new county water supply which furnishes an ample and a permanent supply of fresh, clear water.



The fame of this region for gorgeous dogwood has its origin—to a large degree—in the beauteous display which is offered in DeKalb County's hills and dales during the Spring season.

Homes . . . Wholesome Atmosphere
Progressive Citizenship . . .
Economical Government

- DeKalb County has nine towns—Avondale, Chamblee, Clarkston, Decatur, Doraville, North Atlanta, Pine Lake, Stone Mountain and Lithonia.
- Six golf clubs—Capital City Country Club, Druid Hills Golf Club, East Lake Golf Club, Ingleside Golf Club, Forrest Hills Golf Club and Stone Mountain Golf Club.
- Four hospitals—Emory University Hospital, U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 48, Lawson General Hospital of the U. S. Army, and Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children.
- Four universities and colleges—Emory University, Agnes Scott College, Oglethorpe University and Columbia Theological Seminary.
- 56 elementary and high schools—Some of the largest, most modern and best-equipped schools to be found anywhere.
- 106 churches—All denominations, white and colored.
- Population—Decatur, according to the 1940 census, 16,536.
- Population—DeKalb County, according to the 1940 census, 86,703.
- 167 dairies—DeKalb County's chief industry is dairying; there are four certified dairies included in this number.
- 600 miles of paved road in DeKalb County.
- Quarries—The plant of Consolidated Quarries Corporation is the largest in the Southeast. Several other large quarries are located in the county.
- Real estate—The taxable value of real estate in DeKalb County is $44,783,865.00.
- Homes—There are 4,500 homes and one Negro housing project in Decatur.
- Shopping—Decatur has a large shopping center with a large variety of businesses.
- 5-Cent-Fare—Decatur enjoys a 24-hour trolley service with a five-cent fare to Atlanta.
- Annual festival—The DeKalb County Harvest Festival covers 40 acres and attracts approximately 80,000 persons annually.
- The U. S. Department of Justice Honor Farm is located in DeKalb County.
- Transportation—Four railroads and 44 buses pass through Decatur every 24 hours.
- Natural gas lines serve approximately 75 per cent of the population of DeKalb County.
- Services—All of DeKalb County is served by electricity and telephone.



Nation-wide in fame, the Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children is one of the most noted of all philanthropic and charitable institutions in all of America.

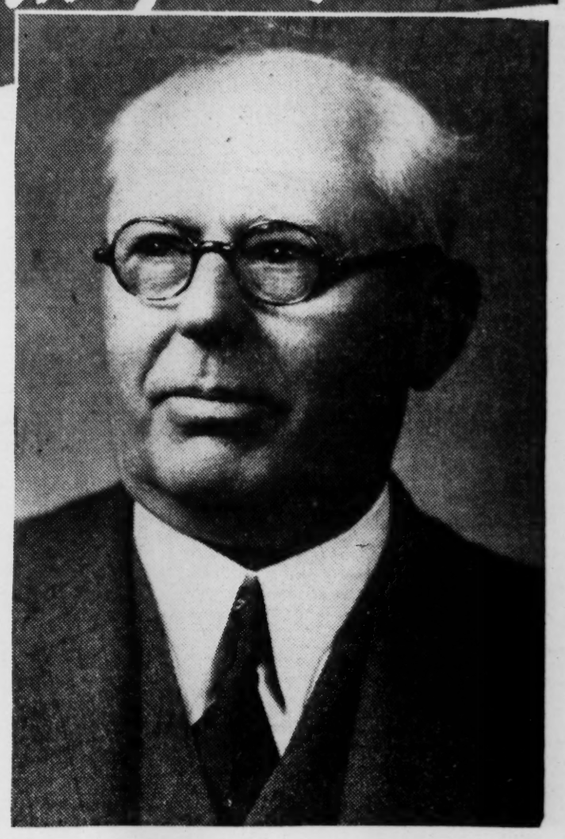


This is a typical scene on a DeKalb County dairy farm—where fine stock and modern practices have made this county a leader in this agricultural activity throughout the nation.

OUR PROGRESS "Born and Raised in Georgia"



The handsome new building of this company, known as The Bankers Insurance Building, is one of the most modern in the South—and one of the first to be air conditioned throughout.



P. L. HAY
FOUNDER and PRESIDENT

Development Has Been Steady Down Through the Years

Steady progress through the years, in good times and in bad, in peace and war—that has been Georgia's history and that has been the history of this company. From modest beginnings in 1904 as a company, writing only one policy, this company has branched out into all forms of life insurance. The Bankers still limits its activities to Georgia only, and has had a large part in Georgia's Progress.

No more eloquent story of the progress of this Georgia institution can be told than the simple recital of these figures:

ASSETS: By Insurance Department Standards		INSURANCE IN FORCE	
1932	$ 799,144.98	1932	$14,876,255.54
1934	960,111.92	1934	17,230,769.00
1936	1,232,985.54	1936	21,372,794.00
1938	1,672,664.97	1938	23,725,850.00
1940	2,208,143.96	1940	28,083,320.00
1941	2,573,352.12	1941	32,483,534.00

That's the record!

The Bankers Health and Life Insurance Company—born and raised in Georgia—is as proud of its origin as it is of its growth and is gratified at having had a part in the development of our great state.

"Not the Largest, But As Strong And Reliable As Any"

The Bankers Health & Life Insurance Co.

MACON, GEORGIA

Today's Atlanta Is Far Cry From Yesteryear City

Vivid Contrast Found by Man Who Knows Both Old and New.

Continued From Page 1-G.

He'd picked up so much in three years of the first grade, he skipped several others.

While he was going to Tenth street school still in the grammar grades he started gathering the knowledge about this city that was honored by his election to the presidency of the Atlanta Hostorical Society last year.

He carried a paper route when he was in short pants. As he trudged from house to house, he got to know the people who lived in them. He asked questions and plenty of them. Taking the paper from Franklin Garrett might have been somewhat of an ordeal to those residents but Garrett profited two ways, he got the money and he found out a lot about the city.

Street names interested him most at first. He wondered why this street was named such and that one something else. He found out that virtually all the streets were named after someone who had lived on them back when Atlanta was a village. Fairlie street, Hunnicutt street, Baker street, Ivy street, Crew street, Pryor street, Peters street, and all the rest. They took their names from families of the days 75 and 100 years ago, and many of those families have descendants living here today.

Telegraph Boy.

So, as a newsboy, Garrett began learning. When he went to work, it was with a telegraph company, and that widened his scope a great deal.

His work there largely was concerned with getting telegrams and messages delivered and so he got to know more streets and more people.

Garrett never stopped asking questions and the more he learned about the old days the more interested he became. He began studying all available books, hunting for them everywhere, haunting bookshops and picking up bargains in Atlanta literature.

He now owns a copy of every city directory ever printed here. And, believe it or not, he knows them all nearly by heart.

Hanleiter published a directory of the people in Atlanta the year The Constitution was started, and it listed approximately 20,000 names. Garrett knows them all!

1867 Directory.

We sat there and flicked through the pages of that 1867 directory—yellowed and brittle.

Here's a name, "T. J. Malone, gro & com mer, No. 117 Whitehall, res Pryor near Garnett."

"T. J. Malone was a mighty fine man," says Garrett, without glancing at the book or anything. "He was a grocer and commission merchant. Let's see, he was the grandfather of Mrs. Bobby Jones, I believe. He had a daughter, Clara, who married J. J. Haverty, who was the father of Clarence Haverty."

At random, the pages are turned and another name selected.

"Cal Hunnicutt?" he says. "He was in the plumbing and gas supplies business. His partner was named Leonard Bellingrath, and they did a nice business. They had a store where Muse's store is located now. Some of the descendants of Cal Hunnicutt still live here, but I don't think the Bellingrath family is still in Atlanta."

Never Misses Names.

Time after time, without fail, Garrett told all about the people of Atlanta back then, knew all about them immediately just from hearing their names as they were listed in that city directory.

He never missed and there were so many of them. He knew the "bar-k" names (the bar-keepers), and where they lived; he knew the carpenters, the laborers, the professional men, and he talked about them as though they still were living. They are flesh-and-blood persons to him, not just names of dead-and-gone people in history.

Garrett points out that the corner of Alabama and Forsyth streets was occupied by a livery stable and the cotton warehouse of John S. Oliver and Company in 1867—the year The Constitution started. The Constitution now is published at that location.

Along the block where Rich's store now stands, there were a series of little one-storied stores.

Banker James.

John H. James, a private banker with a lot of money, had his home where Davison-Paxon's is now. His lot extended from where the Henry Grady hotel is now on down to Carnegie Way. James had a palatial residence, and two years after The Constitution was founded, he sold the house to the state of Georgia to be used for the governor's mansion. The state still owns the site at the southwest corner of Peachtree and Cain.

Banker James built himself another home a block down the street, at Peachtree and Ellis, but he didn't get to live there long, either. He sold this place to the Capital City Club, which used it for a clubhouse until later when the members built another structure of their own at Peachtree and Harris streets.

Robert H. Richards.

Garrett likes to tell about Robert H. Richards, an Englishman who came here and made a lot of money in business. He built a beautiful home next door to Banker James' house and lived there until he died. His widow later married a prominent lawyer, Benjamin F. Abbott, and they were well known here for many years.

The history of the Leyden House, which was built in 1858, interests Garrett too. It stood magnificently on Peachtree near these other mansions, and during the War Between the States it was used by the Confederate and the northern armies.

In the years that went by, the Leyden House became one of the most famous in the city. Finally, Asa Candler bought it. Asa Candler Jr., had it torn down to make way for modern progress.

Kimball House.

H. I. Kimball, who built the Kimball House that still operates near the junction of Peachtree and Whitehall streets, was a powerful figure back in those days.

Atlanta was bragging to the skies about being a fine health resort in those days and one of its boasts was the magnificent Kimball House.

Dr. John Stainback Wilson, a physician here in the 1860s, wrote a book about Atlanta named "Atlanta as It Is," which was published in 1871, and you should read what he had to say about that Kimball House, and about Kimball himself.

"A scribbler for the papers, on a visit to Atlanta last year, seeing and hearing so much of H. I. Kimball, professed to believe he was the only man in the city; or, at any rate, that nothing could be done without him," wrote Dr. Wilson.

Astounded at Progress.

The good doctor simply was astounded at modern progress as exemplified by the equipment of the Kimball House."

"I am told," observed Dr. Wilson, after listing quite a number of the new machines installed in the basement of that hostelry, "that a garment can actually be washed, dried and ironed in 15 minutes." He stressed his just-barely-believing amazement by putting "fifteen minutes" in italics.

He was just as astounded at the steam-operated elevator.

"The passage on the elevator is made from the bottom to the top of the house in just one minute," he noted, and again the time was italicized.

But, come to think about it, since when have you got laundry back, washed, dried and ironed, in anywhere near 15 minutes? And there's more than one elevator in Atlanta today that takes a minute or longer to travel five of six stories!

Constitution Data.

Dr. Wilson's commentary on the newly-founded Constitution newspaper is very interesting these 75 years later.

After telling about the Atlanta Era, which is here no longer, he said:

"The Constitution is not 'old and well-stricken in years' but a lusty youth, outstripping in size its older contemporaries. During the heated contest of 1868-9, The Constitution was under the control of Colonel Cary W. Styles as managing editor, assisted by the lamented Barrick and Dr. Charles Pinkney. To the former is due a passing tribute. By those who knew him well, he is spoken of in the warmest terms as a polished gentleman, a genial companion, a vigorous and able writer and a poet of undoubted merit.

"In 1869 The Constitution became the property of W. A. Hemphill & Company, and on the death of Mr. Barrick Colonel I. W. Avery became editor-in-chief. He is an earnest Southerner and was among the most gallant and distinguished defenders of the 'Lost Cause.'

Lawyer by Profession.

"He is a lawyer by profession—very neat in his dress, polished in his manners, and is altogether a gentleman of very prepossessing appearance.

"Indeed, one would hardly judge from his looks that he would make such a harsh political opponent as he proves himself to be. But it must be remembered that men of the most pleasing appearance are often the most savage fighters.

"Colonel Avery writes with ease and fluency, giving rather more attention to matter than to style. Under his management The Constitution has attained wide popularity, making undisputed claim to the 'largest city, county and state circulation.'

"Mr. Whidby, local editor, is a young man of great industry, making himself highly useful in his department.

"Colonel E. Y. Clark, who has recently purchased an interest in The Constitution, is a gentleman of fine promise, who will add to the interest of the paper by his contribution to its columns.

Hemphill Praised.

"Much of the success of this paper is due to the industry and energy of one of the proprietors, and the business manager—W. A. Hemphill."

Dr. Wilson wrote a good deal about the infancy of this newspaper and the other dailies of that growing Atlanta of 20,000 people. But he failed to facetiously point out that in 1867 the city of Atlanta had the world's most expensive daily newspaper being published here. That is, the most expensive if an advertisement for the "Atlanta Intelligencer" as carried in the 1867 city director is to be taken at its face value, and not merely as a typographical error.

Jared Irwin Whitaker was the publisher of the "Intelligencer" and he also printed Hanleiter's City Directory, in which he placed his advertisement.

The "Atlanta Intelligencer," published daily and weekly by Whitaker, was "the oldest paper in upper Georgia," the advertisement proclaimed.

$10,000 a Year.

It could be had "Daily per Annum" for the sum of $10,000. Daily by the month the price was only $1. Weekly, it was $3 a year.

There's no record now of anyone subscribing to the "Intelligencer" at 10 grand per, so perhaps they bought it by the month and thus effected a savings of $9,988 each year.

The old city directories of this city were a mass of information, Garrett points out.

V. T. Barnwell published one and named it:

"Barnwell's Atlanta City Directory and Strangers Guide Also a General Firemen's, Church, Masonic and Odd Fellows Record."

"The first city director was printed in 1859 and then the war came along and none was published until Hanleiter brought one out in 1867, the same year The Constitution was begun," Garrett said.

Hanleiter Directory.

"There was a skip from then until 1870, when Hanleiter assembled another. He published them through 1872, and there was not one in 1873. Beasley and Company put one out in 1874, and there have been annual city directories here since then except in 1917 during the First World War."

All of the early directories contained a list of the male residents only, wives and children were omitted, but they all had a lot of information in them. They carried the full membership of all the city's churches, the lodges, the police and fire personnel, city council names and other public officials.

Garrett has records even earlier in which the true occupation of each person listed was carried. In an early federal census, the fact that "S—— K——," age 25, was a prostitute was set forth as information necessary to the gathering of a census.

Dr. Wilson had only praise for Hanleiter and his directories.

Hanleiter Arrival.

"Mr. Hanleiter came to Atlanta in 1847 and has lived here most of his life," he wrote in 1871. "Having served through the war, he returned to the ruined city and after three years of hard work he saved a few hundred dollars, bought second-hand tools, and started a bookbindery, with one boy assistant. By energy and industry he has succeeded in building up from this small beginning a bindery with capacity for almost any kind of work; and he is daily turning out from his establishment printed and blank books equal to any in the south, and keeping eight to ten men constantly employed besides those engaged on the Directory. The second volume (1870) contains a beautiful and reliable map of Atlanta and many other valuable features.

"I am sure that our citizens will liberally patronize a work so useful and creditable to the city, and one exhibiting so much energy and enterprise on the part of the author. Indeed, the whole course of Mr. Hanleiter is a striking illustration of what energy, talent and perseverance can accomplish under the most adverse circumstances. He is yet young and vigorous, with every prospect of living to make many volumes of his Directory. And we may feel assured, from his past career, that should the city grow as large as London, Hanleiter would manage to keep up with it."

Millinery Firms.

Women liked their new hats and hair-dos back then just as much as they do now, and Dr. Wilson was constrained to be witty about them then, just as men attempt to be now.

"Many of the millinery establishments of Atlanta are gems of beauty and taste," he noted. "And how could they be otherwise when woman is the presiding genius? I can notice only a few of these. Mrs. O'Connor has been in business in Atlanta since 1862, and is favorably known to the ladies. Her rooms, over G. W. Jack's confectionary, are very handsome, fairly glittering with rich feathers, flowers, ribbons, 'loves of bonnets' and the thousand and one pretty and nameless things that go to make up a lady's wardrobe.

"Madame Wilda also has a fine establishment on Whitehall street, and besides the usual fancy articles in her line, gives a large share of attention to ornamental hairwork, etc., (Dr. Wilson had strange names for and thoughts about what we moderns call hair-dos.)

Head Fixings.

"The head fixings of these modern days are certainly a study in themselves, and may well be made a specialty," he stated.

If Dr. Wilson could see the beauty parlors and the glittering machines of the "shoppes" and "salons" he would be surprised, probably by the accuracy of his prediction.

"There are several ladies who combine dressmaking with the millinery business," he continued. "Among these I will mention Miss M. C. Patch and Mrs. L. J. Mann, on Whitehall street, and Mrs. M. C. Adair, on Alabama street; all these ladies have rooms upstairs, which interferes with a display of their attractive wares, but may be more congenial to the taste of lady customers. But certain it is, if one wishes to see the beauty of Atlanta, as exhibited both in nature and in art, he must visit some of those large upstairs rooms on Whitehall or Alabama streets. That is, if the masculine gender can gain admission into these feminine sanctums."

Male in Beauty Business.

There seemed to be only one man in the beauty business then, and his name was W. G. Knox. Dr. Wilson carefully and emphatically pointed out that the large millinery business carried on by Mr. Knox was located "downstairs" on Whitehall street.

With the gas and tire rationing of the Second World War bringing the sight of horses and buggies once again to Atlanta's streets, it might be well to point out that the old Atlanta had Fords running on its streets.

These weren't automobiles, but buggies, carriages and wagons built by J. J. Ford, who had a manufacturing business at the corner of Mitchell and Whitehall streets—where several retail stores now stand.

Atlanta in 1867 was rather jealous of Dalton, up in the north Georgia hills. Dalton was telling the world it was the best summer resort in the south, and Atlanta was quite sure she herself was.

Atlanta Climate.

A lot of towns, including Dalton could talk about their healthy air and good water, and so forth, but none of them could say any more about the life-saving properties of its water than Atlanta.

Dr. J. N. Simmons, who was chairman of the board of health then, said:

"The altitude of Atlanta is 1,050 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is remarkably salubrious, and the atmosphere possesses in a high degree an elasticity that is observed by all who have resided or visited here. As a locality promotive of health, it will compare favorably with any southern city. As a summer resort, it is attracting much attention, and many seekers of health and pleasure repair hither to enjoy the pure and exhilating air of this climate.

"The morbid sensation of languor and feeling of weariness, incident to lower altitudes, the result of that exhaustion of the vital powers which must ensue from the constant action of depressing agents, is never experienced here.

Mineral Water.

"The water of the Atlanta Mineral Springs has demonstrated its efficacy as a remedial agent. Its patrons have not failed to receive the advantages that were developed by an analysis furnished by Professor Means in 1869."

(Before that analysis the water probably wouldn't do you any good.)

But anyway, in 1867 the Atlanta Mineral Spring was running merrily along—at the rate of 60 gallons per hour. It was located in the center of the city, and, believe it or not, it still flows under the street level near Five Points. It goes into the sewer now.

Dr. Wilson thought this Atlanta brand of water was mighty healthy, too.

He said it was good for dyspepsia, general debility, some forms of chronic diarrhoea, "torpidity" and "in all complicated disorders arising from malarious diseases, I know of nothing that promises better results than the use of this water, combined with our pure and invigorating air."

Goddess of Health.

And, when The Constitution was a struggling baby, Dr. Wilson thought the city was ideal. Where else, he asked, will the thousands of sick and suffering go to make their offerings to the beauteous Goddess of Health?

"Here," he answered, "Here, where it is too high up for malarious diseases, such as fever of various kinds, and too low down for mountainous diseases, such as consumptions, rheumatisms, etc.—here, on these health-crowned hills, this lovely Goddess delights to dwell."

That is what they thought and said about Atlanta 75 years ago. Our Chamber of Commerce will have you know the Goddess hasn't moved.

Dr. Wilson spoke a few words from "Gone With the Wind," almost, as he commented on "SOCIETY IN ATLANTA" in caps.

"While Atlanta, like all other large cities, has her share of adventurers and her quota of vice (that takes in some of the main characters of Peggy Mitchell's story of those days, doesn't it?) the general tone of society and morals is, if I mistake not, above the average of some other cities which loudly boast of their moral and social conditions." (And that takes in the rest.)

ATLANTA

By L. D. HALE.

She wasn't much to brag about when first she pipped her shell,
One store, perchance a blacksmith shop—an old-time country well
That stood where the heart of a city was later to throb and swell;
She didn't have much to boast of—just happened to be, that's all,
But her first-born sons were thrifty sons, and Faith stood on the wall.

She felt the torch of Sherman, and knew the hell of war,
She gave in the time of giving, and wore many a golden star
To win a world for Liberty, all alien hosts to bar
She's seen her name grow mighty, her buildings great and tall,
For her second sons were mighty sons, and Faith stood on the wall.

She spreads her sails of commerce from the Gulf to Bering sea,
Her name is known from Washington to Florida's sun-kissed lea,
And she sings her song of success and hope, and of greater victory.
Alone, no one can claim her—her glory is for all,
For her present sons are generous sons, and Faith stands on the wall.

Atlanta's Streets Still Haphazard

When The Constitution was born in 1867, the people were already beginning to realize that the streets here were not exactly perfectly planned.

"Indeed, the streets do not appear to be laid off with any regard to system or order," a contemporary writer stated. "They turn about in various ways and cross each other at every kind of angle. The location and direction of old roads seem to have had more to do with the course of the streets than anything else; and it might be said that the plan of the streets is about this: 'Where you find a road, take it.'"

They are still laid out just that way, but improvements came with viaducts which lifted the business section off the railroad tracks.

FOR 106 YEARS A PART OF GEORGIA'S PROGRESS

ALBANY AND SOUTHWEST Georgia





HIGHLY REGARDED LUMBER CENTER

Even in 1836, while the new city was being born, a great industry loomed here. An industry which was destined to be Albany's never failing business security . . . an industry which ranks second today, if not first, in Albany's payrolls and importance. That industry was the lumber business.



MAP SHOWING ALBANY'S STRATEGIC LOCATION

BIRD DOG CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

Happy people enjoy recreation. Realizing this trait, Albany very early developed a definite trend toward an entertainment and recreation center . . . a reputation as true as fact itself. Today, Albany is the Field Trial City, and is the mecca for Southern sportsmen in every field. The area's game recreation is itself a million-dollar industry.





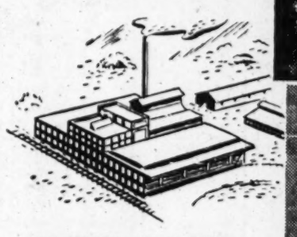
PECANS, OUR FIRST BIG DEVELOPMENT

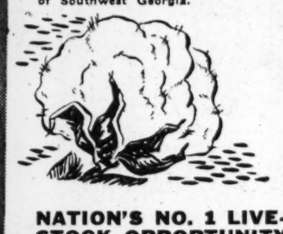
Albany inaugurated its greatest advertising and promotional work in 1904, when this section became the world's greatest center for paper shell pecan culture. There are now more than 60,000 acres in pecans within a 40-mile radius of Albany, double-duty acres, producing two crops annually—livestock and pecans in a long 250-day growing season.



PACKING PLANT COMES HERE

It takes vision and courage to make a city. Vision to see the needs of a city, and courage to carry them out. Out of the panicky days of the depression came an opportunity to bring a great packing plant to Albany. It was the chance of a life-time. While money was not plentiful, $25,000 was raised in 30 minutes, and a great new industry came to Albany. An industry which is making this city the livestock center of Southwest Georgia.





COTTON IS STILL KING IN GEORGIA

Cotton continues Georgia's leading cash crop today. The trend toward diversification has flourished in Albany as Southwest Georgia dared to venture into new fields of agriculture. Yet, unnoticed and unsung Albany grows its share of the fleecy staple to keep Georgia's rank high in the cotton list, and boasts a textile plant of which it is justly proud.



ALBANY IS AN AVIATION CENTER



Wilma Cross, of Albany, and the champion 4-H steer of the 1941 Albany show. Left: A partial view of downtown Albany. Below: Planes on the ramp at Turner Field, Albany, 2,000-acre twin-engine United States Air Corps Advance flying school.

Aviation is vital to any town. Through the air flows the lifeblood of a nation in peace and in war Therefore, it is not strange that Albany chose as its most important mission to bring Southwest Georgia's excellent flying conditions to the attention of the United States Air Corps at the very outset of hostilities in Europe.

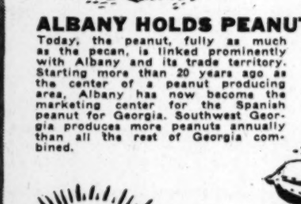
Albany's municipal airport is the pride of Georgia. Air mail and passenger service was about to begin, but the field was cheerfully given up for the duration. Darr Aero Tech, Inc., and Air Corps cadet training was coming.

That was only the beginning. Albany looked to greater development. By Christmas, 1940, the construction of the 2,000-acre Air Corps twin-engine advance training school, that is Turner Field today with its many thousands of officers, men, and cadets was assured. Then came still other great fields to Southwest Georgia cities. Thus, this is a vital sector in America's defense . . . and it came through Albany's progessive alertness.



HOSIERY MILL IS BUILT

Rapidly expanding consumer markets here . . . favorable transportation facilities and rates . . . low-cost power . . . ideal climate and economical living conditions . . . maximum sunshine working hours . . . abundance of pure Anglo Saxon labor . . . and a minimum investment of capital for buildings brought Albany its full fashioned hosiery mill—an annual payroll of $250,000—and a new day in the textile industry.



ALBANY HOLDS PEANUT LEAD

Today, the peanut, fully as much as the pecan, is linked prominently with Albany and its trade territory. Starting more than 20 years ago as the center of a peanut producing area, Albany has now become the marketing center for the Spanish peanut for Georgia. Southwest Georgia produces more peanuts annually than all the rest of Georgia combined.





WHAT NEXT?

As Albany celebrates its 106th anniversary, it stands on the threshold of a new era. What our accomplishments will be during the next few years we dare not say, but this much is certain: The force and spirit behind Albany's future growth will continue to be a challenge to all cities in Georgia. For the leaders in Albany today are imbued with the same vision and courage that inspired the leaders through the past proud 106 years. Yes, Albany's 30,000 people, as they look back at Albany's part in Georgia's progress, have every right to swell with pride and say with confidence, "What Next?"

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF GEORGIA is a proud and beautiful story, lighted by strong and splendid cities. But through it is felt always one community that carries the torch of progress to make this a great state.

That community is Albany and Southwest Georgia.

Since 1836, Albany has been known by many names—a major rail center, the Breadbasket of the Confederacy, the Artesian City, the World's Greatest Pecan Center, the Bird Dog Capital of the World, one of the finest agricultural, trading, wholesale, and recreational centers in the Southeast, and finally as the aviation center of Georgia.

But whatever the name, the influence upon the progress and good name of the state has been the same.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT OR AN INDUSTRIAL LOCATION

Look At ALBANY And Southwest GEORGIA

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, WRITE THE ALBANY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ALBANY, GEORGIA

C. of C. Speeds Civic Growth of Greater Atlanta

Leaders in Forefront of Many Movements To Build City.

Continued From Page 4-G.

and our sister states in the southeast is the farming business. And there has been since the date of its organization a continuous interest on the part of the Chamber of Commerce in agriculture. The Cotton Exposition in 1881, the Cotton States and International Exposition in 1895, both revolved around King Cotton, the primary crop of that day and this.

While president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1903, J. K. Orr promoted among other business leaders the Greater Georgia Association, having as its object the advertising of Georgia's agricultural opportunities in western farm journals. Atlanta firms contributed a large portion of the funds for this state activity. It was in the interest of that work that Mr. Orr and Captain Evan P. Howell, then mayor of Atlanta, travelled over the state calling for the development of Georgia's resources.

It is significant that advertising also was done in the daily newspapers of northern cities calling attention to the opportunities for manufacturing in Georgia.

J. T. Holleman was chairman of the agriculture committee during the time of F. J. Paxon was president of the chamber. Then was promoted the first corn show which attracted hundreds of corn club boys.

One of the most constructive pieces of work along agricultural lines by the Chamber of Commerce was the promotion and building of the Southeastern Fair. Planned early in 1914, organization was completed too late to hold a fair that year. Active operations began in 1915 by holding the greatest cattle show held in the south up to that time.

Primarily the fair was established to promote and foster agriculture in the southeast and great work has been done in aiding the farm elements in this section. The character and quality of cattle and livestock has been changed, work in the farm boys' and girls' clubs stimulated and not only this state, but the whole southeast has felt its uplifting touch.

Further effective leadership in the cause of agriculture was given by the Farm Bureau in 1920, and a Farm and Marketing Department was set up in 1923.

Cattle Show.

The chamber's annual Fat Beef Cattle show and sale began in 1936 for the purpose of improving the quality of home-bred beef cattle in this section. The effect of this show and sale, seven of which have been held, has been most beneficial to the industry. There has resulted a great improvement in the quality of the beef raised. In 1936 there was a very small proportion of homebred quality beef shown, but in 1942 91 per cent. of the individual entries were homebred.

The first state-wide Fat Lamb show was sponsored in 1942 in cooperation with the George Sheep Breeders' association.

Industrial Atlanta of today is a pulsating monument to the work of Chamber of Commerce leadership and other business leaders. Since its beginning, it has striven to extend Atlanta's trade and bring new industries to the area. From the day in 1861 when the chamber attempted to develop trade relations with Europe to today when the industrial bureau is continually "selling" the advantages of Atlanta, Georgia and the south, there has been no letup in this activity.

As early as 1901 an advertising campaign was conducted in daily newspapers in northern cities featuring the opportunities for manufacturing plants in this area.

Industrial committees worked from year to year interesting outside interests in locating in Atlanta and this work culminated in the establishment of the industrial bureau in 1923.

Crisis in 1925.

In the midsummer of 1925, Atlanta faced a critical situation. Though psychological, it was a crisis nevertheless. The light that was the Atlanta spirit was flickering. Curbstone gossip of an imaginary depression concerned Atlanta's more stable men. Chamber leaders agreed that something was needed to overcome this psychological depression, Atlanta needed an awakening to her own strength.

The necessity for action was presented to the board of directors by W. R. C. Smith, then president of the Chamber of Commerce. For a long time there had been talk of advertising Atlanta. President Smith proposed a nation-wide advertising campaign. After long study, the plan was approved in October. And in November the forward Atlanta movement was born. It was based on the principle that if the world knows of Atlanta's advantages, more of the world's business will come here, and this would not only bring the city's activity and enterprise back to normal, but would send it long strides ahead of any progress it had ever known before.

A sales plan for Atlanta was developed and with a goal of $250,000, in four days Atlanta subscribed $268,000.

A representative was appointed from various groups in Atlanta's economic life to constitute the Forward Atlanta commission.

The major premise to feature all its messages was: To tell the truth about Atlanta, and seek only those industries and enterprises which, beyond a shadow of a doubt, will profit here.

In the year preceding the Chamber of Commerce had arranged for Lamar Lyndon, nationally known engineer, to prepare a survey of the city, an enumeration of facts. This survey was invaluable to the commission and pointed out Atlanta's key position as a logical distribution center.

During the year 169 new industries were brought to Atlanta with payrolls of $7,723,750. It marked the high tide in Atlanta's development.

To permit a broadened activity, additional funds were raised, and in the period from 1925 to 1929, a total of $822,000 was spent in advertising Atlanta.

The present Industrial Bureau is in the 19th year of a clearly defined and well-ordered plan for the balanced industrial and commercial development of the Atlanta area. Foresight of Chamber leaders had been responsible to a great extent for bringing over 2,700 sales offices, warehouses and factories, with over $70,000,000 in new annual payrolls and appropriate amount in new capital investment to this area. Added to this striking total is $15,000,000 capital investment and $100,000,000 in new additional payroll now that the construction of the bomber plant has begun near Atlanta.

The work of the bureau has not been solely for the benefit of Atlanta and its immediate area. It has worked actively to bring manufacturing plants, industries and projects to Georgia and the south, and has been especially active during the emergency.

Within the last 10 days the bureau has reecived a letter from a neighboring city thanking them on behalf of the city and their Chamber of Commerce for untiring efforts in assisting them in their efforts to locate a great war project in their section.

Chamber leadership rose to its full height during the World War. Until the beginning of 1917 it had not been realized that our country was on the verge of a great conflict.

Experience in War.

When on January 6, 1917, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce received a telegram from General Leonard Wood, then chief of staff, saying that he would arrive in Atlanta the next morning at 7 o'clock to inspect sites for a cantonment and asking that a committee show him suitable tracts of land, the Chamber went into action.

Ivan Allen, then president of the Chamber, and others met the general and a busy day was spent in viewing prospective sites. He asked the Chamber to secure options on several suitable tracts. Though quite a task, the work was done and the Army engineers chose the site where Camp Gordon was built.

Army engineers demanded a water supply from the Atlanta system, and approval hinged on these arrangements. Rising to the occasion, the Chamber guaranteed the $200,000 to lay the water main. A critical situation developed when it appeared that the whole sum would be required in cash when only $75,000 had been raised. E. P. McBurney and J. K. Orr underwrote the necessary amount and arranged with the bank to wire it to Washington. Fortunately it was not necessary to call on these patriotic Atlantans, and the cantonment was located here.

When war was declared against Germany the Atlanta Chamber offered its services to the government. The Department of Agriculture said that the chamber could give leadership to "make the south self-sustaining in food." One hundred fifty delegates from eight states met in the Chamber of Commerce building to frame plans to make the south self-sustaining. It is said that this was one of the largest conferences ever worked up by telegraph. The food conference and the follow-up of its work gave a tremendous stimulus to food production, as farmers responded nobly to the call that was made upon them.

Atlanta had her full share of the after-the-war problems, and the Chamber of Commerce was the medium through which many of them were solved.

Respond to Appeal.

It was realized that the Victory Loan of 1919 would not be quickly snapped up lacking the inspiration of war. Atlanta bankers requested the chamber to assume the task of selling to loan to Atlantans. Atlanta responded to the appeal and went over the top by $350,000.

From 1932 to 1936 the protective work of the Better Business Bureau was handled as a department of the Industrial Bureau. In 1936 the work was expanded and an experienced director appointed to deal with business rackets of all kinds.

This bureau continues to protect the "cash drawer" of business by investigating and publicizing the facts on all advertising, charity, financial, merchandise and ticket solicitations that prey upon Atlanta business firms and the buying public. Factual reports are furnished upon request.

There is no way of measuring the amount of money saved Atlantans by this bureau, but hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved in the past several years. Bunco artists who once swarmed to Atlanta now know that it is better to stay away.

Combat Rackets.

In the present emergency, the bureau is particularly active. Rackets in the name of patriotism are rampant, for the "easy money" boys are adept at waving the flag while extracting dollars from the unsuspecting. Worthwhile projects need all the money Atlantans can contribute; it is estimated that the nation's annual loss to fraudulent schemes, would buy a $25 war bond for every citizen. As a part of its contribution to the war effort, the bureau had redoubled its efforts to safeguard the public purse to better conserve financial resources.

Leadership in governmental affairs has been given by the chamber. It was in 1909 that the chamber concerned itself with the great need for improvements in the municipality.

There were 82 miles of streets without water, and on some important streets the water mains were too small. A million dollars worth of property near the Terminal station had been destroyed because of inadequate water supply.

A third of Atlanta's area with 50,000 residents had no water supply or sewers. Wells and unsanitary facilities were in use of 11,000 homes within the city limits. Sewage disposal such as there was, was inadequate. Such conditions had produced a high death rate, 24 per thousand.

Fifteen-year-old Grady hospital could not serve the public need. Of 30 school buildings, 13 were wooden structures housing 7,000 school children.

Propose Improvements.

The situation was grave, and the Chamber of Commerce after a long investigation, presented the facts and proposed a bond issue of $3,000,000 to provide for sewage disposal plants, a crematory, extension of water mains, building of a larger hospital, and the erection of a number of school buildings.

The chamber determined to see the measure through and organized for the election. For the purpose of the campaign, $3,500 was appropriated. With the aid of 88 committees, the drive brought out 8,400 voters of the 10,000 registered. Only 66 voted against the bonds. Within a few years the rate of mortality was reduced from 24 to 16 per thousand.

The chamber sponsored an examination of city government in 1912 by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. This was a forerunner of the comprehensive Reed Survey in 1937, which has been responsible in a large measure for many improvements in municipal and county government, such as the city civil service plan, at-large elections of city council and city board of education, transfer of finaning of public relief to county, county budget control law.

For research and study, the chamber operates a well-organized governmental research bureau, which was inaugurated in 1938.

Traffic Study.

One of the chief concerns of the chamber for many years has been the traffic situation. Lieutenant Kreml, outstanding authority, was invited to Atlanta by the Chamber of Commerce in 1936, and the traffic safety committee has been active in investigating and promoting worth-while projects to relieve phases of the traffic problem. The present war emergency as regards local transportation is being met by the promotion of a detailed plan of staggered hours.

As Atlanta grew, so grew her health problem. As a result of investigation in 1909, out of which grew the $3,000,000 bond issue, came the need for medical inspection in city schools, and this was brought about through the efforts of the chamber.

Begun in 1909, a hookworm conference was called for January 18 and 19, 1910, at which steps were taken for the eradication of this disease and the cure of those afflicted with it in the south. There followed conferences with representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation, which has a million dollars set up for the eradication of this disease. This resulted in the organization of the Southern Health Conference and was the beginning of a fight on hookworm which extended through the south and brought relief to hundreds of thousands of sufferers.

Anti-Syphilis Drive.

One of the most active committees in 1942 is the health group which is giving full co-operation to the Junior Chamber of Commerce in its anti-syphilis campaign. They are continuing the study of the milk situation and are working closely with the various health authorities.

In today's war effort the Chamber of Commerce has assumed increasingly important functions. The government has taken advantage of the knowledge, experience, personal contracts and facilities of the organization in mobilizing industry for war production.

1941 saw the organization of the Manufacturers' Defense Division for the purpose of promoting a substantial increase in defense production in this area.

Leadership has been given to many civilian defense activities and following the organization stage, a staff member was assigned to handle the secretarial work of the Fulton County Defense Council, and later worked with the metropolitan area set-up.

Policies for 1942.

In his inaugural address, H. Carl Wolf, president for 1942, outlined the Chamber's policies for the emergency when he stated: "Our job in 1942 will be to hold the gains we have made, co-ordinate them with the pressing needs of the times, minimize new activities, but bend every effort for the vital war needs of the country."

And so the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce moves forward in 1942, alert to the needs of the times. Through it the public-spirited citizens of the community express themselves collectively on questions of community.

All "builders of Atlanta" since 1837 have not been members of the organization, but the great majority of them have, for it has been through united effort the city has moved forward. Keyed to an intelligent and constructive program to give greater fullness and richness to the life of the community, the Chamber of Commerce gives expression to Atlanta in action. The honor roll of presidents of the Chamber since 1860 lists the following stalwart Atlanta builders: William McNaught, W. C. Clayton, W. M. Lowry, B. F. Crane, R. J. Lowry, J. G. Oglesby, Ruffus B. Bulloch, Stewart F. Woodson, T. B. Neal, L. H. Beck, J. K. Orr, Robert F. Maddox, Sam D. Jones, J. Wiley Pope, Asa G. Candler, Frederic J. Paxon, Wilmer L. Moore, Mell R. Wilkinson, W. H. Kriegshaber, Ivan Allen, W. H. White Jr., Samuel C. Dobbs, Eugene R. Black, Lee Ashcraft, W. O. Foote, Alfred C. Newell, Paul H. Norcross, W. R. C. Smith, W. D. Hoffman, George W. West, Milton Dargan Jr., Philip H. Alston, Horace Russell, Roy LeCraw, Herbert E. Choate, Wiley L. Moore, W. Eugene Harrington, C. F. Palmer, Alvin B. Cates, E. S. Papy, Frank Carter and incumbent H. Carl Wolf.

And in the years to come the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce will strive to continue as the medium through which Atlanta expresses its ideals and through which it works to realize those ideals.

Greetings

to

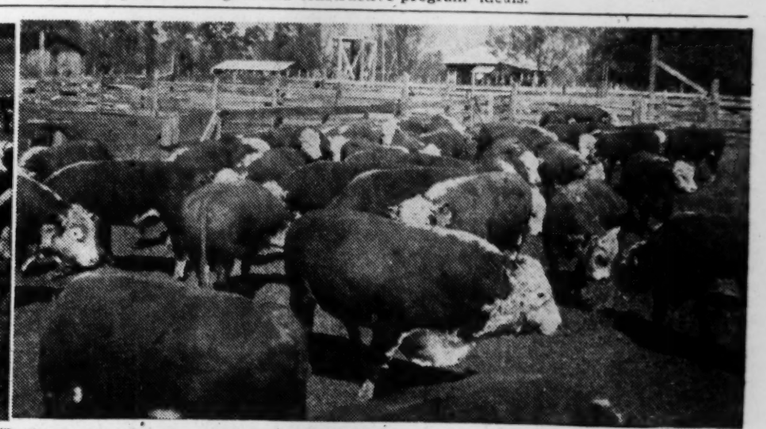
The Atlanta Constitution

We extend our heartiest congratulations to The Atlanta Constitution on the completion of seventy-five years of service to the State of Georgia. Your contributions have meant much to the upbuilding of this section and we wish for you many years of growth and influence.

SPALDING Knitting Mills

GRIFFIN, GA.





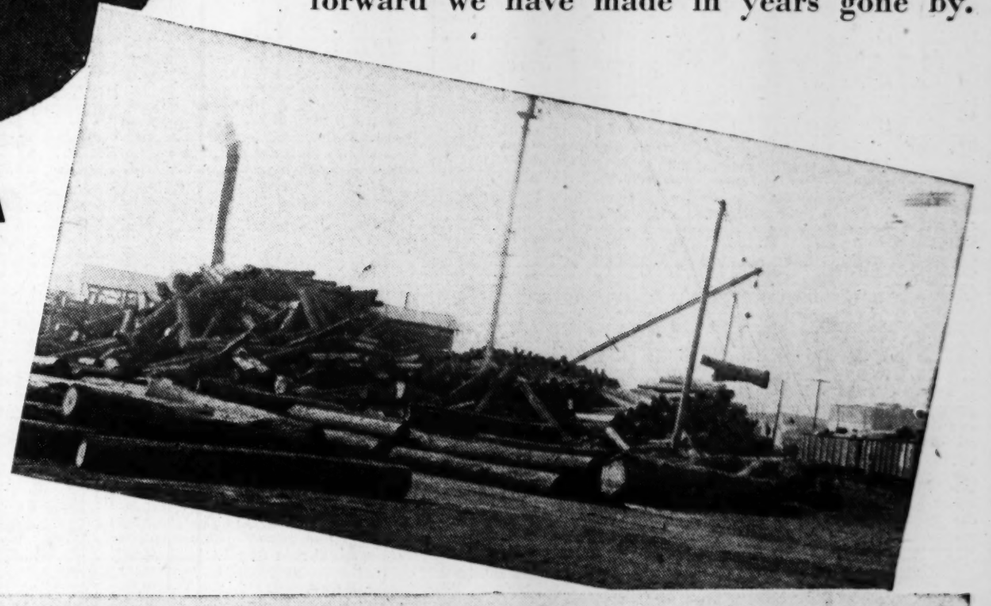


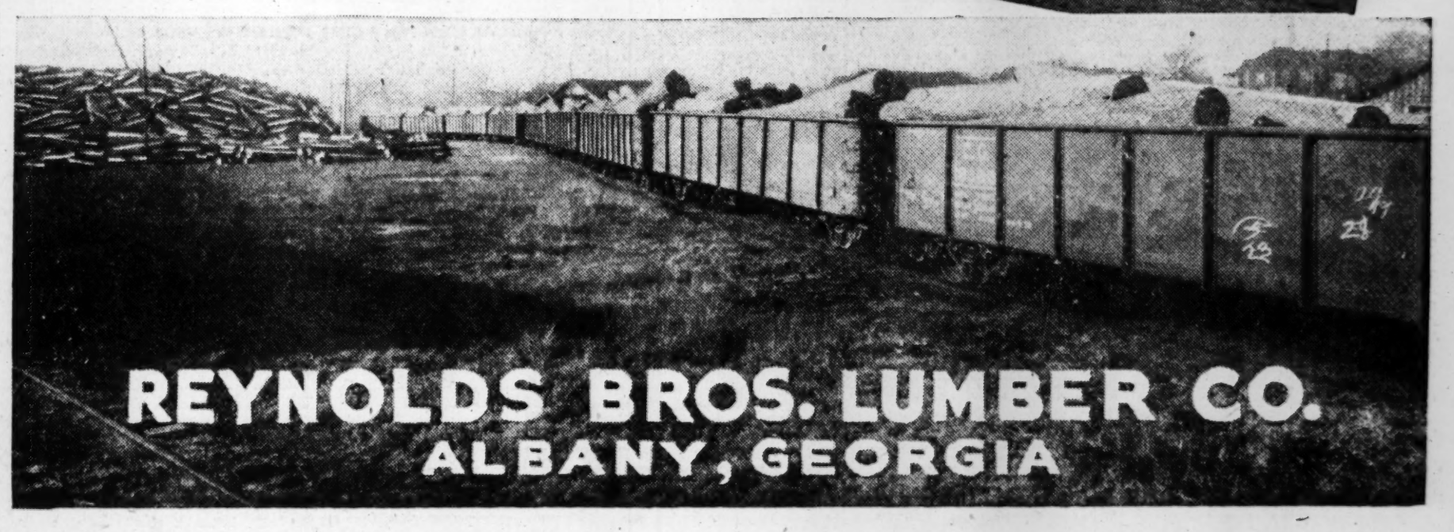
MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY SERVING *Georgia* AND THE NATION

FINE BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE—raised to high standards of fitness on our 30,000 acres of farm and timber lands— are just one example of how we have put into practice our belief that the future of our state depends on the way all Georgians take advantage of our state's natural resources. Conservation does not mean simply *saving*—it means more than that. It means getting the most out of every acre of the state's rich lands from one end of the state to the other. If Georgians will pursue that policy with forethought and scientific application—our progress in the years to come, after today's big job of Victory has been finished, will far surpass the strides forward we have made in years gone by.

HARDWOOD AND GEORGIA PINE LUMBER

For more than a quarter of a century we have been shipping Georgia forest products to markets throughout the world. While we have been giving our state and the nation the benefit of the fine hardwood and Georgia pine lumber native to this region, we have not forgotten our obligation to the future, to apply the principles of far-seeing conservation so that future years also shall be well-supplied with these fine construction materials.





REYNOLDS BROS. LUMBER CO.
ALBANY, GEORGIA

Farming, Industry Balance Budget in Southwest Georgia

Whether one looks at Southwest Georgia with the interested but impartial eye of a cas al visitor or the more searching gaze of one seeking a land in which to build his home and plant his vineyard, it is a fair country.

Education in this section has taken a new trend. Boys and girls are being taught to understand and value the possibilities of their land, to use to the fullest its resources and conserve its riches. The practical as well as cultural educational systems of today have added well-equipped home economics and vocational agriculture departments and workshops to their junior high and high schools. So has agricultural thinking and education taken on new vision, with the agricultural technical workers and leading farm women conferring and working on programs that fit the particular possibilities and needs of their counties.

For instance, several counties of this group are stressing small grain crops. In the past year more than 30,000 acres were planted to these crops in Sumter, Schley, Marion, Randolph and Terrell.

This section, last year, realized more than $6,000,000 for its peanut crop and this year has planted more than half as much again. Cotton brought in $3,000,000 and pecans more than $2,000,000 more. While livestock raising is in its infancy in some of these counties, over $3,000,000 came from this source in 1941. Better than 80,000 acres of improved and permanent pasturage have been planted and addition of large numbers of pure-bred bulls are made annually to breed up the native stock.

Many Cash Crops.

Early truck crops are followed by peanuts and other cash crops, and beans and peas, tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, melons and potatoes grow on many an acre, bound for commercial canneries and markets, while an ample supply stays at home for table and storeroom. Between cash crops, fertility is returned to the soil by cover crops of legumes, 165,000 acres of which were planted last year in these ten counties.

No cash valuation can be put on the luscious products of pear, peach, plum, fig, chestnut, walnut and pecan trees that also lend shade and beauty to the home grounds, or the strawberries, amazing variety of vegetables, wild blackberries and mayhaws, scuppernongs and grapes that, gathered by thrifty housewives, line pantry shelves or go to market as jellies, preserves, soup mixture and canned delicacies.

For long an agricultural land only, Southwest Georgia has added the vigor and interest and material advantages of industry, the most important ones being plants, mills and factories processing and conserving locally produced items, such as the 12 peanut shelling plants of this section, which prepare this major crop for peanut butter makers and for candy bars and snacks, popular nationwide; the six cottonseed and peanut crushing mills and the flour mills of Terrell and Sumter, the lumber mills and factories of Stewart and Randolph, the pecan crackeries of Terrell and Stewart.

Industrial Foresight.

The industries of this section are the result of the faith and vision of those who foresaw the need for and the possibilties of development of the section's own products. Their faith has been justified and these plants and mills have grown in size and importance in the economic scheme of their communities.

This entire section of Georgia is served by two networks of REA lines, and electric lights glow in farm home, workshop, barn, rural school and church, lightening the tasks of the farmer and the housewife and increasing the efficiency of the farm. To these homes made more attractive and livable by the coming of light, library service is a regular feature and current books and magazines are furnished rural families by means of Bookmobiles.

Southwest Georgia Highlights

A scene to remember . . . the grain-growing counties of southwest Georgia in early summer when the tender new green of peanuts and cotton leaves just lifting above the loamy soil form a background for the tawny gold of wheat ready for harvest, and falling beneath the flashing blades of the combines . . . mules and tractors plowing in the same field . . . the wild gypsophia like drifts of snow along the roadside, the rainbows of flowers in farmyards and windmills turning lazily in the light breeze. . . .

There are so many good things in this well-blessed bit of Georgia, and one of them is the pride that its people know and show in their land and communities.

Dougherty county is especially proud of the fine work its agricultural program planning group are doing. This county has a well-balanced livestock program with emphasis on cattle-dipping in the 14 vats provided, and on home-grown feeds, evidenced by the 12-trench silos which have been dug to conserve ensilage, the largest with a capacity of 400 tons. The full county capacity is 3,000 tons with more silos planned . . . the over 2,000 acres in Victory gardens . . . the thoroughly equipped vocational machine and workshop of the county high school at Albany.

Lee county has a widely diversified farming plan with peanuts leading in acreage and cash returns. Sharing the acreage are cotton, watermelons, pecans, peaches, pears, chestnuts, tung oil and over 4,200 acres in improved pasturage . . . two peanut-shelling plants at Leesburg.

Varied Activities.

Sumter county stands out in livestock production, particularly hogs, which are sold at weekly co-operative sales. Co-operative marketing is a 23-year-old institution, now under the direction of the county commissioners and county agent, with $500,000 brought in through co-op sales since January, 1941 . . . this same progressive county body owns nad operates its power terracing equipment and over 20,000 acres have been properly guarded against erosion. . . . Sumter has a flour mill, the only seed-cleaning plant for small grain and legumes in south Georgia, two peanut and cottonseed crushing plants and one peanut shelling plant. In Sumter . . . the children may have 13 years of schooling through junior high college at Georgia Southwestern at Americus, riding a bus from their doors to school the entire time.

The soil in Schley county's rolling fields is being conserved by terracing and the planting of pines and kudzu, while the soil-building is equally stressed . . . 2,000 acres were terraced and 1,000 acres planted in summer and winter legumes in 1941. Peanuts are the most important crop . . . a large acreage of wheat, oats, barley and rye has just been harvested . . . steady progress is being made in the breeding for high-type beef cattle. . . .

In Marion county emphasis is being put on the conserving and building up of the soil and fields present a fascinating picture with their contoured patterns of planting. County fairs and a special program are heightening interest in better cattle and hogs. An intensive food program is under way. . . .

Timber Wealth.

Webster county, the smallest of the group, is a real peanut county. . . . Of note is the feeder-pig program worked out in this county, which is proving large cash income source. . . . Webster county pigs go into many Georgia counties for the final fattening process.

Stewart county says it does not raise the most peanuts of any county, but it does raise the best. . . . This county's educational system is its chief pride, well justified . . . there are three high schools with home economics and vocational agriculture departments and three vocational schools for Negroes, one of them a high school . . . Adjacent to the high school in Lumpkin is the impressive new $12,000 vocational building, with splendid equipment planned. Stewart has also provided canneries in its schools, both white and colored, for community use and to supply the cafeterias. Stewart's timber wealth is comparatively untouched, the timber and its products, processed locally, bringing in over $1,500,000 in 1941. . . . A pecan crackery is one of Stewart's valued industries.

Randolph county is the home of Andrew College, a junior Methodist school, founded in 1853 . . . the great holly trees, camellias, tea-olive and boxwood, lovely antebellum and modern homes and the iris gardens mark the 120-year-old town of Cuthbert, the county seat, as a town of home and flower lovers. . . . In the county are rich holdings of timberland, and lumber mills add their income to the community wealth. Peanuts are a major crop while small grain, truck and livestock are other important cash crops . . . a pecan crackery processes the products of the large pecan groves. . . .

Peanut Production.

Terrell county, which leads in the planting of peanuts with over 51,000 acres for 1942, has a well-balanced, diversified program with cotton, melons, truck, sugar cane, corn, asparagus, pecans, cattle and hogs and a large planting in small grains . . . 35,000 acres were planted to soil-building crops in 1941 and well over 50 per cent of the farms have completed terracing programs. The heaviest activity of the year centers in Dawson in early fall when the tremendous crop of peanuts from this and near-by counties come into the crushing and shelling plants at Dawson. . . . The unloading capacity of these plants is 2,000 tons daily . . . during the season better than 500 people are employed in the unloading, grading and handling of peanuts, with a pay roll of better than $250,000 annually. These industries expect to pay out more than $6,000,000 for peanuts in the coming season.

Dawson, the county seat, is a town of lovely homes and wide tree and flower-lined, well-kept streets—a town its civic-minded people can be well proud of.

Excellent markets for livestock are easily accessible to the steadily increasing number of growers in Calhoun county. An important asset is its livestock association, through whose facilities were sold over $250,000 in cattle and hogs last year. Calhoun county chicken flocks accounted for $15,000 of the approximate $17,000 in sales of the Calhoun County Chicken Co-op last year . . . a state branch produce market at Edison affords an outlet for the large surroundings acreage in truck. Edison, Arlington and Morgan have excellent schools. Calhoun plants most of its acreage to peanuts, with cotton, corn, melons, truck, pecans, sugar cane, potatoes contributing to the county's prosperity.

Pickens is the leading marble county in the state, stone from these quarries being used to erect memorials to three Presidents—the Lincoln memorial in Washington; the McKinley memorial at Niles, Ohio, and the memorial at Marion, Ohio, in which rests the body of President Harding.





The 17 peanut crushing and shelling plants of this section are valued assets of their communities, providing employment for thousands of workers, and retaining for their communities the income from this branch of the peanut industry. The nation's two largest peanut processing plants are located at Dawson, in Terrell County, Georgia, the enterprising town in the heart of Southwestern Georgia, known as the "Nation's Peanut Capital." The two huge crushing plants and two modern shelling plants and the "acres" of storage buildings comprise a veritable industrial center. To these four plants, last, year, the farmers of Terrell and surrounding counties brought peanuts to the value of $4,000,000.00.



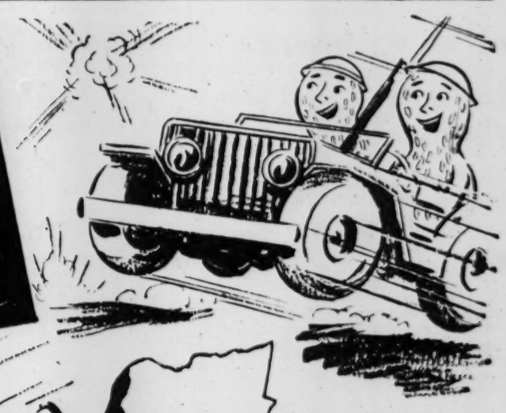
The sleek cattle, "white-face" Herefords predominating, which graze the year through on more than 80,000 acres planted to improved and permanent pasturage, thousands of pure-bred hogs and the many flocks of chickens in this section fill the smoke-houses and pantry with delectable, nutritious foods for the entire year, and in 1941 provided more than $3,500,000.00 cash income for these ten counties.

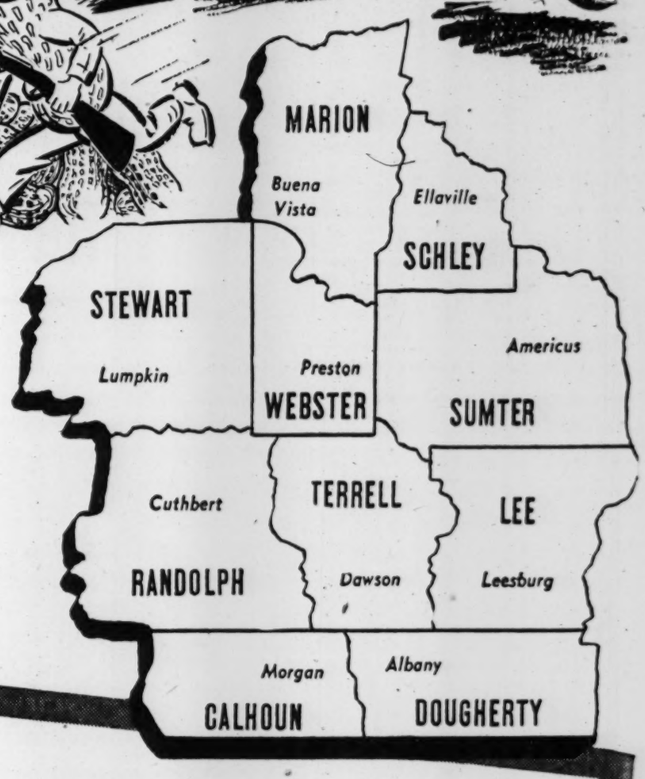


In Southwest Georgia, cotton has not been forgotten. It is a part of the diversified scheme, and "cotton pickin' time" is still a colorful and busy time. Last year the fluffy white bolls, storied and sung through history's pages, brought over $3,000,000.00 to this section.



Pecan groves account for much of the prosperity of this fertile land, returning to the grove owners more than $2,000,000.00 last year. Thousands of young trees now set out will bear in their time and add their store of wealth.





TO FILL THE NATION'S OIL RESERVOIR TO SAFETY'S LEVEL

The farmers of the ten counties in the heart of Southwest Georgia have planted more than 325,000 acres in peanuts for harvest in 1942.

In 1941, these counties harvested peanuts from approximately 225,000 acres, and from the nuts and hay realized over $6,000,000.00.

Working and Warring Sons and Daughters of America and of Our Allies Must Have Food! High Energy Foods Such as the Vitamin Filled, Oil-Rich Peanut Provides

BILLIONS OF POUNDS OF OIL HAVE BEEN CUT OFF FROM OUR SHORES BY WAR IN THE TWO OCEANS

FARMERS OF THE SOUTH CAN, PRODUCE MORE OIL PER ACRE WITH PEANUTS—BY FAR—THAN CAN BE PRODUCED BY ANY OTHER CROP IN AMERICA

That's Why the Peanut Farmers Have Accepted the Nation's Call and Challenge To More Than Double Their Peanut Production for 1942. Peanut Oil May Not Balance the Budget, But It May Mean a Margin of Safety for the Nation.

THE WARTIME USES OF THE PEANUT AND ITS PRODUCTS ARE VITAL AND VARIED

PEANUT OIL—is the finest of all vegetable oils and its energy and fuel values are essential to a people living in the fast tempo of wartimes.

PEANUT FLOUR—was first developed at Dawson, in Terrell County, Georgia, and is a high protein food, low in cost. Soup cubes made from this flour are being shipped to our allies to help supply their protein needs. The manufacture of peanut flour is expected to become an important industry in the South.

PEANUT MEAL—is a splendid livestock feed. Used in fertilizer, it returns to the soil the riches which have been taken away.

GLYCERINE—a product taken from peanut oil, is used in the manufacture of explosives.

WOOL AND PLASTICS—both of which are needed in large quantities in the emergency, are also produced from the peanut in this day of miracles.

THE PEANUT HAS TOPPLED KING COTTON FROM HIS THRONE IN SOUTHWEST GEORGIA. THIS SECTION IS NOW A DEMOCRACY WHERE DIVERSIFICATION RULES

WHERE PECAN GROVES AND FRUIT ORCHARDS, TOBACCO, TRUCK AND GRAIN CROPS, BEEF, HOGS, DAIRY CATTLE AND POULTRY SHARE THE ACREAGE AND CONTRIBUTE TO A BALANCED BUDGET.

WHERE NATURE'S GIFT OF THICKLY WOODED PINE FORESTS, WISELY CONSERVED, ADD THEIR WEALTH. IT IS A LAND OF FERTILE SOILS—AND A LAND WHERE THAT SOIL IS CHERISHED AND PRESERVED—BY CAREFUL TERRACING AND CONTOURED PLANTING. IN THIS LAND, THE FINEST HERITAGES OF THE OLD SOUTH—CULTURE, CHARM AND SERENE LIVING — ARE MINGLED WITH THE VIGOR AND PROGRESSIVENESS OF THE NEW.

Here is a lovely, liveable, friendly country-side with spacious, comfortable farm homes set in the green of fruit grove and vineyard—a land of small towns with wide streets lined with great oaks, magnolias, crape myrtle, dogwood, red-bud, with homes impressive and simple in their charming flower garden settings, breathing an air of friendliness and hospitality.

Here live a people interested in and proud of their churches, their schools, their civic clubs, their traditions of beauty and culture, and their strides toward a more balanced economy and a rich, full way of life.

Golf courses are in easy distances in every community, and streams and woods abound with fish and game enough to delight the heart of the sportsman. Recreational centers, theatres and professional baseball offer their entertainment fare.

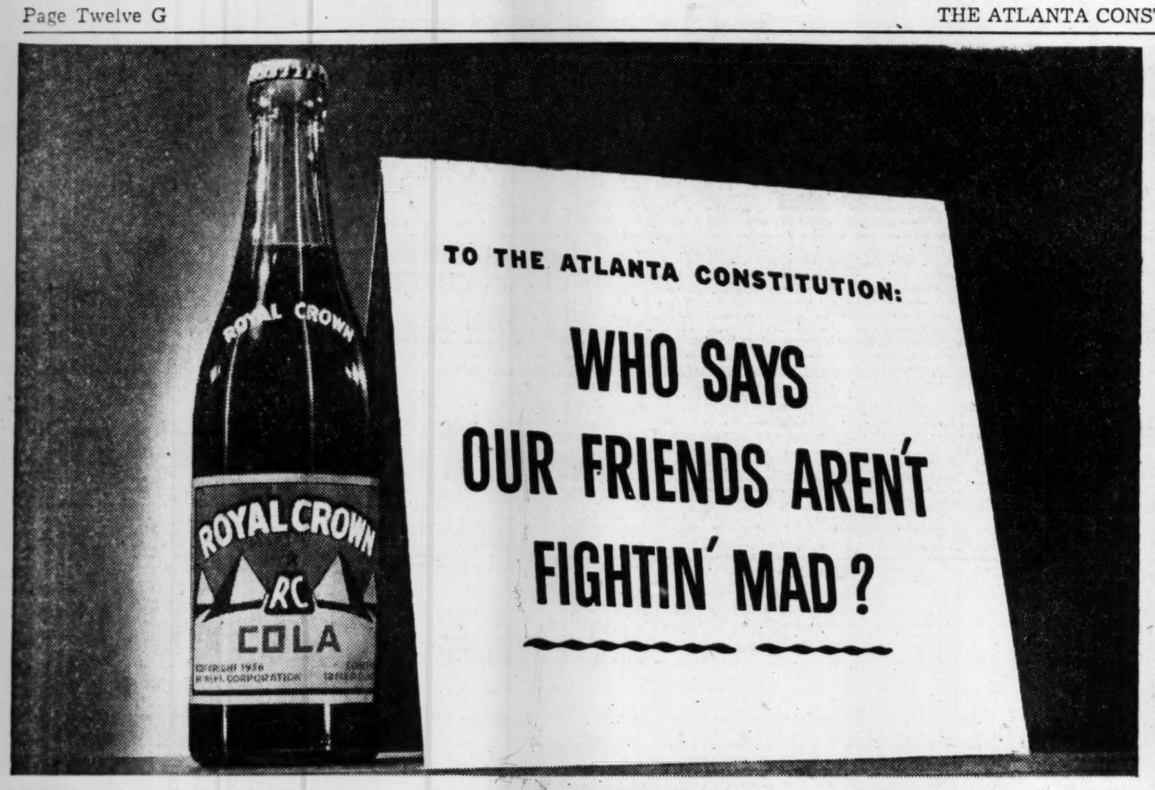
In this land of opportunity in industry and agriculture, land is available at prices which make it a pleasant and wise investment.

Abundant water supplies, electrical energy in towns and rural sections, moderate year-round weather conditions, a network of paved roads and railroads provide an ideal setting for new industries.

In no other part of the world are there more varied products with richer promise of reward for development by research and industry.

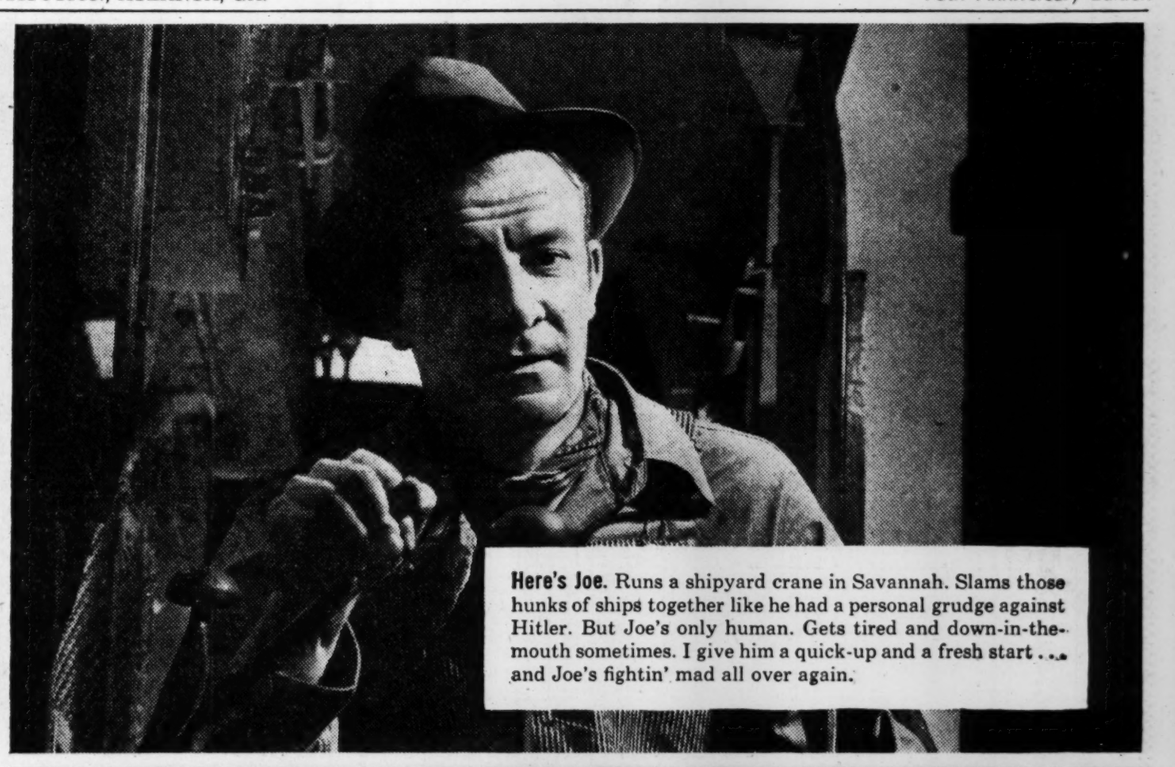
The Dawson Cotton Oil Company, Dawson, Georgia, who have sponsored this advertisement in the interest of this section, offer their services as a clearing house for any requests for information.

The DAWSON COTTON OIL CO... Dawson, Ga.



TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:

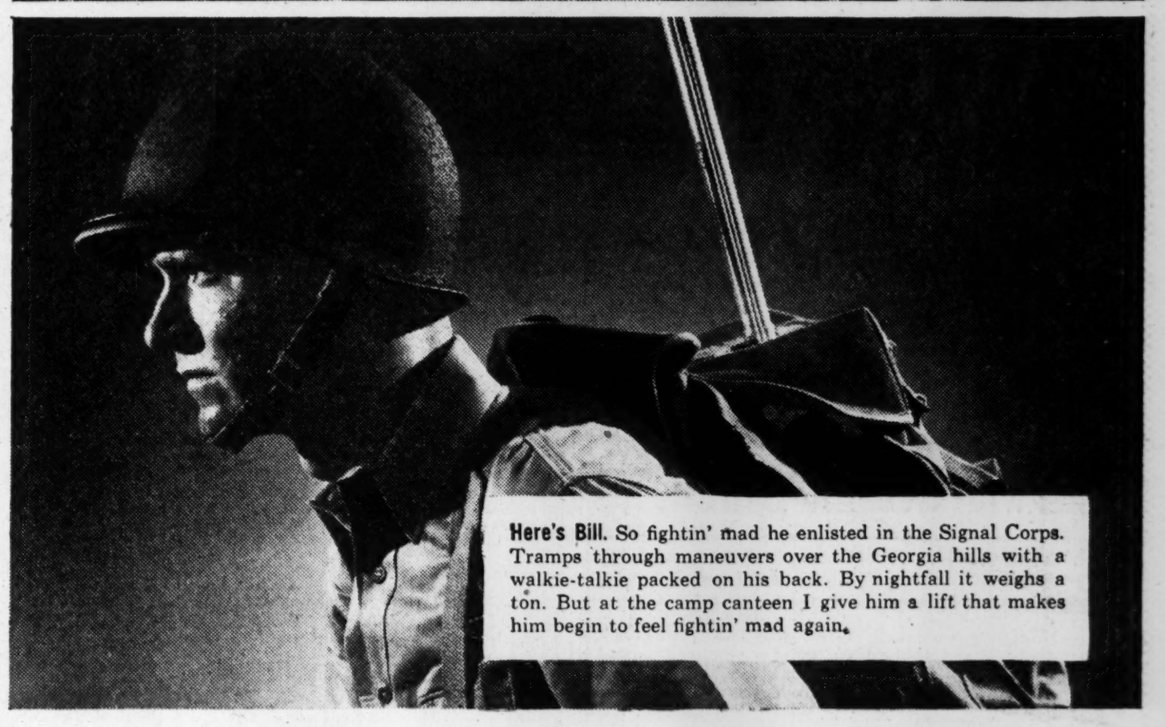
WHO SAYS OUR FRIENDS AREN'T FIGHTIN' MAD?



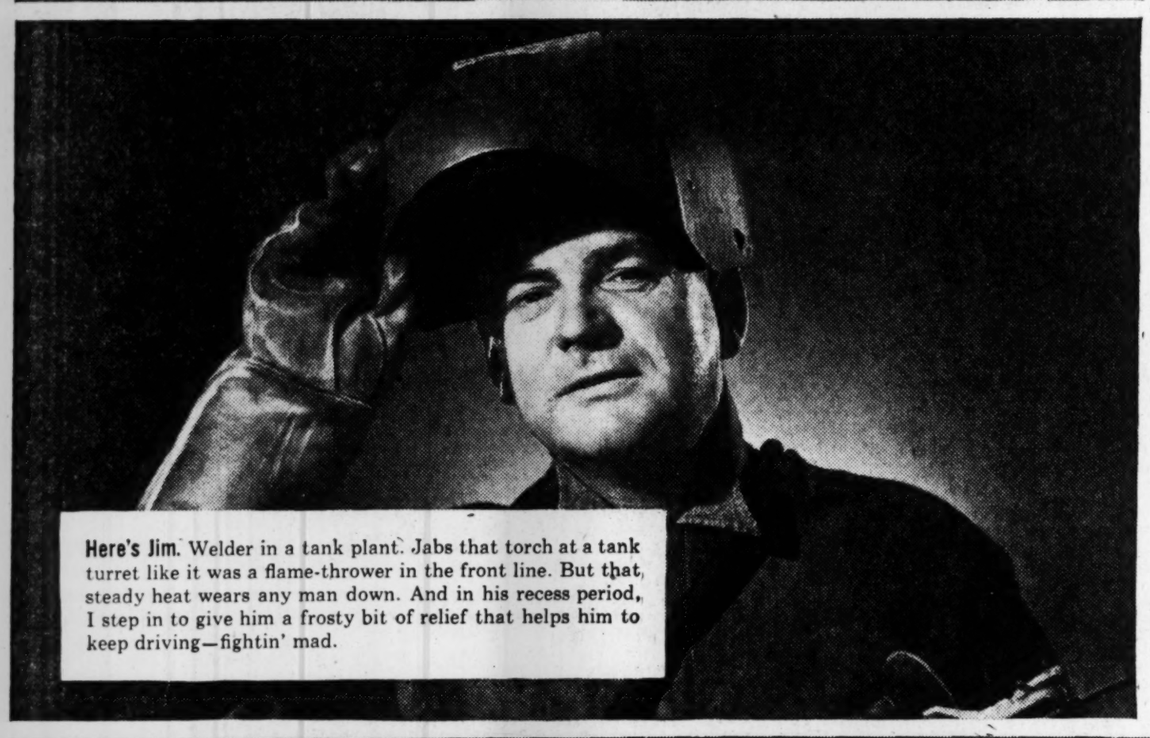
Here's Joe. Runs a shipyard crane in Savannah. Slams those hunks of ships together like he had a personal grudge against Hitler. But Joe's only human. Gets tired and down-in-the-mouth sometimes. I give him a quick-up and a fresh start . . . and Joe's fightin' mad all over again.



Here's Mrs. Richards. Two sons in the Navy. Two kids at home to take care of. She's fightin' mad, too. Rang every doorbell for blocks to pledge folks to buy more War Bonds and Stamps. Many's the time she turned to me for a moment of ice-cold relaxation, then went on punching doorbells—fightin' mad.



Here's Bill. So fightin' mad he enlisted in the Signal Corps. Tramps through maneuvers over the Georgia hills with a walkie-talkie packed on his back. By nightfall it weighs a ton. But at the camp canteen I give him a lift that makes him begin to feel fightin' mad again.



Here's Jim. Welder in a tank plant. Jabs that torch at a tank turret like it was a flame-thrower in the front line. But that steady heat wears any man down. And in his recess period, I step in to give him a frosty bit of relief that helps him to keep driving—fightin' mad.

Me? I'm only a 5¢ soft drink. A moment's relaxation in the home front's "war of nerves."

Like the *Constitution*, I meet hundreds of thousands of Georgians every day. Help 'em relax. Help to send 'em back—fightin' mad.

Today, it's the *Constitution's* job to continue its 75-year-old record of bringing Georgians news every day.

It's my job to keep on offering the moment of relaxation that helps keep the fightin' mad spirit burning.

Sometimes it's easier to find the *Constitution* than me. My best-by-taste-test flavor keeps me moving out of stores—fast. But when I'm there, you'll find that same best-by-taste-test quality—unchanged.

TAKE TIME OUT FOR A "QUICK-UP" WITH

ROYAL CROWN COLA

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Best by Taste-Test!

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

A GREAT TRADITION LIVES ON!

Seventy-five years ago, no one would have associated the word "*traditional*" with the Atlanta *Constitution*.

In those days of 1867, the new paper faced the bitter emotional and commercial aftermath of a shattering internal war . . . the struggle to rebuild and restore.

Today, the *Constitution* stands as a vigorous and vital monument to men who wrought well . . . one of the country's great newspapers . . . known from one end of the land to the other.

* * * *

When a Philadelphia druggist first put fruit juices into carbonated water in Benjamin Franklin's time, no one sensed the beginning of a great American tradition . . . the soft drink. And when our company opened a little bottling plant in Columbus, Georgia, in the early years of this century, no one was particularly impressed with a policy new to the soft drink industry—"Give people more of the best for less."

Yet, since then, that one bottling plant has expanded to nearly 500 franchise plants in the United States, including Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Our best-known product, Royal Crown Cola, has been voted "best by taste-test" in scores of impartial, notarized group taste-tests, conducted from one end of the nation to the other, More than 60 of Hollywood's most glittering stars have made individual tests and chosen Royal Crown Cola as best-tasting.

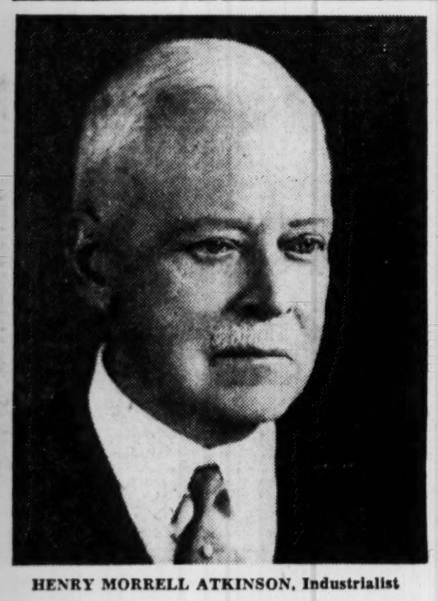
Today, millions of Americans daily . . . in the army . . . in the navy . . . the air force . . war industries . . civil life . . take time out for a quick-up with Royal Crown Cola and go back to their jobs with a grin and a lift.

In all sincerity, we salute another Georgia institution which believes in great traditions.

NEHI CORPORATION, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

75th EDITION



HENRY MORRELL ATKINSON, Industrialist

Born in Brookline, Mass., November 13, 1862, Mr. Atkinson attended Harvard, University, where he had a record of distinctive achievements. After leaving Harvard his colorful and rugged career included experience as a cowboy and ranch foreman in the west.

When he came to Atlanta he was at various times a cotton dealer, banker, railroad builder, street railway developer, electric power pioneer, capitalist, philanthropist, and acknowledged leader in Atlanta's and Georgia's cultural and civic endeavors. This is attested to by the fact that he was awarded the Cup as Atlanta's Most Valuable Citizen in 1925, in recognition of his many unselfish and constructive activities in the city which he adopted as his home in vigorous young manhood. He died January 22, 1939.

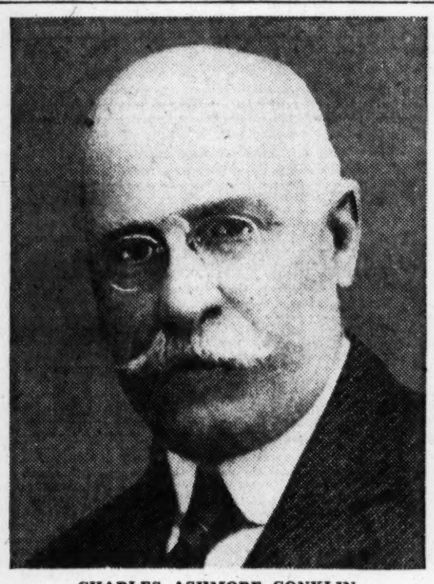


ST. ELMO MASSENGALE, Advertising

Mr. Massengale was born in Norwood, Warren county, Georgia, February 16, 1876.

The Massengale Advertising Agency, which he established in 1897, became one of the most successful enterprises in the country. In 1910 he established the Massengale Bulletin System. His agency handled the first Coca-Cola advertising. He founded and was president of the Kansas Coca-Cola Bottling Company; he organized the Atlanta Ad Men's Club and was a founder of the Associated Ad Clubs of the World.

He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, Knight Templar and a member of the Elks and Odd Fellows. Besides managing Nat E. Harris' successful campaign for governor, he was secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee of the state. He was a member of Druid Hills, Piedmont Driving, Capital City and Atlanta Athletic Clubs. He died August 19, 1929.

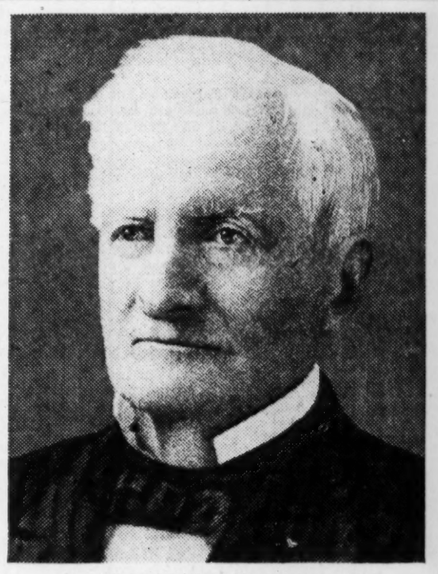


CHARLES ASHMORE CONKLIN

Born July 9, 1848, at Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y., Mr. Conklin attended school at Riverhead and Roslyn, L. I., and received training under his father and in private schools.

Coming to Atlanta in 1888, he established the Conklin Tinplate and Metals Company, of which he was president until his death. He was one of the first men in this section of the country to give an interest in the business to his employes. A prominent leader of All Saints Episcopal church, he helped all worthwhile movements.

He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Piedmont Driving Club, Druid Hills Club, Capital City Club, and for many years was commodore of the Moosehead Lake Yacht Club, at Kineo, Maine, where he had his summer home. Mr. Conklin was noted as a sportsman, being especially a successful angler and hunter of big game. He died July 20, 1929, at the age of 81 years.

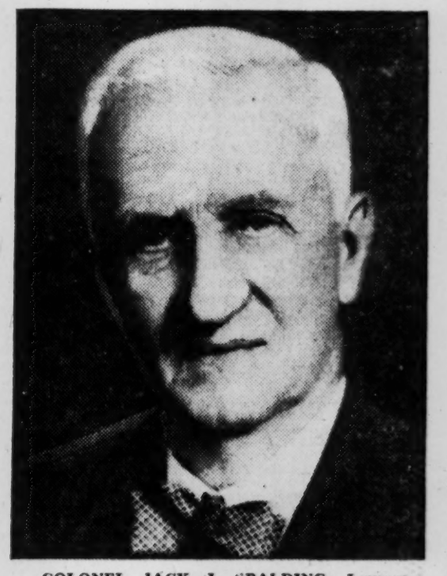


RICHARD PETERS, Engineer

Civil engineer, capitalist, developer and for at least fifty years a potent factor in building up the city of Atlanta, Mr. Peters was born near Philadelphia on November 10, 1810.

In 1835 he moved to Atlanta as superintendent of the Georgia Railroad and was its superintendent from 1837 to 1845. For fifty years, Mr. Peters supported every public movement which developed Atlanta, the success of the Cotton Exposition of 1881 being largely placed to his credit.

He was one of the founders of Atlanta's first street railway system. Many other developments in and around the city now are traceable to his enterprise and those of his family, who followed in his footsteps. For many years a central Atlanta street has borne his family name. Mr. Peters' death occurred on February 6, 1889.



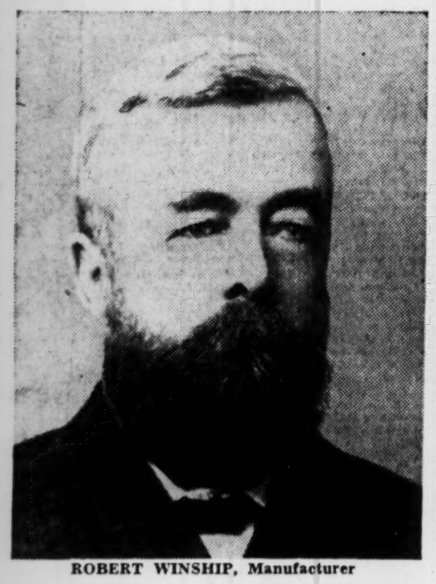
COLONEL JACK J. SPALDING, Lawyer

Born at Morganfield, Kentucky, August 29, 1856, Mr. Spalding came to Atlanta in 1882 and built one of the greatest law practices in the south. In 1885, when he was 29, he formed, with the late Alex C. King, the firm King & Spalding, which gained nation-wide distinction.

Mr. Spalding was a highly successful man of affairs, generously helpful in civic undertakings, a loyal Democrat, having attended more Democratic national conventions than any other party leader; a devoted Catholic and a loyal friend. His services to the Atlanta Historical Society helped the growth and usefulness of that organization.

Of all the honors that came to him, he cherished most the one bestowed in 1927, when Pope Pius XI created him a Knight of St. Gregory the Great, and next to this, the Letare Medal for 1928, awarded him by Notre Dame University. He was also a Knight of Malta.

Mr. Spalding died on December 8, 1938.

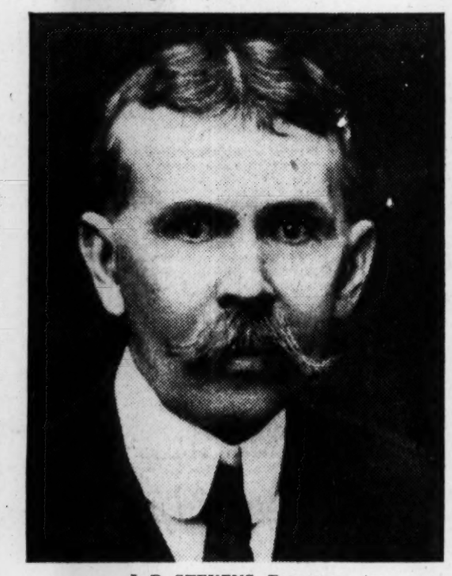


ROBERT WINSHIP, Manufacturer

Born in Forsyth, Georgia, September 27, 1834, Mr. Winship received his education in the schools of Jones and Morgan counties. In the early fifties his father moved to Atlanta. He established the Winship Machine Works, and associated his two sons, Robert and George, with him in the enterprise.

During the war the machine works were used to manufacture guns for the Confederate army. Later the firm was incorporated as Winship Machine Company.

Prior to his retirement in 1884, Mr. Winship had been among the most active and enterprising of Atlantans, and during his long and successful career won for himself a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. Winship died September 8, 1899.



J. P. STEVENS, Engraver

Born in Liberty county, Georgia, March 23, 1852, Mr. Stevens was a man of unusual education. He spoke French fluently, studied medicine, art, music and philosophy.

He came to Atlanta in 1872, working at a jewelry store, and by 1876 he opened his own store. After years of experimentation, Mr. Stevens began the first watch factory in the south in 1882, but abandoned the enterprise because it was difficult to obtain the skilled labor required. Turning his attention to engraving, he determined to invent a machine to do engraving equal to that done by skilled workmen. After designing and rejecting eight machines, the ninth met the requirements and revolutionized the industry.

He was advisor of the Atlanta and Georgia Jewelers Associations; officer of the Humane Society; president of the Horological Institute of America; member Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; Art Association; Piedmont Driving Club, and charter member of the Capital City Club. He died March 25, 1929.

Distinguished Atlanta Pioneers

Atlanta's eminence in the world of business, industry and culture is traceable in many of its phases to the men whose pictures you see on this page. All fourteen of them have now passed on—leaving to their sons and daughters and their fellow-citizens a rich heritage of inspiration, an endowment of shining example which has been mainly responsible for the fact that Atlanta and Atlantans still possess the spirit of pioneers, the willingness and the ability to carry projects through to completion despite obstacles which may beset their pathways.

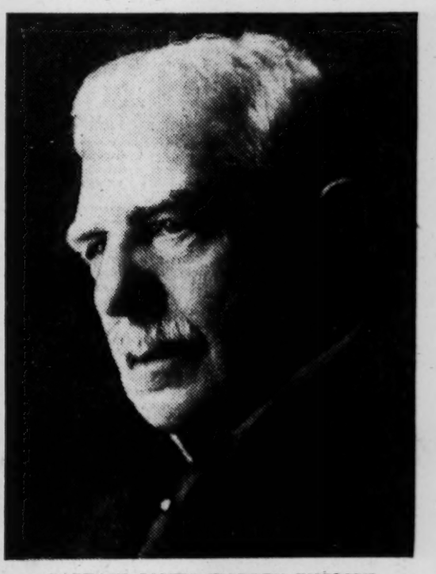


DeLOS LEMUEL HILL, Doctor of Dentistry

Born May 14, 1874, Dr. Hill attended Boys' High school and graduated from Atlanta Dental College as caledictorian in 1903.

Dr. Hill, nationally known in dentistry, served at various times as: Secretary and treasurer, vice president and president-elect of the American Association of Dental Schools; secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Dental Faculties; member of International Federation Dentaire; Fellow in the American College of Dentists; organizer and president of Fifth District Dental Society; supreme counselor of Psi Omega fraternity; a Mason, past master of Piedmont Lodge, and a Shriner.

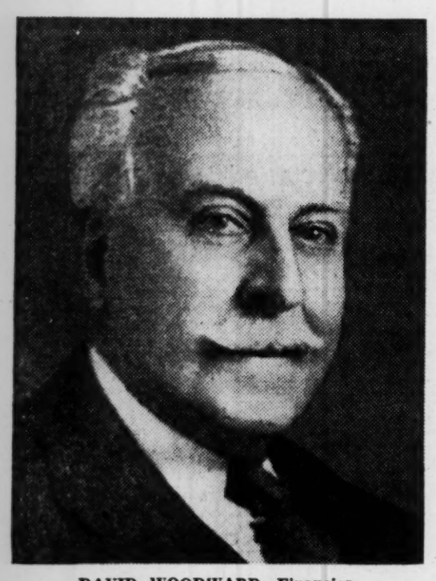
He left $50,000 to the Atlanta Southern Dental College, of which he was a trustee, to be given after the death of his wife. But rather than delay the great work, Mrs. Hill gave this amount and more from her personal funds and established the "DeLos L. Hill Jr. Memorial Children's Clinic" in memory of their son. Dr. Hill died May 7, 1931.



CAPTAIN JAMES WARREN ENGLISH

Born October 28, 1837, in Orleans Parish, La., he enlisted in the Confederate Army with the Spalding Grays, and as captain in charge of skirmish lines, he was chosen special courier to receive from General Grant and deliver to General Lee a formal demand to surrender at Appomattox Court House. In 1865 when the army disbanded, Lee shook his hand and said, "Go home and be as good a citizen as you have made a soldier, and all will yet be well with you."

Captain English was president of the Chattahoochee Brick Company; president of the American Trust and Banking Company; vice president of the Atlanta Savings Bank; president and chairman of Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank; mayor and member of City Council; trustee of Grady Hospital; president of the Atlanta Terminal Company. He died February 15, 1925.



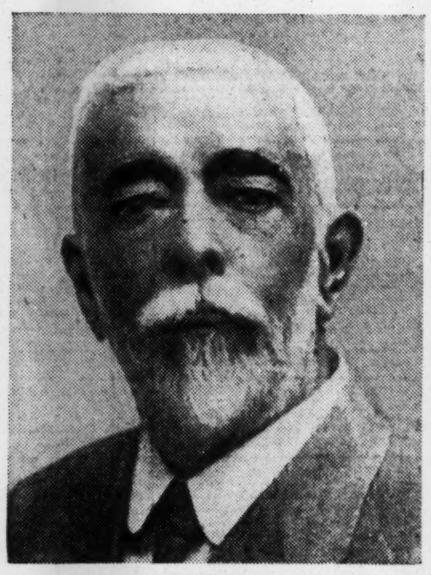
DAVID WOODWARD, Financier

David Woodward arrived in Atlanta at the outset of his business career from his native home, Watertown, Connecticut.

With W. D. Disbro, he first entered the lumber business, and later organized the Woodward Investment Company, an enterprise in which he engaged the rest of his life. For 25 years Mr. Woodward served on the board of the old Fourth National Bank and later on the board of the Atlanta & Lowery National Bank.

A member of St. Luke's Episcopal church, he served as senior warden for many years. His friendships were those of a man who, without seeking popularity, inspires trustfulness and esteem.

He was a member of the Capital City, Piedmont Driving and Druid Hills Clubs. He died July 16, 1931, at the age of 75 years.



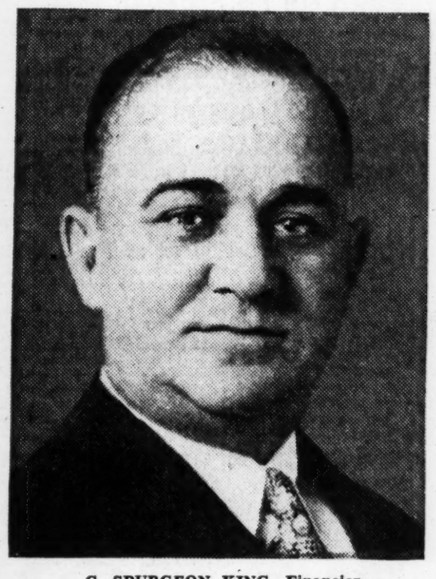
GEORGE WINSHIP, Manufacturer

Born in Clinton, Jones county, December 20, 1835, Mr. Winship received his education at the village academy at Clinton.

His principal business was the manufacture of cotton ginning machinery, but he was director for many years of two building and loan associations; director and vice president of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company; director of the Trust Company of Georgia; director of the Merchants Bank of Atlanta. He was president of the Atlanta Banking and Savings Company and a director of the Atlantic Ice and Coal Company.

He served in the Confederate army, in Cobb's Legion, in the War Between the States. He was a trustee of Emory College, Oxford, Ga., and of Georgia Tech; a steward and trustee of the First Methodist Church of Atlanta for many years, and a trustee of Wesley Memorial church and Wesley Memorial hospital.

Mr. Winship died April 11, 1916, at his winter home in Sarasota, Florida.



C. SPURGEON KING, Financier

Born in Lampasas, Texas, October 1, 1885, Mr. King and his brother, Rufus DeWitt King, organized the Security Bankers Finance Corporation, which rapidly expanded and included widespread subsidiary companies.

He was vice president and secretary of the Security Bankers Finance Corporation and its subsidiary companies, president of the Financial Trust Corporation, junior partner of King Brothers & Company; vice president of Home Finance Service, Inc.

He was a member of the Atlanta Athletic, East Lake and Druid Hills Clubs. He was a member of the Old Guard; a member of the Masonic order, and a member of St. Luke's Episcopal church.

His death on June 11, 1930, at the age of 45, cut short his vigorous business career. He also gave liberally to worthwhile causes, and realizing the value of an education, he was financially responsible for several boys and girls continuing their schooling.

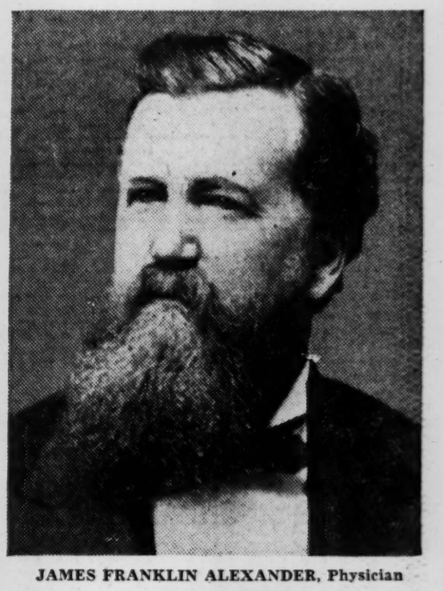


JOHN NEWTON McEACHERN, Insurance

Born in 1853 in Cobb County, Georgia, Mr. McEachern came to Atlanta as an insurance agent. In 1892 he opened his own insurance office. From this small beginning grew the great Industrial Life and Health Insurance Company, whose home office is in Atlanta.

He was president of the company from 1892 to 1926, and chairman of the board from 1926 until his death December 6, 1928.

A life-long member of the Methodist church, Mr. McEachern generously supported its institutions. He also served as a member of the board of trustees of the Wesley Memorial church, Wesley Memorial hospital, and Young Harris College, member of the city council of Atlanta, board of police commissioners, and board of education. He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He was a member of the Druid Hills Golf Club and the Atlanta Athletic Club. A handsome church building erected in his home community, Cobb county, was named for him.



JAMES FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, Physician

Born in Greenville district, S. C., May 24, 1824, Dr. Alexander was graduated from the Georgia Medical College at Augusta in 1849, and came to Atlanta to practice his profession.

In the Civil War he was surgeon of the Seventh Georgia Infantry, serving six months on the field, after which he was assigned to hospital duty in Atlanta until the close of the war.

One of Atlanta's first physicians, Dr. Alexander was prominent in municipal affairs, especially those dealing with the health of the city.

For ten years he was a member of the board of health, serving several terms as president. During the yellow fever scare of 1896, he maintained the disease would not spread in Atlanta, and as president of the board of health and against active opposition, he opened the doors of Atlanta to the fever refugees. And in no case did the disease spread to others. He died in November, 1901, at the age of 77 years.

First Taxicab Here Owned By Belle Isle

Atlanta Baggage Company Parent of Transportation Group.

On December 6, 1883, when Atlanta was just a young metropolis, there was founded a business which has persisted to this good day and finds itself the parent of four important Atlanta transportation service organizations.

In the beginning, the Atlanta Baggage & Cab Company was no more than an optimistic title for a couple of aging mules and a not-too-steady wagon which hauled the luggage of such travelers as came this way to the hotels and guest houses of the period.

Atlanta Comes of Age.

There was not a great deal of this business, but the company managed to thrive and it was doing an able job of serving the then rapidly growing city when our town suddenly became a metropolis because the first automobile for hire appeared on its streets. That day Atlanta grew. That day Atlanta was suddenly the New York of the south, because theretofore only in New York could there be found the amazing phenomenon of an automobile which could be rented by the mile or by the hour, with an experienced man, in fierce-loking goggles and a linen coat, to keep the mysterious piece of machinery under control as it went through the streets.

The First Taxi.

That first taxicab was owned and driven by Alvin L. Belle Isle, private chauffeur for a leading Atlanta citizen who had permitted him to undertake this venture in his spare time. The cab was a rear-entrance White Steamer, a variety of automobile long since gone to its reward, which had been purchased out of the life savings of young Al Belle Isle.

This White Steamer, which would be laughable on the streets of Atlanta today, was the consummation of a dream generated in the mind of the young Atlantan when he had visited New York driving his employer and had seen the taxicabs plying the streets there.

The single motorcar grew up into a small fleet. Year by year the fleet grew larger and was constantly replaced by more modern vehicles until the present time when several hundred streamlined Yellow Cabs, trim, clean and smooth running, serve Atlanta's peculiar needs.

Atlanta's Special Need.

It must be remembered that this city is like a hand with outstretched fingers. The transportation lines of Atlanta run down these fingers to the palm in such a way that if you live at the tip of one of the fingers and wish to get to the tip of another it is necessary to travel all the way down to the city proper and all the way back out again to reach your destination. This surface transportation system, virtually devoid of connecting crosslines, has made it necessary for Atlantans to use automobiles to travel from one part of the city to another expeditiously.

Atlanta was built to be an automobile-riding city, and Atlanta depends, far more than most people realize, on the transportation supplied by the taxicab, now that private automobiles are rapidly becoming extinct.

Wartime Conservation.

The Yellow Cab Company, under the chairmanship of A. L. Belle Isle and the presidency of A. G. Hendley, is farsightedly preserving the taxicab fleet despite the tremendous wartime demand on its services. Every driver is schooled in ways and means of making gas go farther, driving the cab without wear and tear on precious rubber.

The Belle Isle garage is one of the largest as well as one of the first ramp-type garages established in this country, and on its heavy concrete floors may be stored a thousand cars, safe from the weather and maintained at an even room temperature, protected in every possible way.

So the dream of the young Belle Isle has grown up into a great and vital service organization, and around it clusters allied services.



BAD MUSIC FOR HITLER—The grumbling, mumbling grind of pressure drills was bad news for Hitler, Inc. The street car tracks came up for scrap, which meant more machineguns and tanks.

Cotton Fabrics Going to Town In Many Styles

Sports, Afternoon and Formal Wear For Milady Come From Looms.

Cotton fashions have been country favorites for so many years that we have come to think of them as country cousins—easy-going, washable casuals and play-clothes that permit us to relax and enjoy life, and as such they are invaluable. But this year, according to Virginia Jewel, fashion director of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and National Cotton Council, cotton shows a new face, a sophisticated side which most of us hadn't suspected, in city suits as blase as the best of silks and woolens and rayons.

Coming at a time when shortages of other fabrics are calling increased attention to cotton, these little suits meet a dual need. Every woman likes the cool, clean feel and the fresh, crisp look of cotton. When she can have both these virtues combined with the utmost chic for city street wear, she has solved her five-month warm weather problem.

Outstanding among these cotton suits are a softly styled black poplin with a crisp white organdie blouse and a white pin-striped black waffle pique with demure frills at the neck to belie its tailored lines. Both these unusual suits are ideal for the street, for the office, for luncheon; double as "date dresses" for leisure moments with the Army or Navy.

On the less formal side plaid and checked gingham, striped and plain chambray, woven and printed seersucker and the large family of crinkles, striped ticking and awning-striped slipcover cottons, besides permanent glazed chintz made a hand-picked parade of town cottons. Designed with career girls in mind are a perfect secretary costume of brown and white gingham checks with nipped-in waist; a two-piece chambray dress with striped top; and a checked dirndl skirt worn with a fitted jacket of brown pique, cut on the bias.

Crinkled cottons are more important than ever for city slickers as well as farmer's daughters and the growing army of farmerettes, because American women and firls are leading such busy lives they can't spend most of their time taking care of their clothes.

White will dominate wartime nights when daylight lasts till 9 p. m., and here again tubbable, lovable cottons come to town. Rich white cotton lace (grand with sunburn) ties at the waist with a belt of black patent. Worn with long black cotton lace gloves, a face-framing hat of black organdie, and cool sandals of a new cotton mesh, it's the smartest dress in creation for restaurant dining in town. White pique is used with striking effect in a long dress with peekaboo skirt, the flicker of legs revealed through rows of diamond cutouts piped in navy rickrack.

Printed voile—large white dots on dark grounds, cool green and purple flowers on white or tropical blooms splashed over cool grey sheer permanent muslin, dotted swiss, and all the new crinkled seers—make a dazzling array of flattering, feminine, afternoon and cocktail dresses.

Sprightly accessories add the necessary spice to your smartest clothes, and this year, with simpler, more tailored styling they fill a more important role than ever. Designers and manufacturers have gone all-out to create blouses, neckwear, handbags, gloves and shoes of cotton that make town clothes "Town Topics." A new patriotic cotton handbag is a three-timer since it comes with covers in red, white and blue which may be alternated to match different costumes. Shorty gloves with turn-down cuffs are made of pique to go with it. Cotton gloves also come in all the different glove lengths and in a number of types of fabrics besides the traditional "woven" gloves. They are shown in every color of the rainbow to add zip to plain, dark costumes.



WE salute The Atlanta Constitution for its seventy-five years of service to Atlanta, to Georgia and to the south. When The Constitution was founded the southland was literally in ashes. It has seen those ashes blaze with the determination of a courageous people, a determination that has molded the south into an integral part of the nation's business structure.

Our organization has been a part of this picture of progress for 20 years; with justifiable pride we feel that a contribution has been made to the south's expanding industrial self-sufficiency.

The products of our plant compete on terms of equality with those of other sections. Awards for mechanical excellence have been received in places as far removed as New York City.

Thus, businessmen of Atlanta and this section have at their disposal the products and the services, backed by experience, of this Southern producer of fine lithographing, printing and the diversified office aids that contribute to more efficient office procedure.



JOHN H. HARLAND COMPANY

LITHOGRAPHERS • PRINTERS • STATIONERS

ATLANTA, GA.

A Georgia Institution Since 1872

It was in 1872 that the first class was graduated from Boys' High School in Atlanta. In that class was Henry Wellhouse, who immediately joined his father in business, a business which had just begun handling paper. That paper firm, starting activity seventy years ago, is now the National Paper Company.



Mr. Henry Wellhouse

This late pioneer citizen of Atlanta and Georgia served as president of the firm until his death in 1924.



Mr. Sidney Wellhouse

President of the National Paper Company since 1924, he has been connected with the firm since 1905.



Our Story Is The Story of Georgia . . .

OUR ORIGINS are deep in the history of Atlanta and Georgia, our whole record of progress and growth having been parallel to the resurgence of our city and state from the days of the Sixties, just following the War Between the States.

In the paper business alone, this organization has enjoyed a steady expansion of seventy years—and the paper business was an outgrowth of general merchandising begun several years before by Meyer Wellhouse, grandfather of today's president of the company.

From a purely local enterprise with a handful of employees, our growth now gives us large distribution throughout the Southeastern states from Virginia to Texas and more than 200 peeople are on our payrolls. This was the first wholesale concern in Atlanta to operate a motor truck for delivery purposes; today it requires a fleet to carry on its city and freight delivery. We have occupied our present building since 1912; our plant at Bolton was started in 1917.

Long service is a characteristic in our organization, both among officers and employees, L. N. Hyatt, vice president, joined the firm in 1901; Fred G. Barrett, secretary and manager of the Bolton plant, has served since 1907, and Charles R. Liebman, treasurer, has been associated with us since 1921.

It has been our happy privilege to grow and progress with Georgia—our organization is wholeheartedly aware that today's big job is Victory for our nation—we look to the future with confidence and faith in the continued forward march of our native city and state.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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OFFICE OUTFITTERS

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Typewriter Called Boon To Printing

Employe Began Career on Paper More Than 50 Years Ago.

By ROLFE EDMONDSON.

"The typewriter is one of the greatest boons of the printing art!" according to Herman A. Agricola, 71, who began his printing career on The Constitution more than 50 years ago, when type was set by hand, and the copy was the long-hand scrawl of such notables as Henry W. Grady, at that time editor of The Constitution; Joel Chandler Harris, who gained undying fame as the author of the famous Uncle Remus series; of Sam W. Small, widely known writer and one of The Constitution's pioneer editorial employes, and of Frank L. Stanton, whose poetry, composed in The Constitution office and for years a daily feature, will live through the years.

Still Setting Type.

Agricola, who is still setting type on The Constitution, but by the most modern method, and with one of the most modern linotype machines made, knew the handwriting of all four. The handwriting of some, he said, was clear as the message they told, but of the others, he declared, "the less said, the better."

"Printers of the old school had to know how to read," Agricola said. "And when I say read, I mean they had to know how to read anything, for back in those days, the typewriter was unknown, and the pencil or the pen was the tool of the writer.

"The scrawl of some of the world's most gifted writers was truly a scrawl and could be deciphered only by a few, while others formed their letters with the skill of an artist, flourishing a pen as if it was a brush, and shading their letters with a bold and masterful stroke.

Learned to Read.

"I soon learned to read both the beautiful handwriting and the apparently illegible scrawls. From both I got something of value, something of the better things of life; something of the historical, and something of the beautiful.

"A newspaper is a thing from which one can get a liberal education.

"The newspaper is something that prints stories about everything. There are stories that are tragic; stories full of love; stories full of valuable information, and stories about history, science, the arts, music, and a score or more of worthwhile subjects.

Food For Thought.

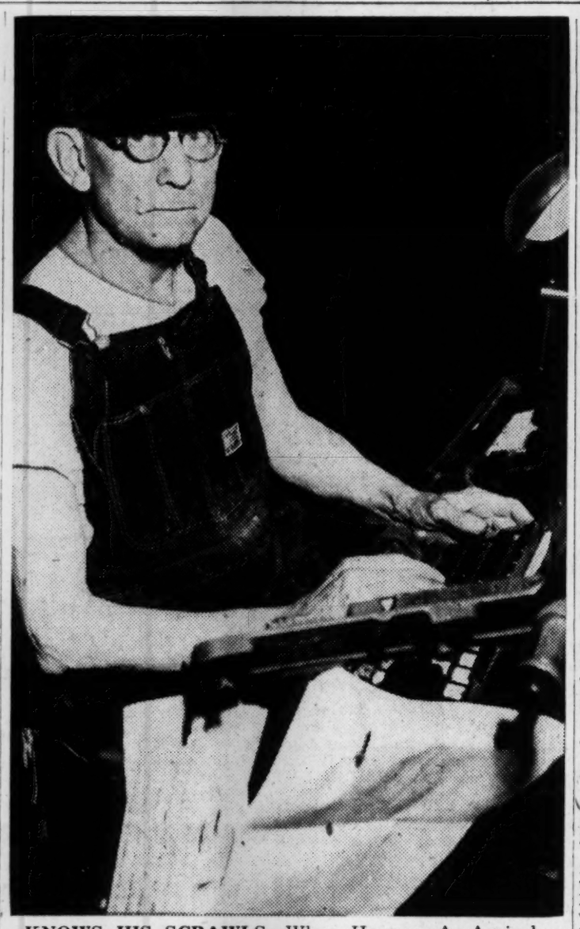
"A newspaper is food for thought. It's editorials are the opinions of thinking men; its news stories are the activities of the world's leaders as well as of the lowliest; its sports pages are filled with the achievements of the world's greatest athletes; its theatrical pages prepare us in advance for the best of the dramatic arts; its comic pages give us a laugh, and the financial pages give us the latest information on the commodities of the world."

As a youngster, Agricola began his career in The Constitution mail room, where he addressed, by hand, the papers for mailing to subscribers of the paper. After two years of this work, he decided to enter the printing end of the paper, and was employed in The Constitution's composing room as a printer's devil. There he learned to set type, and to decipher the scratching of the reporters and other contributors.

"For several years I set type by hand," Agricola said. "I would average about a half a column per day, then the linotype was invented, and printers began to set six, eight and 10 columns of type per day.

"Shortly after the linotype was invented, the typewriter was adopted for the use of the newspaper reporters and other contributors, and then the life of the printer became easier, for the printer then began to receive typewritten copy which was far more legible than the handwriting of the average person.

"It's true there have been wonderful inventions in the printing field, but in my opinion the invention which was the greatest benefit to the printer was the typewriter."



KNOWS HIS SCRAWLS—When Herman A. Agricola started setting type by hand for The Constitution, a printer had to be a handwriting expert, because the famous men of yesteryear scribbled their stories and articles. No wonder he thinks the typewriter "one of the greatest boons of the printer's art."

v

APPEAL FOR BOOKS.

Corporal J. Simpson, former bookmaker's clerl in England, now a prisoner of war, has sent out an appeal for books about jockeys, owners, trainers and professional boxers, and the British Red Cross is helping him.

Defense Job Contractors in Decatur Busy

DeKalb Firms Digging, Building, Painting in War Effort.

Among Decatur's busiest industries at present are the contracting firms, which are spending most of their time on defense projects.

W. L. Cobb Construction Company, 106 East Ponce de Leon avenue, which previously spent most of its time building roads, highways and bridges, has turned its machinery to the construction of airport runways and taxi-ways.

William Wilson & Sons, painting and decorating firm, moved into their new modern office building at 223 Trinity place, Decatur, in June. They are turning all their resources into hasty completion of the many painting jobs they have at Army camps and Navy bases all over the southeast.

The products of Consolidated Quarries, one of the largest quarries in this section, are in great demand for building new defense projects. The company is busy turning out its vital materials, concrete blocks, concrete bricks, crushed stone and washed sand.

Rutland Construction Company, 215 Atlanta avanue, specializes in excavating, grading and hauling. They are working on several airports and auxiliary landing field projects.

They did excavation and hauling for the Clark Howell Homes, the State Office building, Decatur Homes and part of the excavation work on the Naval Air Station at Chamblee. Before the war, they built many lakes, including Lake Beuna Vista, near East Lake; Lakemoore, on the Roswell road; Possum lake, near Stone Mountain, and Culler's lake, on Briarcliff road. Guy W. Rutland Sr. is president of the company, and Guy W. Rutland Jr. is vice president and general manager.

A. Farnell Blair, general contracting company, located in the new Blair building at 215 Church street, Decatur, is one of the best known contractors in the south. They are engaged entirely in the war effort.

v

Utility Togs in Lead In British Wool Trade

Backed by government preference, utility garments soon will dominate the British wool trade, declare the industry's experts in London. Utility clothing is no longer subject to a purchase tax. It has a distinct advantage because of the margin between its price-controlled goods and the higher quality merchandise. The government expects to raise the proportion of utility clothing produced to 100 per cent and to extend the range of utility goods in all directions.



DOVEDOWN

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Known nationally to thousands of women who read leading fashion magazines, DOVEDOWN stockings are made in Griffin, Georgia, with experience and skill. These beautiful all-American stockings for all-American activities are of high twist Rayon, the new fall fabric that all hosiery mills are now using.



FOR VICTORY
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The new Rayon stockings are amazingly attractive and the colors are exquisite. We predict a cheerful and enthusiastic acceptance of them. The name DOVEDOWN in hosiery is synonymous with the best obtainable quality . . . and quality in DOVEDOWN means style plus long wear.

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History of Religion In Georgia Dates Back to 1500's

By DR. THOMAS M. ELLIOTT,
Pastor Candler Memorial Methodist Church, Atlanta.

Religion's history in Georgia is almost coeval with the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492. From 1522 Georgia territory was included in the Catholic diocese of Santiago de Cuba, with the Florida diocese established in 1527, at the petition of the King of Spain. The first Christian baptism in North America took place at East Macon, 1540, when De Soto's men marched near the Indian mounds and two Indians, Mark and Peter, received baptism at the hands of Catholic priests. In 1665, Admiral Mendoza laid out St. Augustine, where was erected the first Catholic church in America.

The above historical facts are related to set forth the evidence that some degree of religious activity was existent in the southeast region prior to the coming of Oglethorpe in 1733. With the coming of Oglethorpe, Georgia's religious history begins with a definiteness that cannot be questioned, and, like the spreading branches of a great tree, reaches out in every way to bless all phases of life and progress in the commonwealth of Georgia. Coming with General Oglethorpe were Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Salzbergers and representatives of other religious groups. Scarcely had landings been made at Yamacraw Bluff, in 1733, before the religious groups had begun their work. The numbers in each group were necessarily small, but new fields of opportunity and duty to those early Georgia believers were as good, fresh soil in which they invested labors that were eventually to bear fruits more than a hundred-fold.

10,000 Church Edifices.

Today in Georgia there are some 60 religious denominations and sects, numbering communicants in the total of 1,350,000, with denominational groups ranging in numbers from 755,000 Baptists to the Free Methodist Church of North America, which numbers fewer than 250 members. The 10,000 church edifices of the 60 denominations in Georgia have a valuation of some $50,000,000, with a total combined expenditure of approximately $10,000,000 annually. These figures do not include church property valuations pertaining to educational institutions, hospitals, orphanages, etc.

An interesting sidelight as to church membership should be given just here, relative to the percentage of membership under 13 years of age. With the Salvation Army, 30 per cent of the members are under 13 years, while Catholic have 28.1 per cent under 13. The Church of God has 27.8 per cent, the Church of Latter Day Saints has 25.1 per cent, Methodists 15 per cent, Cumberland Presbyterians 13.8 per cent, Southern Baptists 4.2 per cent, while Primitive Baptists have only .6 per cent under 13 years. It should be borne in mind that absolutely correct and up-to-the-minute figures are impossible, but the figures given are based on government reports of 1936, with approximately true allowances made for increases in membership and expenditures since that date.

Virgin territory and opportunity confronted the group of religious believers who arrived with General Oglethorpe on that bleak February day in 1733. With a zeal equaling their work in founding Savannah those believers gave tehmselves in promoting religious interests in the Thirteenth Colony. Episcopalians took root in Savannah, while Baptists quickly reached out to Ebenezer, 30 miles away, and Presbyterians were equally active and settled at Darien, while Catholics were known to be at work among the East Macon Indian mounds in a short period of time.

Arrested for Preaching.

Stories of heroic fortitude are given of the struggles and hardships endured by those early religious pioneers in Georgia. Daniel Marshall, who organized Kiokee church, the first Baptist church to be established in the state, was arrested while praying, for preaching in the St. Paul parish. At his trial he was ordered to leave and not to return. Constable Samuel Cortledge, who arrested Marshall, was converted, and received baptism from Marshall. John Wesley, at Savannah, seeking to impress humility upon his parishioners, appeared in his pulpit barefooted and in making his pastoral rounds to distant communities was sometimes forced to sleep outdoors. He relates his experience of sleeping beside a log on a winter night and waking up covered by heavy frost the following morning. Similar instances of fortitude are related for workers in other groups.

This survey reveals the fact that all the major denominations in Georgia had a more-or-less simultaneous start. Each and every group was afforded an opportunity, save Catholics, whom the Georgia charter excluded until 1799. This exclusion of Catholics resulted in the migration of many of them and the founding of Acadia



THE REV. JOHN MOORE WALKER—Bishop-elect of the Atlanta diocese.

in 1765. The exclusion removed in 1799, the Catholics set up their first church in Georgia at Locust Grove, afterward Raytown, in Wilkes county, afterward Taliaferro. Since that date religious freedom in Georgia has been uninterrupted. Within recent months legal strictures have been sought against a group known as Jehovah's Witnesses, with judgment pronounced by the United States Supreme Court.

No tabulation of the number of ministers in Georgia is available; but, if three churches are allotted to a minister, there are approximately 2,350 ministers in the state today, not including local and lay ministers. Census reports two years ago showed Georgia to have 3,184 employed ministers, with 34 seeking employment.

Story of Midway Church.

Cold figures are but a shadow of the great contribution made to Georgia's progress by the church folk. One can easily imagine the church's constructive force in building the new state as to morale, sponsoring human welfare, opposing hurtful movements, appealing to the better elements of human nature and leadership in seeking a more abundant life for all. The Midway Presbyterian church may be mentioned as just one instance of the vast contribution made to the state's welfare by one church. Midway church, Liberty county, was founded in 1752. From that one church 82 ordained ministers derived. Of the 82 coming from Midway 50 were Presbyterians, 17 were Baptists, three were Episcopalians, 13 were Methodists, one of whom was James Osgood Andrew. John Quarterman Sr. was a member of Midway church. Among Quarterman's descendants are found 23 ministers and seven foreign missionaries.

What is the secret of one church's so great contribution to Georgia and the promotion of religious life? Chronicles of the day record some of the secret—regular church attendance with communicants going from one to 14 miles to church services; family worship without exception, no sporadic revivals, liberal support of the church and dedication of all babies in baptism. Records of births and records of infant baptisms are almost identical for the Midway church.

One marvels that church groups of those pioneer days with such limited resources and faced by such heavy handicaps could make so profound and lasting impression. They didn't have much in the shape of earthly and human resources, but they did have faith, loyalty, courage, heartfelt religion and genuine convictions. Their preachers were not placeseekers nor caterers and they hestitated not to tell the wide world that, "except they repent" there was no entrance into the kingdom. Repentance was doctrine often proclaimed and practiced by those seeking a genuine change of heart.

Tribute to Pioneers.

The early pioneering believers labored with an eye on the future. Not only did they urge Christian living for the day, but they looked forward to a more intelligent faith and more proficient equipment. Hence schools were setup, whose successors abide to this day in Mercer and Emory. John Wesley, in Savannah at Christ church, set up the world's first Sunday school, to be succeeded by the world-wide Sunday school movement of this time. Communicants of every denomination stood shoulder to shoulder during the fighting at Bloody Marsh, on March 7, 1742, and won the battle that shaped all future civilization in North America. Like the early Christians of the first century, those early pioneers in Georgia didn't have much in the way of material equipment, but they did have conviction, courage, devotion, loyalty and spiritual and civic ideals. And God mightily used them, "for God was with them."

This reflection intrudes itself: We sing "Faith of our fathers living still;" what, if Georgia churchfolk numbering 1,350,000 with all the modern organization and equipment, should be made and do as those fathers of 200 years ago?

As noted before, Catholics were the first Christians to do religious work in Georgia territory. Following the discovery of America by Columbus, several Spanish expeditions visited the new land, particularly those of Ponce de Leon and De Soto. Those expeditions had in them Catholic priests, and in 1566 they established friendly relations with Indians at Guale, near Savannah, and planned a series of forts along the coast from Florida to South Carolina. In that same year Father Martinez was killed on Cumberland Island, becoming the first martyr in the western hemisphere. By 1598 there were seven Catholic missions in

Continued on Page 6-H.

POMONA PRODUCTS COMPANY
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Streetcar Men Ran Errands Of Housewives

Horse Drivers Once Carried Husbands' Lunches to Town.

By LANE NOLAND.

In these days of staggered hours, of bus and street-car riders jostled to and fro by the 5 o'clock rush, it is soothing to look back to the horse-car days, when a ride cost a nickel and the obliging conductor would pull up and "whoa" the mules at your door.

Mrs. George Denman, mother-in-law of the late managing editor of The Constitution, Pat Hammond, has no complaint to make of the new system, but says it was nice when the horse-car driver would pick up a spool of thread for you down at the dry goods store.

"I used to live out on Whitehall street, and whenever we needed something down town not important enough to hitch up the horses and drive in for, we'd just stop the trolley and tell the driver what we wanted.

"He'd get most of the things at Keely's Dry Goods store, on the corner of Hunter and Whitehall, as that was a convenient spot. Of course," she added, "shopping was a lot simpler then, since the same clerk could sell you any item in the store."

Getting Husband's Lunch.

Another off-the-record service of the chivalrous drivers was a free delivery of lunches to husbands who worked down town. The women would fix hot lunches about 11 o'clock in the morning and stand out in front of their houses waiting for the noon car. The mules would then come plodding down the street, stopping at each house to pick up a pail, and so proceed into town, where the men folks were gathered to meet it.

"The dummies were popular on Sundays," Mrs. Denman remarked in passing.

"Dummies?" We thought frantically, but finally had to ask.

"Well, the dummies were short train lines that ran out to Decatur and Grant Park, great outing spots. And the whole family would pile in on Sunday afternoon for the trip.

Electric Car Sensation.

The first electric cars caused a sensation. Timid souls trembled as they boarded them for the first time. The two seats ran lengthwise down the entire car, and you dropped your ticket in a glass box up front.

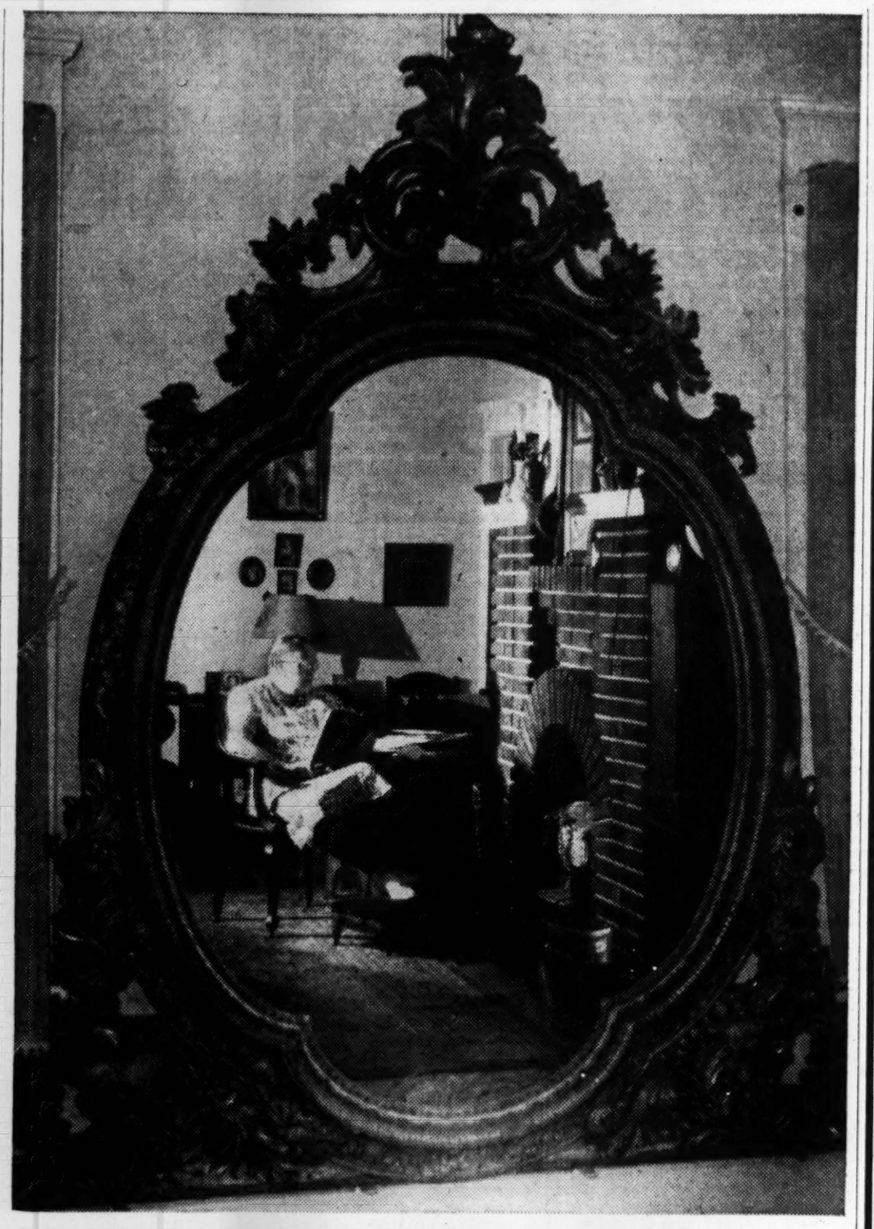
The specialty in those days was the Nine-Mile Circle. Starting at Five Points it was a special excursion in an open air car that made a nine-mile tour around the town's beauty spots.

Since her home on Whitehall (a lovely residential district when she moved here 54 years ago) is now in the heart of the business section, Mrs. Denman now lives out on Westminster drive.

But she brought all her treasures with her: the Turkish chair, centuries old and inlaid with mother of pearl; the antique New England clock that she salvaged from an outhouse at the old family home in Kentucky (it had a bird nest tucked snugly in the works), and her prize possession, to the ceiling, made in Spain, sur- a 200-year-old mirror that reaches rounded by a foot-wide border of gold leaf.

"Of course, this neighborhood was all country then," she laughed. "Why the Driving Club got its name from the fact that all its members had to have carriages to make the long trip out."

"Yes, those were great days," Mrs. Denman went on. "I can still see Captain Robert Lowry speeding out to the club in his tally-ho, with all his friends up on the top beside him."



THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS—Made 200 years ago in Spain, this gold-bordered mirror has seen a half century of life in Atlanta. It's owner (reflected above), Mrs. George Denman, came to Atlanta as a bride 54 years ago, and like the old family looking glass, her reflections on its history are worth notice.

★

From one good friend
and business associate
to another . . .

MANY HAPPY RETURNS
OF A
GLORIOUS, HONORABLE

75TH
ANNIVERSARY

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1736 1942

PRESBYTERIANISM IN GEORGIA

OUR history in this State began in 1736 when General Oglethorpe settled a band of sturdy Scotch Highlanders near Darien as a bulwark against Spanish encroachment from what is now Florida.

The Synod of Georgia is one of 17 Synods making up the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. (commonly known as the Southern Presbyterian Church). The Assembly reaches from Maryland and Missouri on the North to Florida and Texas and Oklahoma on the South and West. The figures to be given here do not include those who are known as Associate Reformed Presbyterians, nor do they include those who are Presbyterians U. S. A. (commonly known as Northern Presbyterians). Still further they do not include Churches like the great Independent Presbyterian Church of Savannah. Finally these figures do not include Presbyterians in foreign lands like China, Japan, Korea, Brazil, Mexico and the Belgian Congo who have been won to the Christian faith by our Missionaries but who do not report thru our central office.

Excluding these above named there are in the Snyod of Georgia the Presbyteries of Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Cherokee, Macon, Savannah and Southwest Georgia. In these seven Presbyteries are 255 Churches with a membership of 37,380, and a Sabbath School enrollment of 27,134. These Presbyterians gave to their Churches last year nearly One Million Dollars, and they added 3,600 members to their rolls.

During the two centuries since the days of General Oglethorpe Presbyterians have gladly shared in all that has meant the progress of our Commonwealth and we have included in our fellowship such illustrious Georgians as Alexander H. Stephens, John B. Gordon, Sidney Lanier, and others.

Presbyterians have had an especially large part in building the educational system of our State and the following well-known schools bear testimony to the solidity and continuance of this interest: Agnes Scott College, Columbia Theological Seminary, North Avenue Presbyterian School, and Rabun Gap-Nacoochee Institute. In addition to these, Georgia Presbyterians share in the support and control of Presbyterian College and Thornwell Orphanage in Clinton, South Carolina.

Presbyterians share with their sister denominations in adherence to the great fundamentals of the Christian faith and they are known everywhere for their universal spirit of co-operation and for their devotion to the Bible and their unceasing effort to bring men everywhere into the Kingdom of our common Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

The next meeting of the Synod is to be held in the Central Presbyterian Church in Athens on September 22d and reports will be considered as to our share in the Home Mission Emergency Fund as the Assembly seeks to secure $1,250,000 to meet the enlarged opportunities that face the Church everywhere in this day of change and challenge, and the United Religious Education Advance wherein we seek to bring the knowledge of Christ to every member of our every community. In addition we will continue our campaign for the enlargement of our schools and colleges and will inquire what we may do for our work in foreign lands during this day of global war. Thus we thank God and take courage as we face the future which is always safe in His hands.

(THIS SPACE HAS BEEN CONTRIBUTED BY A GROUP OF GEORGIA PRESBYTERIANS)

Church History In State Dates Back to 1500's

Continued From Page 4-H.

Georgia, along the coast, and by 1606 there were 1,500 confirmations. In 1655 there were 38 missions in Georgia and Florida, with 26,000 Christian Indians, according to some authorities.

Immortal Father Ryan.

When the Georgia charter was changed to permit Catholics to follow their faith here Bishop John Carroll was consecrated the first bishop of the United States. In 1802 Georgia Catholics erected their first church building in Savannah, and in 1812 a church building at Augusta, and by 1846 were established in Atlanta.

During the jubilee year of 1850 the diocese of Savannah was established, with Father Francis Xavier Gartland named as the first bishop of Savannah. During the administration of Bishop Augustine Verot, in the '60's, Father Abram Ryan was priest at the Augusta St. Patrick's church, and wrote the Confederate poems that gained for him immortal fame. Bishop Persico, successor of Bishop Verot, was the second American citizen to be made a cardinal in the church. At the invitation of Bishop Thomas A. Becker the Marist Fathers opened their first school in Atlanta. Bishop Becker was succeeded by Bishop Benjamin J. Keiley, a Confederate Veteran, who was succeeded as bishop by Father Michael J. Keyes. The Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara was installed bishop of the Savannah-Atlanta diocese in January, 1936. The Savannah diocese was established in 1850, by Pope Pius IX and was, in 1937, made the diocese of Savannah-Atlanta by Pope Pius XI. The Catholic church of Georgia has had nine bishops, one of whom, Persico, became a cardinal.

When the diocese of Savannah was established in 1850, embodying a territory of 60,000 square miles, or more than seven times as large as Massachusetts, there were only 4,000 Catholics in the state, located mostly at Savannah and Augusta. Today Georgia has 85 priests, 23,000 communicants, 35 parishes in the state, 70 stations, 22 missions, 32 schools and colleges, 5,300 children in schools, 3 hospitals, 3 orphanages, 1 home for the aged, and 1 free cancer home for incurables. Church buildings have a valuation of $2,300,000.

First Mass in Shanty.

Catholic history in Atlanta is coeval with that of the city. At the Church of the Immaculate Conception I saw a baptismal record dated August 9, 1846, recording the baptism of George and Sarah Shipley and Mary Divers. That baptismal ceremony is said to have been at the home of Terrence Doonan, which stood at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, where a Jacobs store is now. The Rev. Thomas F. Shannahan, of Macon, offered the first mass in Atlanta, in the shanty home of Patrick Lynch. Through



JAMES W. MERRITT, executive secretary-treasurer, Georgia Baptist convention.

Chanahan's efforts Atlanta Catholics bought a plot of ground, erected a frame structure thereon, with a home for the priest in the rear. There are now six Catholic churches in Atlanta, with an additional church at Decatur.

Presbyterians in Georgia began their great contribution to the state's progress and culture in 1735, when a group of Scotch Highlanders settled at Darien, coming from South Carolina, with the Rev. John McLeod as their pastor. This Darien group was scattered by 1741 and lost sight of, with most of the members returning to South Carolina. A second start in Georgia Presbyterian work was launched at Midway church, 1752, in Liberty county, with the Rev. John Osgood as pastor, who gave 50 years to the Presbyterian ministry.

The Savannah Independent Presbyterian church, the New Hope Presbyterian church, near Danielsville, and the Lexington Presbyterian church contend for first place as to age in the Georgia synod. Forty-three freeholders constituted the Independent church at Savannah at its founding in 1755.

Taught Jesse Mercer.

In November, 1796, the region west of the Savannah river was organized into the Hopewell presbytery, the first in the state. The first meeting of that presbytery was held a year later, at Liberty church, Wilkes county, with the opening sermon delivered by the Rev. John Springer, who was the first Presbyterian minister to be ordained in Georgia. Springer founded the Walnut Hill school and was the teacher of Jesse Mercer, who later became the patron of Mercer University. Presbyterianism in Georgia had made such progress that, in 1845, the Georgia synod was established, with five presbyteries, 53 ministers and 94 churches. The number of presbyteries has increased until the entire state is organized, with the general assembly meeting in Atlanta in 1913.

In Atlanta the First Presbyterian church was organized in 1848, with the Rev. J. S. Wilson, Decatur, as pastor. Ten years later a division in the First church resulted in the establishing of a second Presbyterian church—Central, on Washington street. The Augusta First Presbyterian church was organized in 1804.

Today there are some 250 Presbyterian churches in the state, with a property valuation of $4,150,000. There are 220 Sunday schools, and the denomination has 35,000 communicants.

Presbyterians first undertook evangelistic work among Negroes in the Midway settlement in 1831, under the pastoral leadership of Dr. C. C. Jones. In Liberty county white people were outnumbered 10 to 1 in 1865. Camp meetings in Georgia were heartily promoted by Presbyterians. The first one at Hopewell was in 1825, with Smyrna following in 1827, where a church was organized with 15 members, with the Rev. S. J. Wilson as pastor. Smyrna continues to this day, having celebrated its centennial some years ago.

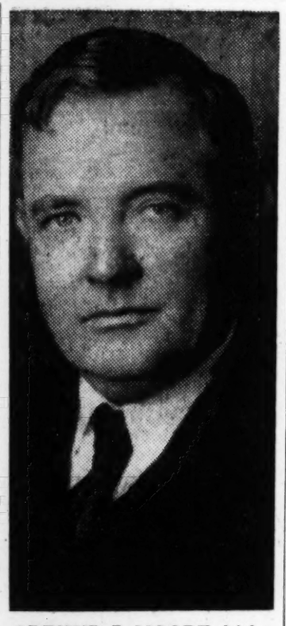
Noted for Ministry.

Presbyterians have always been noted for their trained and educated ministry. Oglethorpe University, founded at Midway, near Milledgeville, in 1835, proved to be a beacon light for the Presbyterian ministry in the southern half of North America. It was brought to Atlanta after 1865 and proudly numbers Sidney Lanier among its alumni. Agnes Scott College, at Decatur, was established in 1889, through the benefaction of Colonel George W. Scott, an elder in the Decatur church. Columbia Theological Seminary, also at Decatur, is attended by ministerial students from all southern states. With new buildings and modern equipment and increased resources the seminary bids fair to exert a far-reaching influence of southern religious activity in coming generations.

The framework of the Episcopal church in Georgia consists of two dioceses, 61 parishes and missions, with 30 clergymen. A communicant membership of 9,136 is given, with a property valuation set at $2,300,000, and nnual expenditures of $275,000. The diocese of Atlanta, which includes Macon and Milledgeville, is under the direction of Bishop John M. Walker, who will be formally consecrated in September. The Georgia diocese, embracing the southern half of the state, is under the supervision of the Reverend Middleton S. Barnwell since 1936.

Schools maintained by the Episcopal church in Georgia are the Anson Dodge Memorial Home for Boys, at Frederica, St. Simon's Island; the Christ Church Neighborhood House, at Augusta; the Episcopal Orphans Home, at Savannah, and the Fort Valley College Center for Negroes. Episcopal ministerial students in Georgia receive their training at the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn.

Episcopal church history in



ARTHUR J. MOORE, bishop of North and South Georgia and Florida Conferences of the Methodist Church.

Georgia dates back to 1733, with Dr. Henry Herbert as the first pastor, who was succeeded by the Reverend John Quincy. John Wesley followed Quincy and himself was succeeded by George Whitefield. In the early days of Georgia, Governor Ellis divided the territory into eight parishes. From then till now the Episcopal church in this state has maintained a normal growth and position, making contributions to the commonwealth's progress in war and peace, in religion and culture, in civics and material development.

Baptists Were Pioneers.

Methodists and Baptists in Georgia have bestirred themselves more than any other religious groups in evangelistic work in every section and among all classes. No part of the state territory can be found where these two religious forces have not entered and proclaimed the gospel word.

Baptists were on board the Ship Anne with Oglethorpe in 1733. Within a short time they settled the community at Ebenezer, 30 miles from Savannah, with the settling of Sunbury following in 1758, in Liberty county. In 1771 Daniel Marshall came to Georgia from South Carolina, settled on Kiokee creek, 20 miles northwest of Augusta and there, in the spring of the following year, organized Kiokee Baptist church, the first to be organized in Georgia. The following year the Reverend Edmund Botsford set up the Botsford Meeting House in Burke county, 45 miles removed from Kiokee. The third pre-Revolution Baptist church was Red's Creek church, organized in 1774.

From that small beginning in colonial days the Baptist denomination in Georgia has enjoyed phenomenal growth until now there are seven groups of Baptists in the state organized into independent churches, associations and conventions. Georgia's total Baptist population is reported at some 750,000.

Not only has there been numerical growth among Georgia Baptists, but also there has been growth in resources and equipment and organization. Education, publishing, teacher training, ministerial education have all received ardent support. Throughout the decades Baptists have spoken a positive word for moral improvement and civic righteousness. In every phase of Georgia's life Baptists have taken a large and powerful part.

Mercer's Inception.

Baptist education work started at Powelton in 1801, and is credited to Jesse Mercer and Governor Rabun. Through the beneficence of Josiah Penfield, of Savannah, Mercer Institute was opened at Penfield in 1833, near Greensboro, with 30 pupils, seven of whom were students for the ministry. The institute's name was changed to Mercer University in 1837, when a charter was secured.

The Christian Index was the name given the publication bought by Jesse Mercer and moved to Washington, Ga., and whose first editor was Mercer himself. The Index is accepted as a powerful force in Baptist growth in Georgia, having made strong fights for education, missions and temperance. In 1830 missionary work had just begun to attract attention, while the temperance reform had not dawned, and the cause of education was at a low ebb. The quick improvement among Baptists in their support of education and missions was credited to Index influence. Today Georgia Baptists maintain missionary work throughout the world and their schools and colleges and higher institutions are found in every district.

The Georgia Baptist Association was organized in October, 1784, to be followed in 1822 by the Georgia Baptist Convention, organized at Powelton. In 1845, the Southern Baptist Convention was organized in Augusta. These outline notes of Baptists in Georgia must of necessity omit hundreds of interesting details relative to great revivals, discussions and debates as to policy, and as to programs of work to be sponsored and supported. Today the seven Baptist groups in Georgia have nearly 6,000 churches, with a valuation of $22,620,463.

Had Humble Start.

Methodsists and Baptists in Atlanta vied with each other nearly 100 years ago in getting started as individual denominations. Samuel Mitchell, a citizen of Zebulon, gave building lots to all demoniations in Atlanta. In 1847 both Methodists and Baptists built houses of worship. The Baptist folk had outside aid, so it is stated, and finished their building first. The Methodists occupied their building before it was finished and claim to have the first church opened for worship in Atlanta. To Augusta goes the credit for having the first organized Methodist church west of the Savannah river, organized by the Rev. Stilth Mead in 1798.

Georgia Methodism, like the other denominations, had an humble start. But, once gaining a foothold, soon made itself felt and made rapid gains. Evangelistic fervor marked the Methodists everywhere, as they rode the circuits in sparsely populated sections to carry the gospel of individual spiritual birth provided for each person. Great union camp meetings were encouraged, resulting in new churches organized and marvelous demonstrations of divine favor and power. John Wesley's labors in Georgia as a high churchman were not so satisfactory and gave little hope for the future. But after his heart-warming in 1738 a new zeal and spirit possessed him, which culminated in the vevival of the the eighteenth century, saving England from a French revoluton, and reaching out to America.

In due course of time its effects were felt in the Thirteenth Colony. John Wesley himself said the second Methodist group ever organized in the world was at Savannah, where George Whitfield was the first Methodist preacher to preach in America. At the Christmas conference of 1784 the Methodist Episcopal church of North America was organized, and the spring of 1785 brought the first Methodist preacher to Georgia. Beverly Allen, ordained an elder the year before and assigned to the Georgia territory, pioneered for Georgia Methodism in 1785. Henry Parks, father of the late Rev. W. J. Parks, of the North Georgia conference, was the first Methodist convert in this state. He had never heard the doctrine of universal atonement in Jesus Christ until after his marriage.

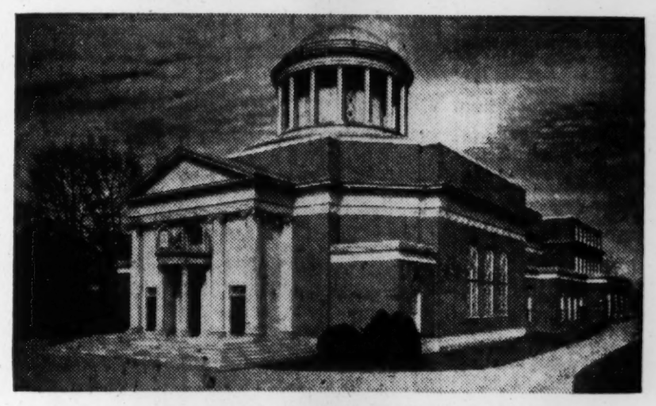
Whole State Organized.

Passing years recorded the progress of Methodism, until the entire state was organized. The Georgia annual conference was divided into two sections, with separate sessions held in 1867. Some of the most eminent names in American Methodism originated in Georgia—Pierce, Andrew, Haygood, Candler, Ainsworth.

Ten groups of Georgia Methodists now number some 380,000 members, with 1,900 churches, with a property valuation of $14,811,459.

American Methodism reunited after a separation, now bids fair to make more rapid progress than ever, with Atlanta occupying a more and more large place in the denomination's future developments.

Another Georgia denomination that has come through the generations is the Christian church, whose history goes back to 1832. The yearbook of 1941 shows this group to have in the state 135 churches, 70 ministers, and a membership of 23,919. Antioch Christian church, in Oconee county, is accepted as the mother Christian church in Georgia, and is said to have been built in 1807.



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Mother: Mrs. L. P. Brightwell



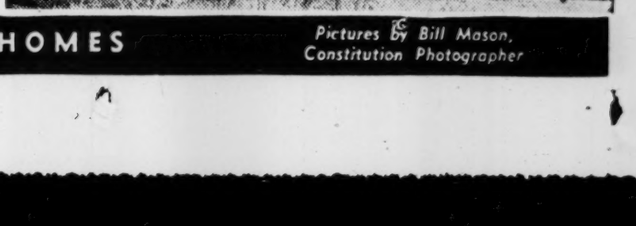
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42 Memorial Drive
Mother: Mrs. Nann's Tuggle



Allie Callaway Home
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The charge for board is only $4.50 per week, this covers room rent, two good meals at home, a lunch to take to work or to business school, laundry facilities, servants' hire, lights, heat, and practically everything a girl needs but clothes.

The Mothers of these Homes take the place of a girl's own mother as far as it is possible, advising and helping them when well, and caring for them when ill. Girls without a job and without money to pay board are just as welcome as those who are able to pay board in advance, the Executive Director and the Mother of her Home assists her to find a job, and then she pays what she owes for board while out of work.

Six of these Homes are full to capacity (and we need other Homes); the Georgia White Home at Lakewood was set aside for sick or convalescent girls, but due to the remarkable health of our residents it is not in use now, but should be, with its large acreage, made into a recreation center if—(we had the money).

Another great need of these Homes and the more than 300 girls living in them each month is a centrally located building on a lot already owned by the organization, where the girls and their friends could have entertainments, library, swimming pool, gymnasium, etc., etc. This is a hoped-for addition to this great work.

Contributions to The Churches Homes for Girls are deductible from Income Tax returns by special ruling of the Department. Fulton County Commissioners, the City of Atlanta and the Community Fund contribute to this really constructive and morale-building enterprise.

THIS SPACE PAID FOR BY OUT-OF-TOWN PHILANTHROPIST AND BENEFACTOR OF THESE HOMES

Pictures by Bill Mason, Constitution Photographer

The Catholic Diocese OF SAVANNAH - ATLANTA

The Catholic history of Georgia is co-extensive with the history of the exploration and colonization of Georgia. More than four hundred years ago a party of Spanish explorers under Hernando De Soto made its way through the wilderness of what is now the State of Georgia. With this expedition were eleven priests who offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, preached, and baptized during the course of the journey.

Georgia may proudly boast of the longest sustained history of any of the thirteen original colonies, and this debt is owed to the Spanish settlements and missions which have a primary and most influential share in the economic and cultural aspects of our present American civilization. It was by Spanish introduction that the growing of peaches, figs, citrus fruit, and sugar cane was begun in Georgia. They brought from Spain the seeds and implements that made way for a prosperous agriculture.

The Spanish missionaries were not always welcomed with open arms by the Indians. It was only after long and hard work and prayer that the missionaries convinced the natives that their mission was one of salvation, not of destruction. We know of at least six priests who became martyrs on Cumberland, St. Catherine's, and St. Simon's Islands off the eastern coast. Father Martinez is recorded as the first to die for his Faith in 1566. But the blood of martyrs only served to sow the Faith more deeply and it is of historical record that the Bishop of Cuba came to Georgia in 1606 and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to fifteen hundred Indians.

The missions continued to prosper, but with the coming of the English in the Carolinas the Spanish gradually retired toward Florida. Oglethorpe's victory at the Battle of Bloody Marsh ended the Spanish phase of Georgia history. But despite the legal barriers against their entrance into the colony established by Oglethorpe, it is known that there were Catholics in Savannah and Augusta even from the earliest days. In 1737, John Wesley objected at his trial in Savannah that there was a "papist" on the jury. It was in the tavern of Peter Tondee, a Catholic, in Savannah, in 1750, that the "Sons of Liberty" held their meetings and plotted Georgia's part in the American struggle for freedom. During the Revolutionary War, Catholics played an important part in the battles for liberty which were fought around Savannah. It was in the siege of Savannah that Count Pulaski, a Polish Catholic nobleman, received a mortal wound. It was there that the intrepid Sergeant Jasper was killed and it was there that hundreds of French Catholic soldiers gave their lives that America might become the "Land of the Free."

After the establishment of our national independence and the granting of full liberty of conscience in matters of religion under the Constitution of the United States and under the Constitution of the State of Georgia, the handful of Catholics in Georgia was increased by immigration from Maryland, from France because of the reign of terror, and from San Domingo because of the Negro uprising. Records of the first Catholic parish in Savannah go back to 1796 where the Reverend Oliver le Mercier acted as pastor. It is recorded that this priest travelled to Augusta and Locust Grove as well in his missionary activities. In 1810 the Roman Catholic Society of Richmond County was incorporated by the Georgia Legislature. Father Browne was appointed the first resident pastor and a church was soon completed.

Georgia remained a part of the archdiocese of Baltimore until 1820 when the Diocese of Charleston was founded with the great Bishop John England as its first Bishop. Through his exceptional intellect, energy, and zeal, the Church made significant progress throughout his farflung diocese which included the two Carolinas and Georgia. He was succeeded by Bishop Reynolds in 1842.

In 1850, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX, erected the Diocese of Savannah. This new diocese included at first the states of Georgia and Florida, but now comprises only the state of Georgia. The Right Reverened Francis Xavier Gartland, of Philadelphia, was named the first Bishop of Savannah. Coming to Georgia, he found parishes in Savannah, Augusta, Locust Grove, Macon, Columbus, Atlanta, St. Mary's, in Camden County, and groups of Catholics in Marietta, Milledgeville, Albany, Brunswick and elsewhere.

Bishop Gartland was stricken with yellow fever and died in 1854. His successors during the next twenty years as Bishops of Savannah were the Rt. Rev. John Barry, the Rt. Rev. Augustine Verot, S. S., the Rt. Rev. Ignatius Persico, and the Rt. Rev. William H. Gross, C. SS. R. Bishop Gross was Bishop of Savannah from 1872 to 1885. During this time the state was making its first stirring of recovery after the tragic era of war and reconstruction. He completed the beautiful Cathedral in Savannah, brought the Benedictine Fathers to Savannah, founded Pio Nono College in Macon, erected the Sacred Heart Parish in Augusta, entrusting it and the parish in Macon to the Jesuit Fathers. He also founded the boys' orphanage in Washington, laid the foundations for St. Joseph's Hospital in Savannah, opened the Sacred Heart School in Sharon, and was responsible for other important developments in the diocese. Bishop Gross was appointed Archbishop of Oregon City in 1885.

Bishop Thomas A. Becker was transferred from Wilmington to succeed Bishop Gross as Bishop of Savannah. At Bishop Becker's invitation the Marist Fathers came to Atlanta to take charge of Sacred Heart Church and eventually to found Marist College. About this time also, the Sisters of St. Joseph opened their first school in Atlanta and the Little Sisters of the Poor began their splendid work in Savannah.

Bishop Becker died in 1899, and his vicar-general, the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Joseph Keiley, was named to succeed him. Bishop Keiley established many new parishes, opened new schools, and brought the Society of African Missions to work among the colored people of the state.

Failing sight prompted the resignation of Bishop Keiley in 1922. He retired to St. Joseph's Infirmary, Atlanta, where he died in 1925. His successor, the Most Rev. Michael J. Keyes, S. M., was Bishop of Savannah from 1922 to 1935, and in that time the diocese made remarkable progress, a number of new churches, rectories, and schools being completed. He resigned in 1935 to return to Marist College at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C., where he now resides.

The Most Reverend Gerald P. O'Hara, D. D., J. U. D., Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia, was named to succeed Bishop Keyes, and from the time of his installation in January, 1936, the diocese has flourished and the advancement of Catholicity in th state has been such that it is difficult to realize that so much has been accomplished in so short a span of time.

In order to consolidate the facilities of the Diocese, to expand their possibilities for the salvation of souls, and to keep pace with the rapid growth of Atlanta and North Georgia, in April, 1937, His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, proclaimed that the Diocese of Savannah would henceforth be known as the Diocese of Savannah-Atlanta. Work was begun immediately on the Cathedral of Christ the King in Atlanta, which is now completed and is one of the handsomest religious edifices in the South.

At the present time, there are in this Diocese thirty-six churches with resident priests, thirty-six mission churches, and fifty-four mission stations, with the Motor Chapel serving sections of the state in which there are no Catholic churches.

Nineteen parishes of the Diocese have parochial schools. There are eight high schools and two academies in the Diocese, and a summer vacation school for children from places where there are no Catholic schools is operated at Villa Marie near Savannah.

There is St. Mary's Home, the magnificent girls' orphanage in Savannah; St. Joseph's Home, a boys' orphanage in Washington; an orphanage for colored children in Augusta; St. Joseph's Infirmary and Our Lady of Perpetual Help Free Cancer Home in Atlanta; St. Joseph's Hospital in Savannah and St. Mary's Hospital in Athens. The Little Sisters of the Poor conduct a home for the aged in Savannah and the Clerics of St. Viator operate a vocational school for boys also in that city.

Forty secular priests serve parishes and missions in the Diocese, with the aid of forty-five priests who are members of religious orders. Religious orders serving in the Diocese of Savannah-Atlanta include the Marist Fathers, the Jesuits, the Benedictines, the Clerics of St. Viator, the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the Society of African Missions, the Redemptorist Fathers, and the Marist Brothers.

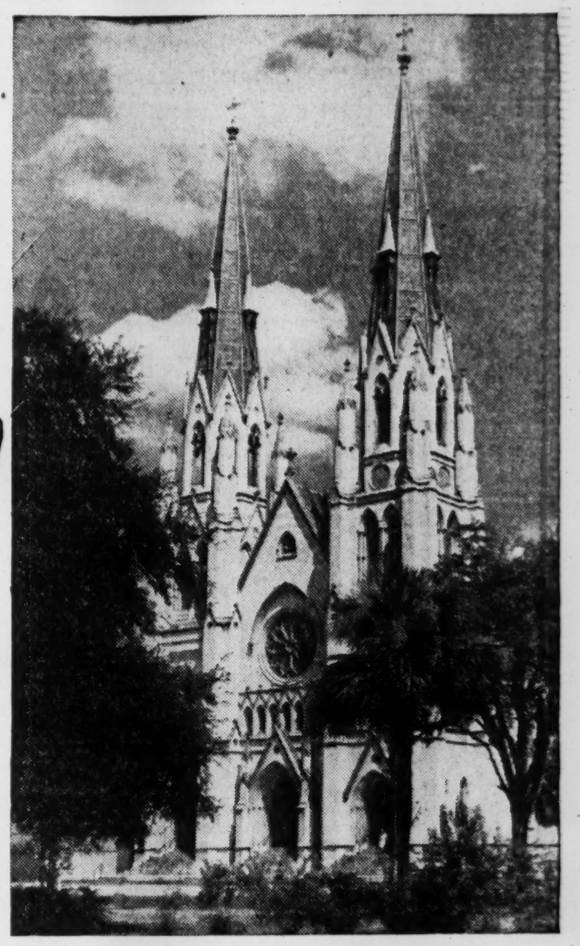
Religious orders of women have been serving in the Diocese since 1845, instructing the young, caring for the aged and the poor, and tending the sick and injured. These include the Sisters of Mercy of the Union, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Grey Nuns of the Sacred Heart, the Missionary Sisters of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, the Sisters of St. Dominic of the Congregation of St. Rose de Lima, the Blessed Sacrament Sisters, the Missionary Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, and the Sister Adorers of the Most Precious Blood.

There is every indication that Georgia is entering a new era of progress. Its Catholic population of about 23,000 is small, but its spirit is strong, and perhaps no other Diocese has accomplished as much in proportion to its Catholic population as the Diocese of Savannah-Atlanta.

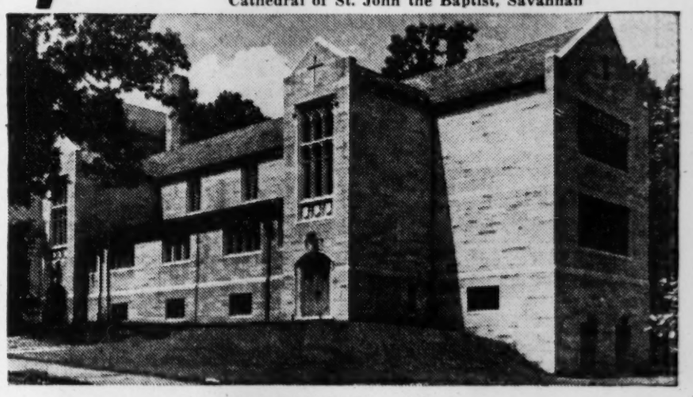
One of Georgia's and the South's greatest poets was Father Abram J. Ryan, "the Poet-Priest of the South," who served as assistant pastor in Augusta after serving as chaplain in the Confederate forces. One of Georgia's most distinguished writers was Joel Chandler Harris, who entered the Catholis Church in the evening of his life. The author of one of the South's most stirring songs, "Maryland, My Maryland," was the Georgia Catholic, James Ryder Randall. One of Georgia's most illustrious sons was the Catholic, Admiral James Benson, who served so valiantly with the United States Navy during the World War. A Catholic, Patrick Walsh, editor and publisher of the Augusta Chronicle, represented Georgia in the United States Senate.

There is hardly a city in Georgia in which Catholics have not exemplified the highest type of citizenship. There is not a profession which they have not adorned, nor a legitimate enterprise, in which they have not been an influence, nor a movement for the upbuilding of the State of Georgia in which Catholics have not labored effectively. A good Catholic must be a good citizen.

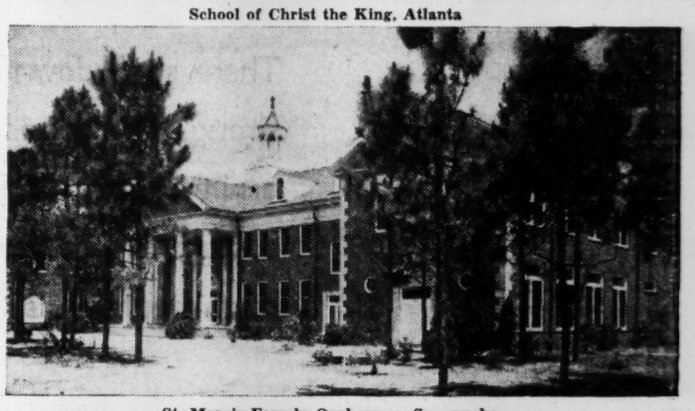
In the light of the history of Catholicity in Georgia no one can deny that the Catholics of Georgia have contributed in full share to make the Empire State of the South worthy of its motto: "Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation."



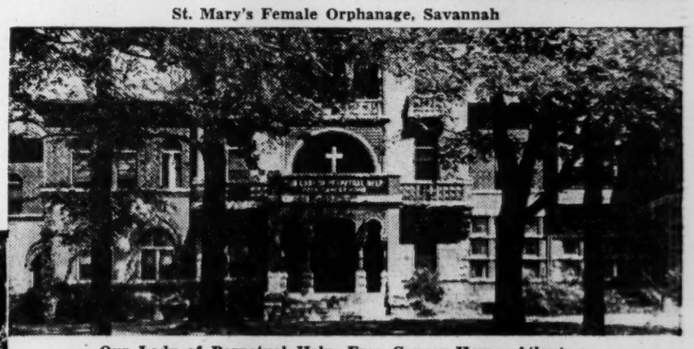
Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, Savannah



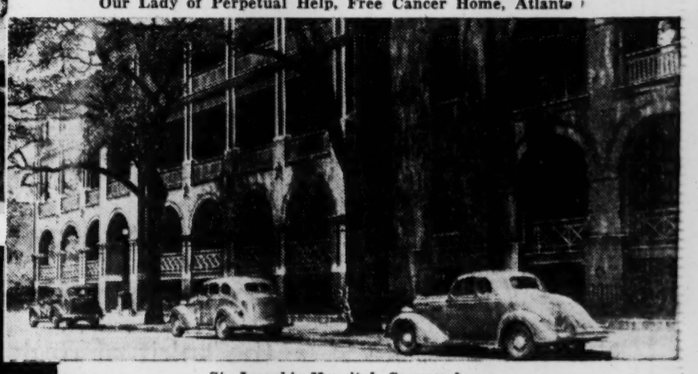
School of Christ the King, Atlanta



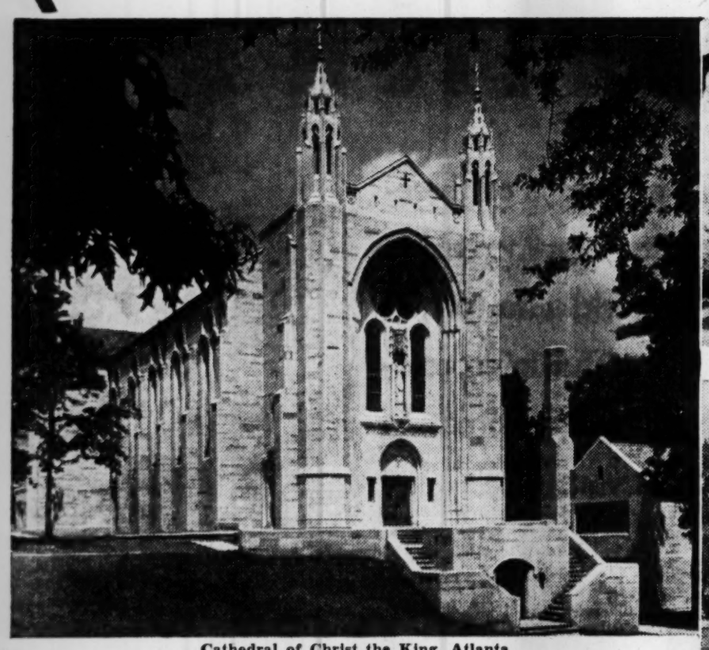
St. Mary's Female Orphanage, Savannah



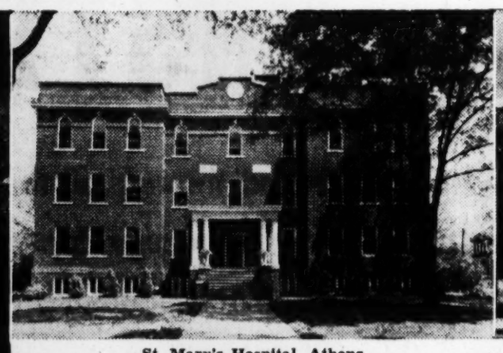
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Free Cancer Home, Atlanta



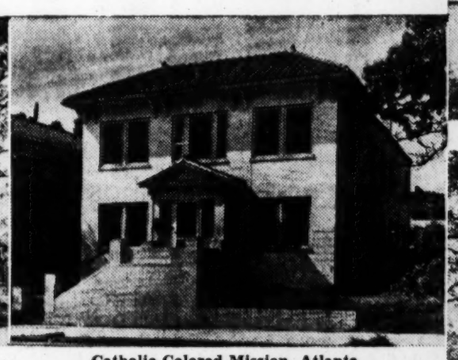
St. Joseph's Hospital, Savannah



Cathedral of Christ the King, Atlanta



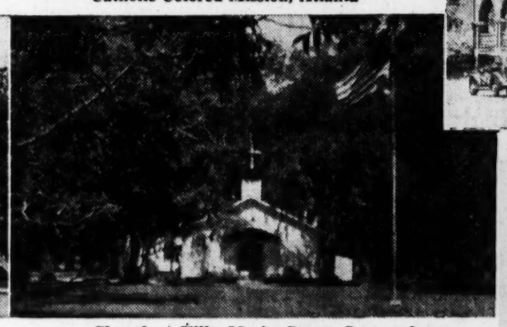
St. Mary's Hospital, Athens



Catholic Colored Mission, Atlanta



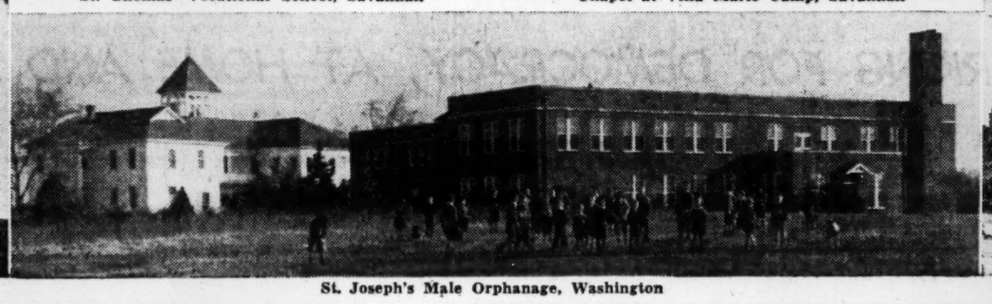
St. Thomas' Vocational School, Savannah



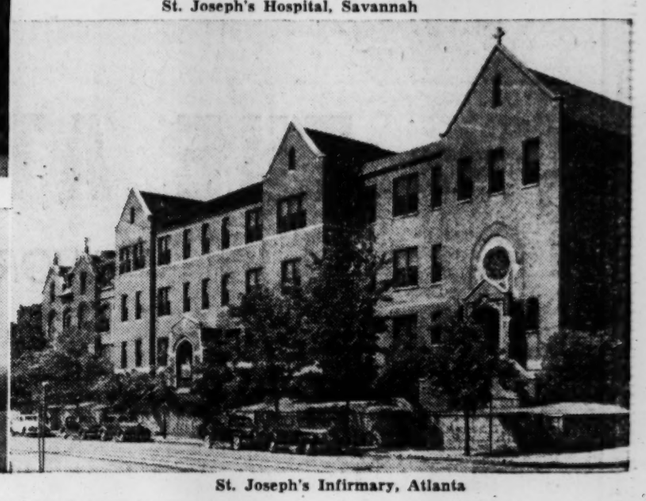
Chapel at Villa Marie Camp, Savannah



Mount de Sales Academy, Macon



St. Joseph's Male Orphanage, Washington



St. Joseph's Infirmary, Atlanta

ONLY YESTERDAY

We Were Engaged in a Great Conflict . . . A Conflict To End All Conflicts. We Dreamed of a World Made Safe for Democracy . . . Safe for the Free Expression of All Who Dwelt There-

NOW TODAY

in. Our Dream of Democracy, "Of the People, By the People, and for thePeople," Stands Challenged Again By the Forces of Darkness and Oppression. Liberty Must Be Reaffirmed in Fact.

BUT TOMORROW

There shall dawn a new day---A day of victory over intolerance and greed---over selfishness and wrong. The hope for this day of triumph does not rest alone in the strength of our ships, and planes, and tanks, and guns, but also in the power of an enlightened public opinion, aroused, and guided and sustained by a new concept of the worth of human personality. A strong influence in the molding of this opinion is that of the public press.

WE THEREFORE CONGRATULATE

1867 THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION 1942

A Great American Newspaper which has served the Southland through all the yesterdays of three-quarters of a century. May The Atlanta Constitution take full recognition of its ever-increasing opportunity for leadership and the fulfillment of its obligation to help make the world safe for the Democratic way of life for every man. We are confident that it will try to give faithful interpretation of today and attempt to bring a message of hope for the tomorrow that will surely come. In the spirit of mutual belief in the power of right and justice among us, we salute you.

1905 THE ATLANTA LIFE INSURANCE CO. 1942

WORKING FOR DEMOCRACY, AT HOME AND ABROAD

A. F. HERNDON, FOUNDER

N. B. HERNDON, PRES. **E. M. MARTIN, SEC.**

Clark College Was Founded Here in 1869

Preparation of Men for Ministry One of Aims Of Institution.

For more than 70 years Clark University, now Clark College, has been a contemporary institution in the city of Atlanta with The Atlanta Constitution, whose 75th anniversary, this issue, of the paper celebrates. The college is proud of the fact that it, along with other contemporary institutions, has been a silent but potent factor in making of history in the city of Atlanta and the commonwealth of Georgia.

Clark University, founded in 1869, in Clark chapel in Summer Hill, southeast Atlanta, as a primary school to meet educational needs of the newly freed Negroes of this section, was established under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Throughout the history of this institution the greatest influence upon it and its largest financial support have come from members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Named for Bishop.

After a year's work in Summer Hill some of the work, particularly theological classes, was done in the Lloyd Street Methodist church in downtown Atlanta. In 1870 the school was located at 377 Whitehall street, and in 1872 450 acres of land were purchased just outside the city limits of South Atlanta, and the school was relocated on this beautiful site where it remained for 69 years.

In the early years of its development on the South Atlanta site Clark University was guided most ably by such personalities as Bishop Gilbert Haven, Bishop Henry W. Warren, Dr. R. S. Rust, and Bishop D. W. Clark. The name —Clark University—was given to the institution in honor of Bishop Clark, who visited this section shrortly after the close of the Civil War, and whose interest in the institution never waned.

The interests and program of the institution widened with the years. One of the primary aims of Clark, aside from teaching the fundamentals of the literary subjects, was the preparation of young men for the ministry. A theological department was established, which soon, through the benefactions of Dr. Elijah H. Gammon, became a theological seminary named Gammon Theological Seminary in honor of its greatest benefactor. Through the years until 1941, when Clark College was again relocated, Clark and Gammon existed in such close proximity and in such harmonious and fruitful co-operation that it could hardly be discerned that they were spearate institutions.

A second emphasis in the widening interest of Clark University was the training of young women for housekeeping, home-making, and the teaching of home economics. It was at this point that the work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church had its inception. Under the direction of such outstanding women as Miss Flora Mitchell, Miss Sibyl Abbott, Miss Grace G. McCormick and others, Thayer Home did much of its most significant work in the training of young women for home life. This training constitutes one of the most important phases of the program of the college at the present time.

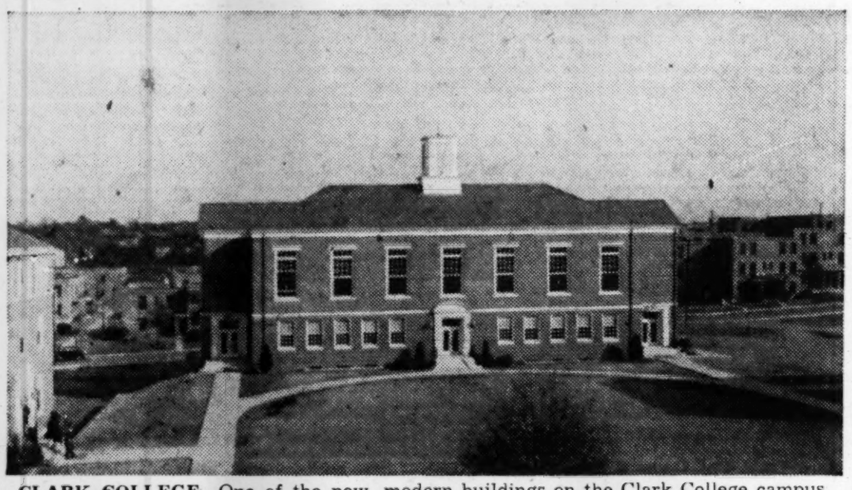
The philosophy of education of Clark University has comprehended the many needs of the Negro group. Until the past two decades the curricular extended from the elementary school to the college level inclusive. The work included the college preparatory course, the normal course, course in English classic, the four-year college course leading to the bachelor of arts and bachelor of science degrees, business administration, agriculture and manual training. Throughout its history this institution has attempted to meet the needs of young people as these needs have risen out of the current economic and social life of the group.

Clark College.

In 1940 the name Clark "University" was changed to Clark "College," which more adequately indicates the type of institution it really is. In 1941 the institution moved to a site on the west side of Atlanta close to the Atlanta University system.

Clark College is closely associated with the other three undergraduate colleges of the vicinity and with Atlanta University. With the four new and modern buildings which have been occupied less than 12 months, and with its excellent modern equipment Clark College, which is an accredited "A" class institution, is in position to make a most significant contribution to the training of Negro young men and women.

The departments of home economics, physics, mathematics, biology, chemistry, music, and other departments are unusually well equipped for the best quality of work. Along with the cultural advantages which the superior facilities of a the college offer, this institution is attempting to reinterpret the function of a liberal arts college in terms of functional, vocational and professional objectives. A new epoch has begun. It is hoped that the traditions of the past may be preserved, and that Clark College will meet the challenge of the new day as it has served generations of youth and the church in the past.



CLARK COLLEGE—One of the new, modern buildings on the Clark College campus. This houses the school cafeteria, dining room, student center and home economics department.

New China Road Adequately Fueled

Charcoal is heleping to solve the fuel problem of China's new supply route—the 3,100-mile Northwest Route from Alma-Ata, Russia, to Chungking. The road was modernized and improved by more than a million farmers, soldiers, women and boys, working without machinery. The chief difficulty has been the lack of gasoline. China produces little gasoline, although a small refinery in Yumen in western Kansu, near the route, yields 10,000 gallons a month. Most of the gasoline has had to come from Russia since the Japs seized the Dutch East Indies and Burma. To overcome the difficulty, hundreds of charcoal-burning trucks are being operated and are kept supplied by the labor of thousands of peasants.

PATRIOTIC WORK.

Angel Orfanidis, a Greek resident of Punta Arenas, Chile, has made over 25 leather flying suits and donated them to Allied airmen in England.

Life Insurance Company Now Worth a Million

But Its Charter Was Acquired on the Installment Plan.

The Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company, founded May 2, 1898, has grown since that time from a company without capital to an organization with assets of $1,375,029.63.

Solomon W. Walker, W. S. Hornsby, and three other associates started the company by paying for the charter on the installment plan, and by making weekly payments for the first printed supplies.

From this small beginning in Georgia the company expanded its operations into two other states, Alabama and South Carolina, and now it employs more than 500 people.

Three of the founders survive. One, S. W. Walker, is company president and manager of the Atlanta district. W. S. Hornsby, vice president, is general manager of the whole organization.

The third surviving founder, J. C. Collier, left the company shortly after it was organized to return to medical school. He is a physician in Augusta, the home office of the Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company.

18TH CHILD IS BORN.

When Mrs. Oliver M. Smyth, of Albury, gave birth to her 18th child recently she claimed to have the largest family in Australia, but this has been disputed by Mrs. T. R. Mason, of Mudgee, who has had 24, with 19 still living.

Rapid Growth Marks Atlanta Insurance Firm

Company Started in 1905 by Alonzo Franklin Herndon.

Alonzo Franklin Herndon, born a slave, lived to serve his fellow man by founding the Atlanta Life Insurance Company in 1905.

From the beginning, the Atlanta Life has followed the policy which was symbolic of the man who fostered its birth and development. That is the policy of honesty and square dealing.

With this program of unselfish service to others the company has developed from an almost inconsequential beginning to a position of strength and resourcefulness.

The growth in financial resources of the company has meant increasing degrees of ability to render service to thousands of policyholders, beneficiaries, and others whose lives have been made more secure in times of financial stress.

Huge Benefits.

During the past third of a century, the Atlanta Life has paid out more than $20,500,000 in the form of policy benefits. Its personnel has grown to more than 1,300 full-time employes, many of whom are trained young women.

Covering nine states of the south and midwest, the company is maintaining a volume of insurance over $65,000,000.

Payments Aid Country.

The pennis, nickels, dimes and dollars of premium payments that stem from the dark-skinned workers of America . . . the cooks, teachers, barbers, chauffeurs, porters, preachers, laborers, and the professional men, while serving primarily to sustain individual and family security, do double service in that they are again reflected in the company's investments.

Those thousands of dollars for which the Atlanta Life acts as trustee go in the building not only of Atlanta and Georgia, but also are being made a part of the United States government's war financing program to defend America.

Kiosk Mine of Data At Trafalgar Square

Americans find that of the 16 information kiosks run by the London Passenger Transport Board the busiest is where the Strand enters Trafalgar Square. One of the attendants was within 100 yards when Winston Churchill was captured by the Boers in South Africa. "We get funny inquiries," he said. "A woman said she had written President Roosevelt and enclosed an English stamp for reply. She wondered if he would be annoyed. I told her he probably would add the stamp to his collection."

Altitude Range Favors State Crop Variety

Nine Zones of Temperature Make Georgia an Ideal Place To Live.

Few sections of the country can compare with Georgia as an ideal state in which to live.

Almost any degree of elevation can be found in the state, ranging from sea level up to 4,728 feet. There are nine zones of temperature, making it possible to grow fruits of the far north and those of the sub-tropics.

Only 540 square miles of Georgia are covered by later, leaving 58,935 square miles of productive soil.

About one-half of the state lies in the coastal plain region, with an altitude of 500 feet or less. The Piedmont section, extending from Habersham, Cobb and Polk counties to Richmond, Bibb and Muscogee counties, has altitudes varying from 350 to 1,200 feet.

Extreme northern section of the Piedmont has high peaks and ridges, interspersed with numerous limestone valleys of the Applachian plateau. Georgia also has an extended coast line, with several first-class harbors and sounds.

Sultans Are Worry To British Official

John Goepel, of the British Colonial administration, to whom 12 Sultans look daily for advice, has arrived near Johannesburg, South Africa, for a rest. The sultanates are in the Aden Protectorates and all are self-governing. When at work Goepel wears Arab clothes so as not to wound the susceptibilities of his royal clients. Settling feuds between tribes is one of his major worries. Some feuds are so old that the origins of the quarrels are forgotten. Two families built slit trenches in the no-man's-land between their houses to protect themselves from each other's rifle fire. Tribesmen still rob caravans, and sometimes the RAF has to warn the marauders by dropping bombs near a village. In these villages ancient skyscrapers built of mud are eight or nine stories high.

Irish Like Coaching— Replaces Bus Service

Stage coaches are declared a success in Eire. Lord Adare's "Shamrock" made its first run from Rathkeale to Limerick and return, carrying 24 passengers, each of whom paid 60 cents for the journey of 18 miles. With long horn brazenly sounding, it rolled smartly through villages to its destination, arriving 15 minutes ahead of schedule.

PILGRIM

HEALTH & LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Home Office, Augusta, Ga.

★ ★ ★ ★

The Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company was examined as of September 30, 1941, by Examiners representing each state in which the Company operates. The Examiners commented as follows:

"This Company has made excellent progress during the period under review, is operated efficiently and is on a sound financial basis. Its investments are clean and of a very high class, and all findings indicate that the Company should continue to expand and enjoy a healthy growth at even a more rapid rate." "The Company owns nothing but first-grade securities. All investments are carefully and wisely chosen with the first view as to security thereof, and next the yield is anticipated."

Dunne's Insurance Report, the largest policyholders reporting service in the world commented as follows concerning the Pilgrim:

"The reserve basis is strong and the actuarial methods of the Company are sound and reliable. The Pilgrim has earned an enviable reputation for its prompt and fair payment of all policyholders' claims." Dunne's concluded its report as follows: "We conclude the Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company is worthy of the highest public confidence and so recommend it." "Policyholders' rating A plus, Excellent."

★ ★ ★ ★

Total Amount Paid Policyholders and Beneficiaries	$11,260,096.18
Admitted Assets	1,375,029.63
Bonds (Federal, State, County, Municipal) and Stocks	1,173,872.07
Reserve for Protection of Policyholders as required by law	1,025,904.71
Capital and Surplus and Additional Reserve for Protection of Policyholders	263,503.38
Insurance in Force	23,225,847.00

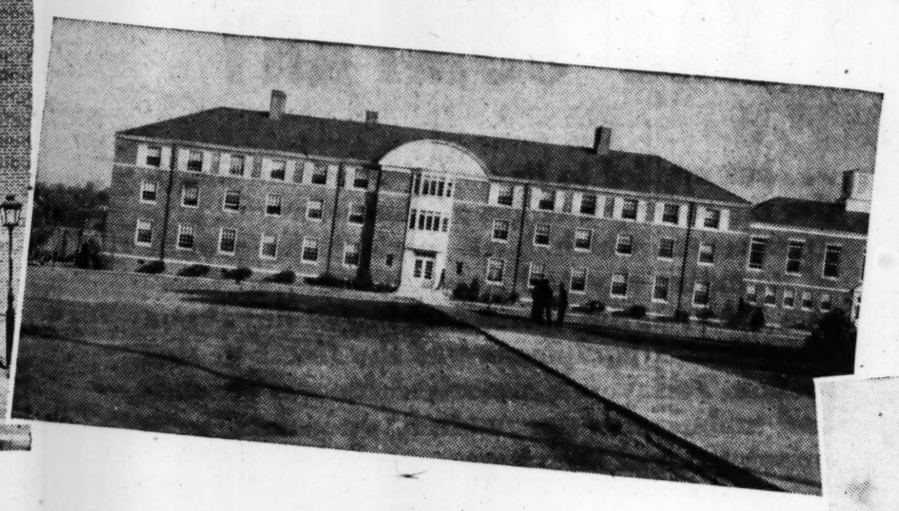
S. W. WALKER, President
W. S. HORNSBY, Vice President and General Manager

Culture for Service

Illustrated literature, showing buildings, student activities, etc., etc., together with complete information regarding courses of study, tuition and living costs, is yours for the asking. Write today!



Classic-modern entrance to Haven-Warren Administration Building, Clark College.

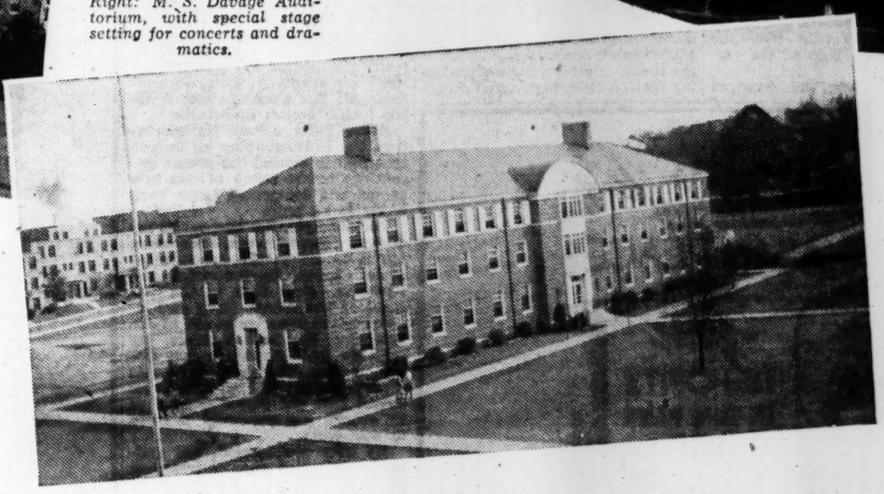




Left: Henry Pfeiffer Hall. The splendidly equipped Men's Dormitory.

Below: Annie Merner Hall, Dormitory for Women. These dormitories are well furnished, with comfortable rooms for two occupants; guest rooms and lounges.

Right: M. S. Davage Auditorium, with special stage setting for concerts and dramatics.



The greatest joy in life is accomplishment, and it is through the riches of knowledge and culture that we attain our greatest goals. CLARK COLLEGE appeals to the youth of our day to equip themselves for greater service—fit themselves to be useful, interesting, intelligent, helpful to mankind and to America!

In the present emergency training for responsible leadership takes on new significance. Clark College, an institution for the training of Negro young men and women, was founded in 1869. It is located in Atlanta, Georgia—one of the south's major educational centers. Its equipment is made up of modern fire-proof buildings; included in this group are classes, student activities, and dormitories for men and women. An accredited class "A" college, Clark offers a well-balanced curriculum, with courses leading to Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Science in Home Economics degrees. Clark is most fortunate in having a faculty of highest order—most of its members with advanced degrees from the best universities of the nation. A good program of physical education is offered at Clark College . . . enviable records have been made in various college sports by our students. These few brief highlights will give, perhaps, a quick picture of the unusual advantages of this splendid educational institution.

Clark College extends Congratulations and Best Wishes to The Atlanta Constitution on the occasion of their 75th Anniversray.

CLARK COLLEGE

Established in 1869

JAMES P. BRAWLEY, PRESIDENT

Business Office, MA. 4426
President's Office, WA. 7660

240 Chestnut St., S. W. Atlanta, Ga.

Seaboard Plays Big Part in Job WartimeBrings

Iron Horses Definitely on Warpath; Many Roads Meshed Into One.

(From Seaboard Railway News Bureau.)

The development of all great cities has always been irrevocably linked with their transportation facilities. In Atlanta's case, this is even truer than most. Her first name was Terminus. Then, she was just a village sprung up out of a clearing in the pine woods of north Georgia—the site selected for the end of the state railroad. As Atlanta has grown, and as towns and cities throughout Georgia have grown, the railroads have grown along with them.

The corporate history of the Seaboard Air Line Railway in Georgia contains the names of a score of smaller roads. As late as the latter part of the 19th century, these numerous independent lines presented a picture of many loose ribbons of steel, as though they had been casually scattered here and there over the state.

Now, welded into one continuous network of heavy steel rails, traveling the "Empire of Georgia" and linking it by its freight and passenger service with many far-distant cities and ports, the Seaboard Railway is playing a big part in the big job of all railroads in the country today—that of getting Uncle Sam what he wants when and where he wants it.

This requires the complete meshing together of every department, down to the last minute detail, in an all-out drive for 100 per cent efficiency. The Seaboard is concentrating every effort on this meshing together, and is accomplishing it—even as it accomplished the meshing together of those multiple loose ribbons of steel which came to form the railway as it is today.

Seaboard's iron horses are definitely on the warpath.

Seaboard's Family Tree.

Many were the parent companies in Georgia, and varied their reasons for existence.

Some had been founded by pioneers with remarkable vision who lit bonfires of public demand for railroads, some by legislatures of towns who foresaw in the railroads a panacea for their coffers, others by private enterprise for the conduct of their business.

But all in all these parent companies were organized with but one main idea—that of connecting one town with another. Often they let it go at that. Co-ordinated transportation, as in effect on the Seaboard today, which makes it possible for a person to travel many hundreds of miles without change of trains, or even of cars, was not contained within the vision of our forefathers.

Earliest ancestor of the Seaboard in Georgia was the Cartersville & Van Wert Railroad, incorporated in 1866. Those were the days when railroads were considered by many to be the wild machinations of crackbrained inventors. Boomed by some and reviled by many, construction of these early railroads required a hearty pioneer spirit behind it.

Farmers asserted that sparks set fire to their hayracks and barns, and that trains so frightened their cows they would not give milk, and their hens so they would not lay. It took some time before railroads became recognized as instruments of value for the transportation of mankind and his commodities in peacetime—of men and materiel in war.

Big Event.

For four years, the Cartersville & Van Wert pushed its construction. On September 12, 1870, it announced that it was ready to begin service between Cartersville and Taylorsville. Every man, woman and child for miles around came to see the debut of the iron horse. Proudly it chugged along, and despite all jeers and opposition continued chugging.

Seeking expansion, the Cartersville & Van Wert in time became part of the operating company known as the Cherokee Iron & Railroad Company. New lines were built and operated between Cedartown and Esom, and between Taylorsville and Cedartown.

Many railroads whose names are now but memories came into the history of the Seaboard during the period beginning with 1880 and ending with the turn of the century.

This period saw the construction of much of what is now the lifeline of the Seaboard through Georgia, as well as the present Seaboard main lines from New York, Washington and Richmond, through the Carolinas, and from the Savannah river at Heardmont through Elberton, Athens, Winder, Lawrenceville, Howells, Atlanta, Rockmart, Cedartown, and Esom—later to Birmingham, and there connecting with trains for all midwest and western points.

It saw the completion of what is now the Seaboard's main line between eastern cities and Florida, extending from Clyo through Savannah, and from Thalman to Kingsland.

It saw the construction of the present lines of the Seaboard west from Savannah through Pembroke, Vidalia, Abbeville, Cordele, Americus, Richland to Louvale, and thence to Alabama's capital, Montgomery; from Columbus through Richland to Albany; from Abbeville through Fitzgerald to Ocilla. Later years saw the leasing of the line from Richland through Kimbrough, Cuthbert, Edison, Arlington, Colquitt, and Bainbridge, and through to Tallahassee.

Name's Legal Status.

The name "Seaboard Air Line" has been in somewhat general use in portions of our southern states since the 1870's, by virtue of non-corporate associations and various railroads.

It was not until January, 1900, however, that the name "Seaboard Air Line Railway" took its legal status in railroad history. At that time, the Seaboard & Roanoke, the Raleigh & Gaston, the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railroad, the Carolina Central Railroad, and the Durham & Northern Railroad, together with lines leased, operated and controlled by them, formed the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The corporate history of the present Seaboard Railway in Georgia, in short, contains the names of a score of smaller roads. They have all played their part in the development of the great "Empire of Georgia."

Cities and towns have displaced crossroads. Large commercial centers have displaced general stores. Great industrial and agricultural plants have been set up. The first principle of those who locate railroads is to go where the business is. The Seaboard in Georgia has helped business to grow.

The same contrast that would be apparent if one of our present-day prospering Georgia towns were to be placed beside a replica of that town 30 years ago would be apparent if a modern Seaboard train were placed side by side with one of the old-timers that wrote its pioneering history.

Still a Pioneer.

Gone are the days of the multitudinous track gauges and those loose ribbons of steel. In recent years, the Seaboard has still been pioneering, however. It has pioneered in air-conditioning trains in the south, in air-conditioned reclining seat coaches, high-speed diesel-electric locomotives, and streamlined trains.

The Seaboard freight service has kept pace with the passenger service. Some of the largest locomotives in the southeastern states are now in service on the Seaboard. Freight cars, offering the utmost protection to the lading, have been added to transport with safety and with speed the great variety of Georgia's products to metropolitan markets.

And at no time more than at present has the Seaboard been so proud that it can provide such services. Atlanta is at war, Georgia is at war, the nation is at war. Research and technology are at war. Industry and agriculture are at war. The south's resources, the nation's resources, are at war.

Efficient transportation is a vital necessity. In many ways the railroads are the very lifeline of the country. And — Seaboard's iron horses are definitely on the warpath.

On the Warpath.

Railroads naturally gained enormous practical experience during World War I for just such an emergency as exists today.

General plans for the handling of men and materiel on territorial and nation-wide bases were worked out thoroughly during the other war, over 20 years ago. A special organization was set up by the railroads, including a central military bureau in direct contact with the Army and Navy headquarters in Washington. With the coming of the national defense program, these plans were automatically put into operation. With Pearl Harbor, further expansion was made and the plant thrown into high gear.

As with other railroads, moving of Uncle Sam's forces is the most important part of the Seaboard's wartime job. At various times, it has the role of initial, intermediate or final carrier. This may mean the transportation of volunteers and selectees to their first training station, movement to advanced posts or maneuver areas; it may mean the transfer to post of final location, or to embarkation ports.

Today a tremendous volume of men is handled on regular and special trains with a minimum of interruption in regular passenger service, and a minimum of inconvenience to the great number of civilians now traveling.

Big Military Increase.

A year ago, about 10 per cent of the Seaboard's passenger volume was of a military nature. Since then civilian travel has increased. Yet, despite this fact, military travel now represents as high as 30 per cent of the total passenger volume each month.

In 1941, 3,000,000 soldiers, sailors and marines were transported by the railroads. In many cases of group movements, this meant carrying their artillery, tanks, trucks along with them. Sometimes this required three or four freight cars for each passenger car, so that the men would be ready and completely equipped to fight on reaching their destination. All this went on with civilian traffic almost undisturbed.

Aside from actual transportation, the railroads play an important role in behind-the-scenes operations before many of our new camps and temporary bases even begin to be built.

For example, the Seaboard's industrial department's peacetime job is to aid in the development of the south, its industries and products. Now it is at the disposal of the Army, Navy and all government agencies to aid in determining the best locations for military and manufacturing developments. The services of this department are utilized to such an extent that the major portion of its efforts are currently devoted to war work.

As sites are located, the railroads are called upon to transport enormous quantities of material for their construction. The suspension of coastwise shipping, the general and gradual retarding of highway haulers as a result of the rubber shortage, have caused the diversion to the railroads of large quantities of freight.

War Freight Shipments.

This, combined with regular commercial shipments, the large volume of raw and manufactured goods that have not yet been delivered to the government, and with actual "war" shipments, has the nation's railroads carrying a far greater volume of traffic than they did in World War I, or, in fact, at any previous time.

Last year's freight was the largest in history—over 42,000,000 cars. It was handled smoothly and unobtrusively, through the co-operation not only of all railroad people, but of all receivers and shippers of freight, in adopting tried and tested methods of getting the utmost use from each piece of equipment.

Railroads know that to meet the demands of the war effort and of commerce there is a big transportation job to be done. Freight carrying trucks on our highways, ships on the lakes, barges on the rivers and canals, air lines above the ground, pipe lines below the ground—all have their important part to play. But to the railroads goes the major job.

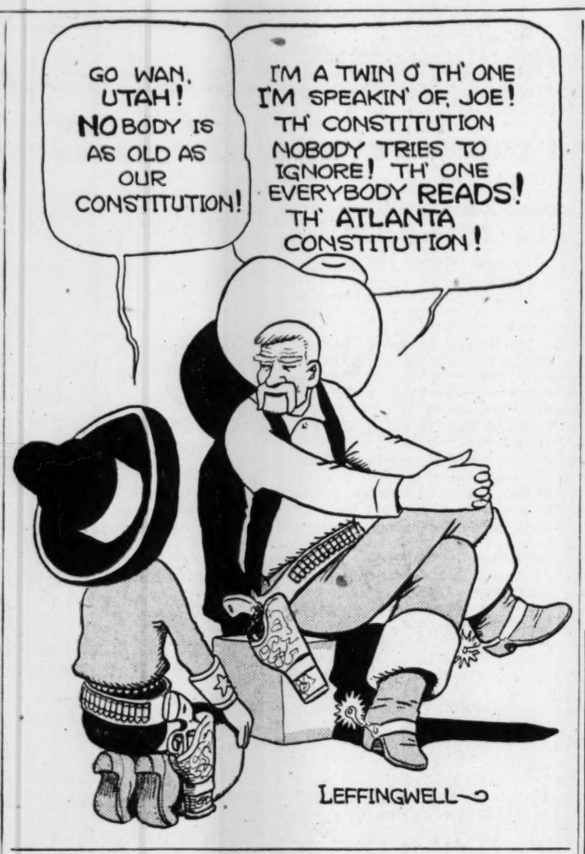
Recent purchases of new equipment and the rehabilitation of old equipment is enabling the railroads to meet all demands for cars. "Keeping 'em rolling" is a tremendous mechanical job. But today the percentage of cars out of service for repairs is the lowest it has ever been.

Many Fronts Today.

In World War I, we had an Army of about 4,000,000 men and had but one basic front. Today we not only have many fronts on many continents, but a possible Army of 10,000,000 men. At any moment large movements virtually from coast to coast may be necessary. Passenger service, and all service, is in greater demand and subject to heavier use than ever.

The railroads must be ready to meet any contingency. The practically doubled speed and greatly increased capacity of railroads today are all in their favor. To date, the ability of the railroads, with their loyal and co-operative organization of more than 1,000,000 men and women, has proven itself capable of keeping pace with the rising demands of the war effort. Demands have been met without default.

Now, **war comes first** with the Seaboard, as it must with every other transportation agency in the face of the great task of making America's quarter million miles of railroad the real lifeline of the country.





MORE VALUABLE THAN DIAMONDS—Tires became more valuable than diamonds and much scarcer when the rubber shortage brought a freeze-out on tires. Here's what happened to many automobiles, stripped of their tires and left high and dry.

ANTI-SCATTER NETTING.

Several new cotton products have been developed to meet the requirements of civilian defense in the event that American cities are subjected to air raids. Strong cotton yarns are used in the manufacture of a special anti-scatter netting which is applied to window panes to prevent injury resulting from the shattering of glass. The netting is coated on one side with a dry substance which can be made sticky or activated with solvents or thinners readily obtained in paint stores.



Both the chapel and the motor equipment of David T. Howard and Company are splendidly appointed—fitting accompaniments to the understanding service which this organization renders.

Since 1883 . . .

DAVID T. HOWARD AND COMPANY

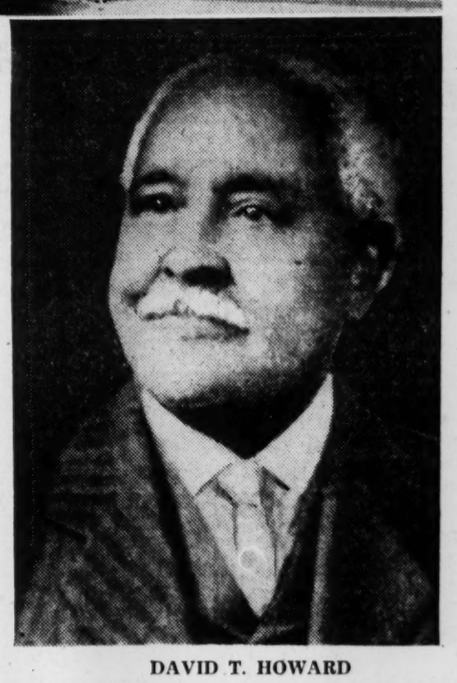
. . . has applied to its own professional activities the same principles of character and progressiveness which have marked the growth of its native city and state, Atlanta and Georgia. Back in the "horse and buggy days" our horse-drawn equipment was the finest in this section. Today, our motorized funeral coaches and ambulances are modern, up-to-date, well-appointed and luxurious.

As time goes on, we shall continue to keep our service to Atlanta and vicinity on the highest possible plane, maintaining the same high integrity and meticulous attention to detail which was laid down as an undying principle by our founder almost sixty years ago.

DAVID T. HOWARD AND CO.

Morticians

71 PIEDMONT AVE., N. E. WA. 8337



DAVID T. HOWARD

Our founder, now deceased, was a pioneer citizen of Atlanta and an acknowledged leader among the Negroes of the South. He gave friendly, sympathetic service to his profession and was also widely known as a philanthropist and a humanitarian.



MRS. E. B. MURPHY

The president of the firm today is the daughter of its founder and is qualified both by inheritance and training to carry on the high ideals bequeathed to this organization by its founder. All details of our service are carried out under her personal supervision.

IN WAR AS IN PEACE

Your DEPOSITS IN THIS BANK ARE INSURED

YOUR GUARANTEES OF SAFETY

- Conservative management
- Government supervision
- Federal deposit insurance, protecting each depositor against loss to a maximum of $5,000.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY
ATLANTA - - - GEORGIA

Atlanta University Is Rated Center of Negro Education

By RUFUS E. CLEMENTS.
President, Atlanta University.

Atlanta is one of the most important centers of Negro education in the world. For the academic year which closed in June of 1942, there were 2,604 students registered in the seven Atlanta institutions operating in the realm of higher education for Negroes. Previously located in various sections of the city, six of these institutions are now domiciled in the western section of Atlanta and all seven of them are co-operating in an educational effort which has been judged to be one of the most significant ventures in the history of American education. These seven institutions have had long and significant histories. Two of them, Atlanta University and Morehouse College, are this year celebrating their 75th anniversaries.

Atlanta University, incorporated on October 16, 1867, actually had its beginning in several small schools which started in 1865 and 1866 for the education of the recently emancipated slaves. One of these schools was located in an old railroad box car; another began its work in the Jenkins Street Church; another used a building which was formerly a Confederate commissary, later to be named the Storrs School; while yet another school was established on the grounds of the Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum. Two Atlanta churches for Negroes, the Friendship Baptist and Bethel African Methodist, were also closely related to the beginnings of Atlanta University.

Morehouse College.

Morehouse College, the other institution which is this year celebrating its 75th anniversary, was first organized in Augusta, in 1867, under the name of the Augusta Institute and was not removed to Atlanta until 1879, when it was incorporated under the name of the Atlanta Baptist Seminary. In 1897, under amendments granted to its charter, it became a full-fledged college and changed its name to the Atlanta Baptist College, a name which in turn in 1913 was changed to Morehouse College.

The third of these Negro institutions, according to the date of their founding, was Clark University, which in 1870, was founded by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first location of this school was at Whitehall and McDaniel streets in Atlanta. Two years later, the school moved to a large tract of land located in southeast Atlanta and remained there until the fall of 1941, when it moved to southwest Atlanta on a site adjacent to the Atlanta University group.

In 1881, two more institutions for Negroes sprang up in Atlanta. One of these, Morris Brown College, was started by Negroes themselves under the patronage of the Georgia Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church. In February of that year, a site located near the corner of Houston and North Boulevard was selected and purchased. It was not until May, 1885, that the trustees of the new school received a charter and not until October of the same year did the institution actually begin its work. Morris Brown remained in northeast Atlanta until September, 1932, when it moved to the west side and occupied the old campus of Atlanta University, located near the junction of Tatnall and Hunter streets.

Women Opened School.

Also in 1881, two New England women sent by the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society of New England, came to Atlanta to study conditions among the freed men of the south. They were so impressed with the needs of the Negro race that on April 11, 1881, in the basement of Friendship Baptist church, these two women, Sophia B. Packard and Harriet E. Giles, with 11 pupils started a school in which they proposed to teach Negro girls and women to read the Bible and to write well enough to send letters to their relatives. During the summer vacation of 1882, these women spoke in Cleveland, Ohio, where John D. Rockefeller heard about their work. In February, 1883, the basement school moved to a new location which had been purchased by the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The school was then named the Atlanta Baptist Female Seminary. In April, 1884, Mr. Rockefeller brought his family south and on the trip he visited the little school about which he had heard in Cleveland. Mr. Rockefeller was so impressed with its work and its needs that he immediately became interested in it and continued as its greatest benefactor to the time of his death. In appreciation of his aid, the name of the school was changed to Spelman Seminary, after Mr. Rockefeller's mother. Later the name was changed to Spelman College.

The sixth of these institutions for Negroes, Gammon Theological Seminary, came into existence because of the interest of Bishop Henry White Warren, of the Methodist church, in the religious training for Negroes, and the philanthropy of E. H. Gammon, of Batavia, Ill., who at the suggestion of Bishop Warren, made an initial gift of $25,000 for the establishment of the Biblical department at Clark University. The Rev. Wilbur Thirkfield, a young preacher from Cincinnati, Ohio, later a bishop in the Methodist church, became the first teacher in this new Biblical department in which work was actually begun in 1883. Later, an independent theological seminary with its own buildings, faculty and endowment developed out of the Biblical department. Gammon Seminary, located from the beginning on a campus contiguous to Clark University, remains at this site today and is the only one of the seven institutions located outside the western section of Atlanta.

School of Social Work.

The Atlanta University School of Social Work began in 1920 as the Atlanta School of Social Work, an independent institution for the training of Negroes for the profession of social work. From the beginning it has been sponsored by an interracial board of progressive, social-minded Atlanta citizens. In 1932, it moved to the campus of Atlanta University and was housed thereafter in one of the university buildings. In 1938, it became affiliated with the university as the School of Social Work in the University System.

These seven institutions represented various denominational and racial interests both in their origins and in their early support. Atlanta University, begun by white teachers from the north, was soon taken over by the Freedmen's Aid Society and upon the demise of that organization in 1870, became ward of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church. Later, it was turned over to a self-perpetuating board of trustees composed of northern and southern white and Negro men and women.

Clark University began as a northern Methodist project for the education of southern Negroes. The same is true of Gammon Theological Seminary. Spelman College also owes its origin to the interest in Negro education and Negro welfare, as manifested through teachers sent out by a New England missionary society. Morehouse College and Morris Brown College began as purely Negro projects.

The one in Augusta and the other in Atlanta represented the concern which Negroes themselves had about the future welfare of their race. The Atlanta University School of Social Work was from the beginning an expression of intelligent, progressive interracial cooperation, working toward the amelioration of social conditions within the Negro population. Today, irrespective of their origins, all of these seven institutions profit from the fact that through their work they have won the interest and the support of both races in the north and south.

Steady Growth

From the time of the beginning of each of these institutions until 1929, they grew steadily; broadening their curricula, raising their academic standards, turning out annually larger numbers of socially intelligent young men and women who were destined to make significant contributions to Negro life and to American culture, winning for themselves outstanding places of usefulness in the Atlanta community and in the nation at large. In every instance, however, these schools were experiencing difficulties in raising enough money to meet their operating expenses. It was not wholly unexpected, therefore, when in April, 1929, three of these institutions, Atlanta, Spelman and Morehouse, under the leadership of the late Dr. John Hope, affiliated in an agreement in which Atlanta University gave up its undergraduate work and agreed to concentrate its efforts in the fields of graduate and professional education. Morehouse agreed to limit its training for men on the undergraduate level, and Spelman consented to remain an undergraduate college for women. These institutions formed the nucleus of the Atlanta University System.

In 1932, as aforementioned, Morris Brown College moved to the old campus of Atlanta University which at this time had been able, through gifts from an anonymous donor and through the help of the General Education Board, to erect new buildings for its own use. In 1938, the School of Social Work, already occupying a University building, entered the University System as the Atlanta University School of Social Work. In 1941, Clark University changed its name to Clark College and moved to a new site adjacent to the central campus of Atlanta University, erecting its buildings on land deeded to it by Atlanta University for this purpose. The new buildings were made possible by gifts from the General Education Board, the Rosenwald Fund and Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer and a few small donors. In this manner, there was made available to Negro students a great educational center in Atlanta, combining the resources of seven separate institutions and enlisting the support of the alumni, friends, foundations and denominational boards which supported them.

Through co-operative planning, these seven institutions have been able to reduce competition to a minimum, to open their courses on the senior college level to all qualified students without regard to the institution in which they were registered. They have exchanged teachers and courses; they have used classroom buildings, laboratories and equipment co-operatively; they have been able to select faculty and staff members with an eye to the particular contribution which the individual might make to the total resources of the group. Atlanta University has been able to develop graduate work in the fields of biology, chemistry, economics, education, English, French, Latin, mathematics and sociology. The university awards the master of arts and master of science degrees for work done in these fields. The degree of master of social work is given to the students who meet the requirements of the school of social work. The university opened a school of library service in September, 1941, and is now offering work in that field with the degree of bachelor of science in library service for the successful completion of the work. Morris Brown, Spelman, Clark and Morehouse offer work on the undergraduate level for which the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science are awarded. Gammon awards the degree of bachelor of divinity to men and women who successfully complete their theological training.

High Rating.

All seven of these institutions have the highest rating with the national and professional organizations which accredit schools of this type. On the faculties of these colleges for Negroes may be found men and women who are listed in the biographical dictionaries as leaders of their fields. Faculty members and administrative officers may be found listed in "Who's Who in America," "Who's Who in American Education," "American Men of Science," "The Biographical Dictionary of American Scholars," "Who's Who in the Western Hemisphere," and similar volumes. Some of the persons connected with these Negro institutions are people of international reputation.

In addition to the significance of their co-operative efforts, these seven institutions have made two notable contributions:

1. Atlanta is today one of the foremost centers of Negro culture and business because of the fact that these schools have trained thousands of the local Negroes, thus making them more useful and law-abiding citizens.

2. These schools have sent into the world trained leaders who have risen to high places in their nation's life and have made definite contributions to American civilization. Ministers, physicians and surgeons, businessmen, social workers and educators, including more than a dozen college presidents, received their education in one of these Atlanta institutions.



AEF Private Never Misses The Chow Line

Soldier's Prize Possessions Are Pay, Food and Mail.

By WARD MOREHOUSE.
For North American Newspaper Alliance.

ABOARD A.U. S. TROOPSHIP, Atlantic Crossing, Aug. 31.—The American soldier, bound for combat service overseas, is a boy around 22 or 23 years old. Say that he is a private. His pay is $60 per month, effective at time of sailing. He has seen little of his own country and has probably never had a long sea voyage.

He is in good shape. Otherwise he would not leave the port of embarkation; he would not be a member of the cast of that impending drama,, "life on the second front."

There are two processions this young overseas soldier will never miss—the pay line and the chow line, but it's debatable whether his chow or his personal mail is next in importance to his pay.

He is rather a conscientious letter writer. His first letters, perhaps his only letters, go to his girl or his wife (perhaps 25 per cent. are married) or to his mother and father.

Two Best Girls.

Just as likely as not he has two best girls, so first letters, pretty much the same, go on the same mail to the last two towns at which his unit was stationed.

This young American soldier, bound for great adventure, and possible death, didn't choose soldiering as a livelihood, necessarily, but, being that he is in uniform, he would rather be here in midocean, as a member of an overseas combat unit, than back watching a bridge in Tennessee or washing a latrine in Alabama.

He smokes cigarettes—rarely a pipe. He probably throws dice and is inclined to cards. If he shoots craps, he can talk a great game and his attitude is win all or lose all—nothing less will do.

He prefers movies to dancing contests; he prefers dancing with a pretty girl to all else.

Aboard ship this war-bound soldier sleeps a great deal, on deck or in his bunk, it doesn't matter. Aboard ship he gets only two meals daily, but he stands in line at the canteens and eats practically all the time. His appetite is enormous, even heroic.

Likes Mystery Story.

He reads. He likes mystery stories. He is happy when sprawled upon the deck, lying on his back, the sale breeze in his hair, a bottle of pop in one hand and a detective story in the other.

His discipline is good—particularly aboard troopship. He is generally a worker. He may gripe, but he works. He is quicker and more willing (according to old sergeants) than were privates of the last war, and he is more serious about his job.

Aboard ship he may lose his tooth brush or his razor or his mess kit or his wallet, but never his life preserver.

His equipment for overseas life (all supplied courtesy U. S. A.) is ample—olive drab blouse, slacks, garrison cap and two shirts. Also steel helmet, overcoat, field jacket, gas mask, winter underwear, khaki shirts, summer underwear, woolen socks, cotton socks, service shoes, fatigue suits—and rifle.

His teeth are checked regularly; if he needs a haircut too badly he is likely to be reminded of it by his sergeant.

David Howard Firm Started 59 Years Ago

BenefactorGaveFounder Money To Start Funeral Home.

The David T. Howard Company, oldest colored funeral directing firm in Atlanta, had its beginning back in 1883.

Prior to this time, David Howard, who had come to Atlanta from Knoxville, Ga., as a boy of 13, worked for Cornelius Robson at the old Richmond & Danville railroad office.

Howard was a loyal and honest porter and his white friend, Mr. Robson, left him some money when he died, with instructions to start a business of his own with it.

Howard used the money to set up his first undertaking establishment in a little office at Walton and Broad streets, where the Third and Broad streets, where the Grant building is located now. He enjoyed telling in later years that he paid $6 a month rent for this now valuable location.

With a policy of honesty, fair dealing, and friendliness to people, this pioneer Atlanta citizen soon enlarged the business.

His daughter, Eleanor B. Murphy, who has been in the business with him for 31 years, has been director of the company since 1935 when her father died at the age of 85. The funeral home is now located at 71 Piedmont avenue, N. E.

A leader in the colored world, Howard was a member of the Masonic order, a member and benefactor of the Y. M. C. A., and a trustee and treasurer of the Big Bethel A. M. E. church for many years.

United States-Ulster Links Cited

When U. S. Marines and Ulster men and women gave a memorable send-off to the king and queen in Belfast, commentators in Northern Ireland were prompted to cite links with America going back beyond the first Independence Day —July 4, 1776. They described Ulster as America's First Ally. After the Siege of Derry, 250 years ago, many defenders of the city made their homes afterward across the Atlantic. A great host followed, among them thousands of the best manufacturers and weavers. According to D. I. Owen, the historian, "they fled with bitter feeling in their hearts and with burning hatred of a system that was so prejudicial to the free development of an honest, hard-working an enterprising democracy."

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

★

Dedicated to the training of moral and religious leaders for the Negro race—regardless of their church affiliation.

The largest and most thoroughly equipped Theological Seminary for Negro preachers in the world.

900 graduates; missionaries in both Africa and America.

Best approved curriculum with six departments.

Degree course leading to the B. D. Degree.

Special courses for women leading to the B. R. E. Degree.

Department of Missions under the Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa gives special training for the home and foreign fields.

Gammon Theological Seminary, established in 1883, has from its foundation made strong appeal to those seeking a vital religious life and those who strive for racial betterment. It has been generously endowed for this worthy service. Located in Atlanta, leading city of the Southeast and great educational center for Negroes, it has splendid, adequate physical equipment; beautiful campus; an exceptionally strong faculty; excellent curriculum.

The worthy record of Gammon Theological Seminary is ably reflected by its approved rating in The American Association of Theological Seminaries and by the creditable positions held by its students through the years.

An Appreciation

"It may be questioned whether any single institution under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church holds a place and responsibility equal to that which is possible to the Gammon School of Theology."

(Signed)
BISHOP ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD.

For catalogue, address President, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia.

TWO **... Important Links in a Distinguished Educational Plan for Negroes**

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

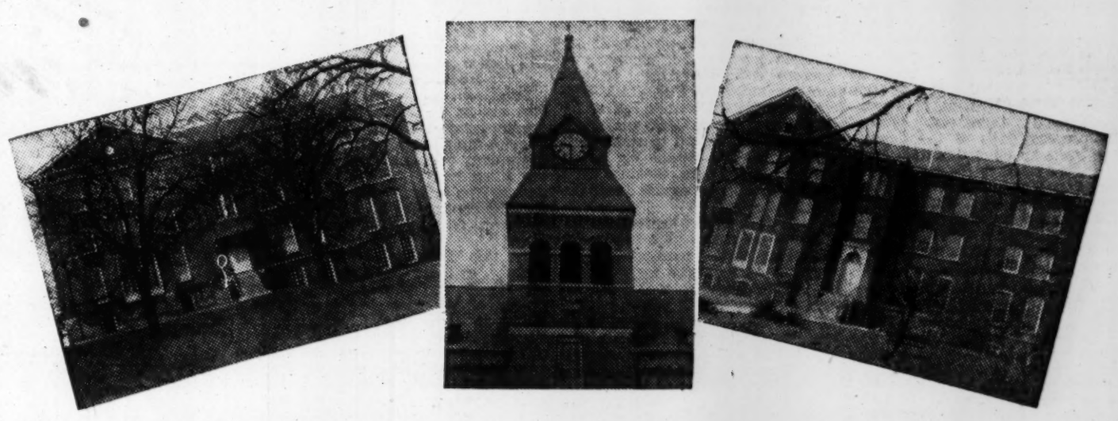
★ Morehouse College, a traditionally Baptist institution, has many noteworthy advantages. Morehouse graduates are today playing leading roles in many fields of endeavor. Located in Atlanta in the heart of the South, Morehouse College is wonderfully equipped both in buildings and faculty personnel to provide the best possible instruction in the arts and sciences—to develop well-rounded, manly Christian men. Morehouse students lead an active undergraduate life, and carry on close social and academic relationship with other colleges in the co-operation, namely Atlanta University, Spelman, Clark and Morris Brown. Write the Registrar, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., for complete, illustrated literature.

★

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Atlanta University is a non-sectarian institution developed as a center for graduate and professional courses in the University scheme. Through its graduate and professional schools it affords the opportunity to earn the degree of master of arts, master of science, master of social work, or bachelor of science in library service. Its buildings and dormitories are both beautifully designed and modern in equipment. Students enjoy the advantages of affiliation with Spelman and Morehouse Colleges. There is ample provision for physical exercise and outdoor sports. Catalogue and other literature may be had by writing the Registrar, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR MENTAL, SPIRITUAL AND INTELLECTUAL GROWTH



MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE

One of the outstanding colleges of the South for the cultural education and vocational training of young Negro men and women. Accredited Class "A."

LOCATION

Situated in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. Fine, healthy climate the year round. This largest city in the Southeast is the seat of seven institutions of higher learning for Negroes.

CURRICULUM

The curriculum is organized under two large divisions, Lower and Upper. The Lower Division embraces work of the first two years preparing student for active participation in society as a citizen, and furnishing background for vocational specialization. The Upper Division furnishes opportunity for specialization in certain fields of knowledge and for the development of techniques in certain professional fields. A special curriculum has been developed for the preparation of teachers in elementary and secondary schools.

ATHLETICS

The health and physical development of students receives constant attention. All forms of outdoor exercises are encouraged. Competent coaches are in charge of all major sports.

STUDENT LIFE AND ORGANIZATIONS

Life among students at Morris Brown is full and well-rounded. Many organizations include Religious Clubs, Debating Club, Dramatic Clubs, Varsity Club, Music Study Club and others. All fraternities and sororities maintained on the campus are under faculty supervision.

WRITE **for catalog and applications for admission to Registrar, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia.**

ATLANTA - - - - - - - - - - GEORGIA

Albany Flourishing City at Head of Flint River Navigation

ALBANY, Ga., Aug. 31.—Founded by Colonel Nelson Tift in 1836, and named after Albany, N. Y., established at the navigable head of the Hudson river, the city of Albany from a business standpoint has more than lived up to the expectations of its original settler.

Seeing possibilities in supplying the sparse population of the country immediately surrounding the navigable head of the Flint river, Colonel Tift established a general store in what is now the heart of the present business district.

The store prospered from the beginning, heralding what is today one of Georgia's ranking trade centers. Among Georgia's 19 cities of more than 10,000 population, Albany is ninth in size but ranks seventh as a retail trade center, with sales in 1941 of $12,995,000.

In wholesale trade sales it is even higher, ranking sixth among Georgia cities, and amassing a total of $18,361,000 in net sales in 1941.

In 1857 the Southwestern railroad was brought to that corner of Georgia, and Albany (always quick to take advantage of an opportunity) has converted it today into a major network of five carriers and seven lines which radiate to the points of the compass like spokes in a wheel.

Tornado Helped.

Golden opinions of Albany's talent to seize opportunities are well founded. For she has a history that in many ways is a remarkable parallel to that of Chicago, if you'll swap a fire for a tornado. It took a fire to destroy the old Chicago in order to make way for the modern, thriving city. It didn't take a tornado to make Albany, but the tornado helped.

Prior to 1940, Albany had a series of progressive developments that are worthy of including in any story relating to the early history and growth of a town.

Albany existed for years as a cotton market, but eventually the vast southwest Georgia plantations began to give way to diversification. Then, in 1904 a development got under way that changed the whole course of the city's existence. In that year Albany inaugurated its greatest promotional and advertising work when the section became the world's greatest center for paper-shell pecan culture.

The lure and prosperity of the magic crop captivated the fancy of the city, and in a few short years the community had set more than 60,000 acres in pecans and was well on its way to a new frontier in southern agriculture.

Beef Cattle.

But obstacles to sudden wealth from pecans, either overlooked at first or later appearing on the scene, saw the zenith of the development pass immaturely. A community with less talent for making the most of its situations might have been discouraged, but not Albany. Today, while the pests are being beaten off and the pecan is returning to its glory, long lines of blooded beef cattle graze lazily under the trees that shade the two-crop acres.

It takes vision and courage to change a setback like that—vision to see the possibilities, and courage to carry them out. Out of the panicky days of the depression came an opportunity to bring a packing plant to Albany. It was the chance of a lifetime, and Albany grabbed it. The industry was the final boost the community needed to become a livestock center and round out its agricultural diversification program.

Rebuilding Program.

But the city's greatest challenge to keep its chin up under difficulty came on the bleak morning of February 10, 1940, when a roaring tornado swept through the town to wreck 500 residences, topple 80 business houses, and leave a damage of over $3,000,000. But by following the rebuilding process, which was completed one short year later, one can readily see that the tornado helped to make way for a new and better Albany, rebuilt along lines dictated by the most modern and progressive leadership in the south.

In May, 1940, soon after the rebuilding process began, Albany was working on a new project which changed the outlook for all southwest Georgia and benefited neighboring cities as much as it did Albany itself.

At the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, Albany sought to bring to the attention of the War Department what has proved to be the excellent flying conditions of south Georgia. As a result the Air Corps decided to approve Albany's airport as a site for cadet pilot training. And Darr Aero Tech, Inc., put its first plane in the air September 16, 1940, to herald the eventual location in south Georgia of numerous major establishments of the southeast training center.

Dominant in Trade.

Turner Field, the 2,000-acre, twin-engine, advanced flying school of the United States Air Corps, is located at Albany and is the state's initial bid to pilot training fame, but other great schools are flung over all south Georgia as a result of this new development.

Gradually the city has climbed the ladder of leading city in southwest Georgia, and in the trade, wholesale and retail fields records show that it is dominant. In recent years it has also developed a definite trend toward an industrial center. It is widely known for its bent as an entertainment and recreational city, and is the mecca for bird dog lovers and sportsmen everywhere.

But its most promising future, aside from being a trade center, promises to be found in its livestock development. Location has played a major role in the development of Albany. It is in the center of a vast undisputed area, and easily accessible from every direction. However, its security does not rest upon its natural advantages as much as upon its talent to turn opportunities into successes.

Just now, everybody in Albany will tell you that Albany's future lies in its livestock development, and when everybody in Albany decides to do something the results can be put on the score board in advance.



Constitution Staff Photo—Bill Mason.

RELIC OF WAR—Lamppost at Whitehall and Alabama streets, damaged by shells during the war 75 years ago. General A. J. West started movement to preserve it.

Dusting Planes Made Available For 1942 Crop

Authorities Rule Dusters Are Machinery Needed In Insect Control.

Specific waivers of rulings placed in effect under the war program were secured from Washington officials, making possible the use of aeroplanes for cotton dusting during the current crop year. Although Georgia's terrain makes dusting impractical in this state, the concessions are eloquent evidence of the importance of cotton in the war effort.

In Washington, committees conferred with officials of the Civil Aeronautics Authority regarding the new regulations which apply to aeroplane storage and operation, which make it practically impossible for a dusting company to operate without certain waivers and exemptions. The CAA officials assured the council representatives that local CAA inspectors would be authorized to make such concessions as would be necessary to allow the dusting aeroplanes to operate under their authority.

Priorities Granted.

In a conference with the assistant chief of the man-power division of the Selective Service System, the committee was told that this division would use the influence of headquarters office to assist in getting deferments for pilots and other essential personnel. The committee was requested to furnish a statement on the subject, outlining the need for this type of insect control, and the division, in turn, would issue the council a statement that it could make available to all dusting companies for their use in dealing with local draft boards. The statements have been prepared and placed in proper hands.

Gas Racket Hits Snag in Sydney

Theft of gasoline from army stores and vehicles in Australia has suddenly hit a snag, it is reported in Sydney. Chemists of a major oil company evolved a "detector" by means of which stolen gasoline can be identified readily. All army gasoline now contains this chemical mixture. Great quantities of the fuel were stored early in the war for military use and rationing of gas was adopted. Bootlegging of gasoline began and with it a contest between law violators and the Liquid Fuel Control Board. Numbers of cars still run entirely on gasoline instead of the prescribed mixture.

Mine May Oust Town in England

To get at a deposit of 800,000 tons of iron ore, Britain may have to evacuate a town in a northern mining district and demolish its principal buildings. The equivalent of a cargo of 7,000 tons of ore brought by ships could be obtained from beneath the town in three weeks. The deposit is one of the richest in Britain, containing up to 60 per cent pure mineral. Most of it lies within 40 feet of the surface. Large-scale evacuation would be necessary, as subsidence would endanger the center of the town.

Andrew West Sought Marker For Lamp Post

Pioneer Real Estate Dealer Died Before Plaque Completed.

Among the pioneers in Atlanta's real estate field was General Andrew J. West. In 1865, just after the close of the War Between the States, General West returned to Atlanta to establish here one of the first real estate offices. That concern has been in continuous operation since that time. H. F. West, the son, joined the father, who died many years ago, and has continued to operate the realty concern under his name, but as successor to A. J. West & Company.

When General West returned here—after Sherman had paid the city a visit—he found a big pile of ashes with gourd vines growing from it at what is now Whitehall and Alabama streets. He started a movement to mark that spot as a reminder of the war. Standing near was an old gas lamp post, which had almost been shattered by shells. But General West died before he could arrange for the marking. However, it has on it today a bronze marker, reading:

"Erected under the auspices of the Old Guard and Atlanta Chapter U. D. C., A. D. 1919, in memory of Andrew West, beloved citizen; Captain C. S. A.; General U. C. V.

"The damage at the base of this post was caused by a shell during the War Between the States, Battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864."

It was lighted during the "Gone With the Wind" festivities here December 14, 1939, by the Old Guard Battalion of the Gate City Guard.

WGST History Closely Allied With Paper

Radio Station Presented to Georgia Tech by Constitution.

WGST, one of the oldest radio stations in Georgia, has a history closely tied up with that of The Atlanta Constitution.

Begun shortly after World War I as a part time experimental broadcasting organization, this station was presented to the Georgia School of Technology in 1923 by The Atlanta Constitution.

Clark Howell Sr., in his letter, July 19, 1923, to Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of Georgia Tech, said: "With further reference to the matter of your conversation with me concerning your desire to secure a complete radio outfit for the use of Georgia Tech, I have upon reflection concluded to offer you the Constitution's radio outfit which we will be glad to have you accept with our compliments."

Radio in Infancy.

Pointing out in the letter that "we are at the threshold of the development of the radio for commercial purposes," Mr. Howell continued, "at any rate, I think our plant could be put to better use by the school of Technology than by continuing it as an entertainment feature of The Constitution."

At this time radio was in its infancy, and neither Dr. Brittain nor Mr. Howell knew whether the station would prove more valuable as an experimental project for Tech students, or as a commercial station. The latter has proved true, and WGST pays over $30,000 a year to Georgia Tech.

In reply to Mr. Howell, Dr. Brittain wrote in part: "This donation will be of real value to this institution. A number of our students receive instructions in radio work, and the teachers in charge, this year requested me to ask the trustees for a large amount of apparatus to extend the work. Knowing that our resources would not permit the expense, however, I was compelled to disappoint them.

"Fortunately, this generous offer of your radio outfit in amount of several thousand dollars in value will give them just what the instructors and students need, and be of real practical service to Georgia Tech.

Popular Station.

In behalf of the students, faculty and trustees, I write to express our hearty thanks for your kind offer."

In January, 1930, when WGST's studio was built in downtown Atlanta and it became a commercial station, leased by Southern Broadcasting Company, the equipment was enlarged and the power was increased. At this time the station became affiliated with the Columbia network, and as a result of its service to the surrounding area, it is now one of Georgia's most popular stations.

WGST broadcasts popular and interesting network shows, news, and entertainments, and local talent, and electrical transcriptions. Two well-known screen personalities, Dixie Dunbar and Jane Withers, were among the local talent who received their start broadcasting from this station.

The station extends its facilities to local civic, religious, patriotic, and educational organizations. Much time is devoted to co-operating with the city, state, and federal government securing men for the armed services, broadcasting releases from governmental departments, plus the station's full schedule of broadcasting local, national, and world news.

Operating normally from 6 a. m. until midnight, the station broadcasts on a 24-hour schedule when special world events take place, in order to serve their listeners with the utmost efficiency.

3 Generations Of Wellhouses Head Company

National Paper Firm Founded as Partnership During 60's.

The National Paper Company, founded shortly after the Civil War by Meyer Wellhouse, grandfather of Sidney Wellhouse, now president of the firm, began as a general mercantile business called Wellhouse & Dewald.

Mr. Dewald withdrew from the business in the 70's but his partner continued the business under the name Wellhouse Paper Company. The founder's son Henry, member of the first graduating class of Boys' High School in 1872, joined his father in business at that time, when the firm had just started handling paper products.

True to family tradition, the present president, Sidney Wellhouse, joined his father's firm in 1905, immediately upon graduation from the University of Pennsylvania. Starting as a collector, he worked his way through the organization and became vice president. Upon his father's death in 1924, he became president of the firm.

L. N. Hyatt, vice president, joined the firm in 1901 as shipping clerk, and was secretary and treasurer until 1925 when he became vice president. The treasurer, Charles R. Liebman, joined the firm in 1921 as a clerk. Fred G. Barrett, secretary, and manager of the Bolton plant, came to the company in 1907 as an office boy.

Friendly Co-operation

Most of the 200 employes have been with the firm many years, and there is a friendly co-operative relationship between them and their employers.

The Bolton plant, consisting of several buildings located on 10 acres of land, contains the paper mills and the textile cone and tube mills. In their own four-story building at 334 Simpson street, S. W., Atlanta, the company maintains the folding box factory, warehouse, and general offices.



HENRY WELLHOUSE



SIDNEY WELLHOUSE

Cult in Ireland Seeks New Leader

Following the death of E. D. Hamilton, head of the "Abode of Love" sect, while on a visit to Portrush, Northern Ireland, the sect is seeking a new leader. Calling themselves Agapemonites, the members live at the "Abode of Love," near Bridgewater. Hamilton, who was 78, succeeded Rev. T. Smyth-Pigott, self-styled Messiah, in 1927. Founded in 1846, as the "Community of the Son of Man," the sect is based on the theories of various German religious mystics, and has for its primary object the spiritualization of the matrimonial state. In November, 1908, an attempt was made to tar and feather the Rev. Mr. Pigott.

U. S. MACHINERY IN COLOMBIA.

Machinery from the United States is used in Colombia's first large factory for producing ready-to-wear clothing for men and women, which has been started at Bogota.

We're under FIGHTING orders

America faces the greatest job in all its history. Part of that job has been handed to the people of Georgia and Bell Aircraft. We're under fighting orders.

We are fighting crafty enemies on every front—enemies that started years ago to build their war machines—enemies who came into the war fully equipped. Before America can excel their effort, we must first catch up.

Mastery of the air is essential. Victory will come to the side that can maintain it. America needs aircraft. The President has called for 60,000 planes in 1942; 125,000 in 1943. We've got to build them.

That is why Bell Aircraft is here in Georgia.

We are here to build bombers that can win the war—long range bombers that will carry the fight to Berlin and Tokyo. Not in sporadic or spectacular dashes alone—but according to time table, on schedule—around the clock.

But before a single bomber can be built here in Georgia another stupendous job concerning personnel and construction of the plant comes first.

It can be accomplished only through joint, unselfish, cooperative effort. It needs the full support of every citizen in Atlanta, Cobb County, and the State of Georgia.

Yet the job will be done because it must be done. America needs both of us to help win the war. Bell Aircraft is proud to share its responsibilities for building bomber planes with the people of this state.

Airacobras and Bombers for Victory—Future Planes for Peace

BELL Aircraft Corporation

PACEMAKER OF AVIATION PROGRESS

Rail, Air, Bus Lines Make City Focal Point of Modern Travel



GREYHOUND BUS TERMINAL, 81 Cain street, Atlanta, is one of the finest among the hundreds of metropolitan stations served by Greyhound's nation-wide motorcoach system. Planned with expectation of a steady increase in bus travel, it has proved adequate to accommodate the throngs of wartime travelers. Thousands of men in the armed forces arrive and depart daily en route on duty trips and furloughs. With an average of 300 buses arriving and departing daily on regular schedules, as many as 16 extra sections have followed regular schedules. It is not infrequent for 60-70 buses a day to be pressed into service between Atlanta and surrounding military posts. About 80 per cent of all passengers are engaged in war activities, either in the armed services or as defense plant workers.

Highway 41 Perilous Road Back in 1914

132-Mile Trip to Chattanooga Took 8 to 10 Hours.

Back in 1914, a few of the more adventurous motorists would brave the perils of an automobile trip from Atlanta to Chattanooga —132 miles of rutted wilderness.

The South's Standard Newspaper published a lengthy feature in its 1914 anniversary edition, debunking road bogies and forecasting that the old Sherman-Johnston Civil War campaign route one day would be one of the most beautiful scenic drives in the country.

From Atlanta to Chattanooga in those days was 132 miles of bumpy country roads, winding through the hills and mountains of north Georgia. The trip could be made in eight hours, but most "careful drivers" preferred to take 10.

Now the same distance—121 miles with a few of the curves eliminated—is listed as a three-hour drive. You don't have to bother with the 100-odd road changes listed 38 years ago. U. S. highway 41 goes straight to Chattanooga.

But much of the scenic beauty of pre-war days is lost in modern traffic. Here's how the trip looked then:

"Sweeping through north Georgia at the rate of 25 to 30 miles an hour in a giant auto, following closely the tracery of the notable march, viewing the wide expanse of fleecy cotton, dotted by Negro pickers; gazing upon the goldenrod that fringes the roadside, meeting high wagons loaded with loose cotton for the gin; listening to the groan of the canemill and the screech of cotton gin machinery, gives a combined impression of the old south and the new."

Fast-Growing Atlanta Greeted Constitution

Atlanta was growing in leaps and bounds when the first issue of The Constitution came off the press.

W. R. Hanleiter, who published the city directory, reported there were over 20,000 residents in 1866 and that of this number "nearly one-fourth are widows." By 1870, the population had topped 30,000.

Atlanta Among Large Mule Marts of World

Atlanta today boasts of being one of the world's largest mule marts.

Atlanta in 1867 was one of the largest of its day. In 1870 records showed 29,000 horses and mules were sold in the markets here.

Buses Important Factor In Movement of Troops

Traffic studies maintained by Greyhound Lines reveal a steadily increasing service in the movement of selectees, trainees and other service men between camps of the United States.

In addition to maintaining regular schedules, and in many instances increasing service to accommodate increased civilian and defense workers' needs, bus lines provide service for group transportation of selectees to examination and induction centers, and for troop movements between camps and forts throughout the country.

In many sections establishment or expansion of war production factories has presented a transportation problem which has become more acute with the rationing of tires and gasoline. In such cases bus lines serving the various localities are diverted to meet the increased demand for transportation.

Despite this added duty, regular bus schedules have been maintained. However, in close co-operation with the War Department and the Office of Defense Transportation, the bus industry is completely organized to meet any emergency by being ready at a moment's notice to assemble equipment at any ordered point for any troop movement or concentration.

In view of the daily importance of bus service in the national war effort and the ability of buses to carry more passengers per pound of rubber and per gallon of fuel, their contribution to wartime conservation of essential materials and as a means of transportation generally becomes a factor of increasing importance.

N., C. & St. L. History Traced By Secretary

Since Inception, Railway Planned To Serve Georgia, Southeast.

(From a history of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and the Western & Atlantic Railroad.)

By T. A. CLARKSON,
Secretary, N., C. & St. L. Railway.

Over half a century ago on the morning of December 27, 1890, freight and passenger trains began rolling into Atlanta from Chattanooga under the management of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, which had leased the Western & Atlantic Railroad from the state of Georgia, effective as of that date.

The occasion was not only an important one in its relation to transportation for the territory served, but the coalition of the interests of the state of Georgia and the new lessee of the state's property, marked the final realization of the dreams and the consummation of the far-sighted vision of the pioneers of the great states of Tennessee and Georgia, who, amidst grave difficulties, worked harmoniously toward a goal that, after so long a time, had been attained.

From its inception, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway was planned to serve the people of Georgia and the southeast as well as the commonwealth of Tennessee, and its history is closely interwoven with that of the Western & Atlantic Railroad. Long before there was a foot of railroad in Tennessee, the promoters of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway had in mind the creation of a great trunk line "from the Ohio and the rapidly developing territory of the west, via Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta to the Atlantic seaboard," with the benefits that would accrue to the two states upon the completion of such an undertaking.

Spirit of Co-operation.

The then "Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company" was incorporated under a special act of the legislature of Tennessee on December 11, 1845.

In a spirit of reciprocal co-operation, the general assembly of Georgia passed an act, which was approved December 29, 1847, providing that the "Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Company, chartered by the legislature of Tennessee," should be allowed the privilege of making every necessary reconnaissance and survey for an eligible route through the northwestern corner of Georgia, that it should be allowed the right of way for the extension and construction of said railroad and should be entitled to all the privileges, rights and immunities and be subject to the same restrictions as were granted to other railroads under the acts of Tennessee.

The first 11 miles out of Nashville were completed on April 13, 1851. In May, 1853, the line reached Bridgeport, Ala. From this point connection with the Western & Atlantic Railroad at Chattanooga was established by boats on the Tennessee river, thus forming the first through route to the southeast. The main line was completed to Chattanooga in February, 1854, and since then the fortunes of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and those of the Western & Atlantic Railroad have been closely allied in the progress, and in the promotion of the welfare and prosperity, of the states of Tennessee and Georgia, as well as of this general section.

Today, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, with

Continued on Page 7-I.



"DIXIE LINE" STREAMLINER—This streamliner of today runs on the "Dixie Line" operated by the N., C. & St. L. Railway. The N., C. & St. L. leases the Western & Atlantic Railroad, owned by the State of Georgia.

Rail Pioneers Mix Romance With Hardship

There was much in common between the old pioneers of the railroads and those grizzled Americans who blazed the trail over the Rockies to the golden west. Both suffered the hardships incident to the development of a nation; each had to conquer beast and reptile of virgin forests, subdue the red man and the desert.

Interesting is the folklore of the early days of railroading. Volumes would be needed to relate the tales of deprivation and heroism attributed to the he-men who laid the crossties and rails that were eventually to give to America the longest rail transportation system in the world.

The Rail's Destiny.

In an issue of the "Railway Guide" for the year 1859 appeared a factual commentary on the part the railroad was destined to play in America's progress. In it was the prediction:

"How very few of our wisest, far-seeing, thorough-going businessmen could by any means, some few years since, have foreseen the wonderful results of our railway system. It is through their instrumentality that the immense agricultural and mineral wealth of the whole region of territory lying between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific slope must be developed.

"Less than 25 years ago almost the whole of it was an unknown and unbroken wilderness. Now the fitness of this whole region for human occupancy and comfort has been fully demonstrated. Towns, villages and cities are springing up in every direction. The completion of the Pacific railway will be the means of peopling and developing the resources of the great west with a rapidity that would surprise even the most sanguine of its advocates.

Five New Territories.

"The house committee on territories have agreed upon bills for organizing five new territories which are to be named Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Decotah and Chippewa." (Chippewa was to contain that territory lying between Nevada, Decotah and the Rocky Mountains, and the then British possessions.)

It was a motley crew that built the track and hostled the first iron horse—Greek and Pole, Irish and half-breed, Mongolian and Negro. While trouble would occasionally break out and fists fly, especially following arrival of the pay car, which could but be expected with such a conglomeration of races, as a general thing harmony and co-operation prevailed among the workers.

Augusta-Madison Line.

The Georgia railroad was the first to be constructed in Georgia, it having completed its line from Augusta to Madison in 1834. At that time Atlanta was known as Terminus, so named by the Western & Atlantic Railroad, it being the terminus of its line in Georgia.

Legend tells us it was the intention of the Western & Atlantic railroad to proceed on to Decatur, and it would have done so but for the objection of Decatur citizens that the smoke from the locomotives would dirty up their homes, and ringing of the bells and blowing of whistles, disturb their slumber. At that time the population of Decatur was larger than that of Terminus, and but for the annoying influence of bells and smoke, it would have been Atlanta.

From Terminus to Atlanta.

How and when Atlanta came into its present name has often been a moot question. The authentic version is, that after its two baptisms of Terminus and Marthasville, the Georgia railroad had been completed through from Augusta. Having now become a railroad center with two railroads, Marthasville was considered a name too inexpressive to properly exploit this fast growing community.

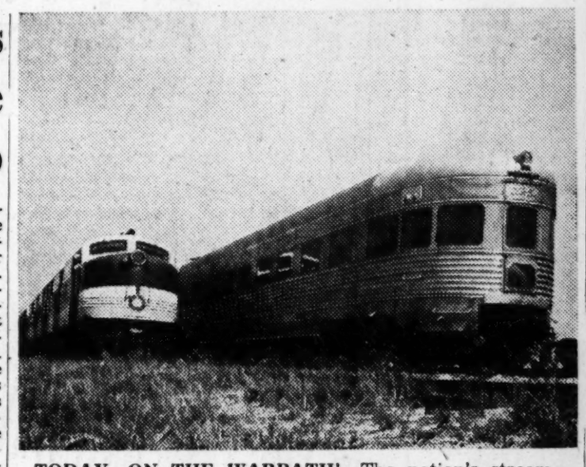
Mr. Richard Peters, at the time superintendent of the Georgia railroad, wired Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, its chief engineer, whose home was at Madison, asking that Mr. Thompson suggest a name for the new depot, to which request Mr. Thompson wired the reply: "Eureka-Atlanta; Atlantic, masculine; Atlanta, feminine—a coined word. If you think it will suit, adopt it."

Upon completion of the Georgia railroad, Mr. Thompson moved to Pennsylvania, where in 1852 he became the third president of the Pennsylvania railroad. At his death he bequeathed a large portion of his fortune to the education of the daughters of employes who had died while in the service of the Georgia and Pennsylvania railroads.

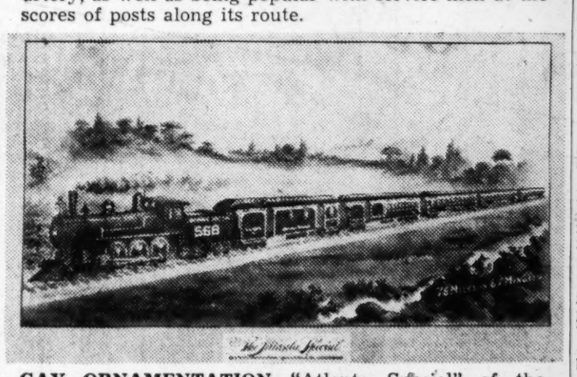
Money and Vacation Offered for a Yank

American soldiers were getting on the nerves of the German high command by the fall of 1917.

A German general on September 16, 1917, offered the Iron Cross, 400 marks in money and 14 days' leave to the first soldier bringing in an American, dead or alive.



TODAY—ON THE WARPATH!—The nation's streamliners have "gone to war." The Seaboard's Silver Meteor is busily engaged in speedily transporting key Army, Navy and industrial personnel in the north-south traffic artery, as well as being popular with service men at the scores of posts along its route.



GAY ORNAMENTATION—"Atlanta Special" of the '90s. Slim boilers and high wheels marked the Seaboard Railway's crack flyer passenger engines of later Victorian days. Coaches, although lacking the hundred comforts and convenience of modern rail travel, were loaded with luxurious trappings of the gaudiest kind . . . all plush and mother-of-pearl.

Delta Air Lines Write Amazing Progress Story

Delta Air Lines, like other airlines of the nation, is playing a leading role in the war effort by speeding men and materials between military and production centers.

In addition to its usual civilian passenger service, Delta operates an air cargo route for the Army Air Corps, using part of its passenger equipment which has been altered to suit Army needs.

On the regular passenger routes, Delta officials estimate that more than 80 per cent of the riders are either military personnel or civilians in war production work.

"The airlines of the nation were in a wonderful position to join in the war picture," said C. E. Woolman, vice president and general manager.

"The commercial lines cover every state in the nation, serving all principal cities. In the race against time in this war, it is fortunate that we had this well-established network already in operation, with the numerous public airports, airline radio systems, maintenance bases, the skilled staffs of pilots, mechanics, radio operators, and all the ground specialists required to keep an airplane in the air."

Two Decades Ago.

It is difficult to realize that the airlines of the world have been developed in less than two decades. It is almost breath-taking to trace the development of the industry through the years of its comparatively short existence.

Delta was one of the earliest commercial aviation companies, and to recount its history is to show the strides the whole industry has made.

Sleek, all-metal 21-passenger ships fly Delta's routes today at 190 miles per hour, and the passengers while away the minutes by writing letters back home, reading, or just relaxing in big tilt-back chairs, with a pretty stewardess present to make sure everybody is comfortable.

But the company's first passengers shared space with mailbags in an open cockpit, held tight, and the pilots flew by "the seat of their pants," without benefit of radio, navigation aids, and other engineering triumphs that contribute to the safety of modern aviation.

The first passenger air line across the "deep south" was inauguarated by Delta in 1929, running from Fort Worth Texas, to Jackson, Miss., and later to Atlanta, Ga. But the story of Delta goes back farther than 1929.

Began in 1924.

Delta first engaged in aeronautical activities as early as 1924, when Mr. Woolman, now vice president and general manager of Delta, met with a small group in Louisiana to help launch the word's first commercial crop-dusting company, Huff Daland Dusters.

Mr. Woolman, who attended the first world's aviation meet at Rheims, France, in 1910, was field manager for this early company, later becoming general manager.

From North Carolina to California, the dusters worked across the southern United States, billowing their knockout fumes on the weevils that threatened cotton crops.

Eighten specially built biplanes were constructed for the gruelling work, which called for flying only a few feet above the ground, and a group of capable fliers undertook the hazardous task.

When the first winter came and the season was over on southern farms, the dusting work was extended to Mexico and the west coast of South America, where the seasons were reversed.

In South America.

In the winter of 1928 Woolman inaugurated the first international air mail and passenger route on the west coast of South America, from Peru to Ecuador, which served as a nucleus for what later became the Pan-American-Grace Airways.

First passenger on this early route was Stanley Webber, now public relations director for Delta Air Lines, but then in South America as representative for the Ingersoll Rand Company, dealing in mine and contracting machinery.

For the first flight on that pioneer route, Mr. Webber and Woolman crowded into an open cockpit plane with mail sacks all around.

The pilot had none of the present-day radio and airway facilities, and landing fields were simply open areas where the larger stones had been dragged aside. But those early pilots, experienced in crop-dusting under all conditions, took the hardships in stride.

Some of the early fliers are now captains on Delta's transport ships and like to recall when commercial flying was in its infancy.

Among Delta's 50 or more pilots are at least eight who have flown in excess of 1,000,000 miles, including Captain George R. Cushing, operations manager; Captain C. H. Dolson, chief pilot; Captain F. J. Schwaemmle, Captain S. F. Whitaker, Captain George A. Shealy, Captain Don Dice, Captain Tip Schier and Captain J. H. Williamson.

Taught Wiley Post.

Full-length novels could be written about the interesting careers of some of them.

Captain Schier taught Wiley Post to fly back in 1925, and flew in Cuba during the revolution which unseated Machado.

Another interesting Delta pilot is Capt. Williamson, a former member of the Army's famous "Three-Men-on-a-Flying-Trapeze" team which helped popularize the Army Air Corps by stunting in formation. Later he served as aviation adviser to the Chinese gov-

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Motors Arrived In Early '20's; Sky Travel Came in '28

Just as the railroads moved west from the coast 100 years ago to center their lines on Atlanta, so did later transportation focus on the city that started as a terminal point for rails.

In the early 1920s bus lines began to operate in earnest. A few years later—in 1929, to be exact—Atlanta became a main point on the first through line from Cincinnati to Jacksonville. Since then busses have taken a prominent part in making and keeping the city a transportation center.

Airlines started using Atlanta as a stop and a central point soon after the airport was opened in 1925. Pitcairn, Interstate, Texas Air Transport and American Airlines were active here for a while.

Now Atlanta has two airlines which cover all points of the nation. Delta Air Lines, with headquarters at the Atlanta Municipal Airport, and Eastern Air Lines link the city with more points than any other airport in the nation.

Eastern came into Atlanta in 1928 and since then has been sending many planes through the airport each day.

Delta started sending planes here in 1930, and later, when the company branched out, Delta found it practical to make Atlanta its headquarters.

Air Wheel's Hub.

Atlanta quickly became the hub in a 700-mile wheel of air transportation, and its aviation activities developed day by day.

The real development of motor bus transportation began shortly after the close of World War I when several small companies in various sections of the country realized the potentialities of the business and went after it on an expanding scale.

Some of these companies gained in size by injection of new capital which by themselves fostered their growth in territory covered and in improved types of equipment. Others, encouraged by visions of strength through consolidation, merged their interests and spread to large systems, outstanding of which is Greyhound Lines—the largest single transportation organization in the world. Each had its humble beginning, usually with one or a few used touring cars of pre-war or war vintage and the routes were over roads far removed from the state of macadamized perfection of today's highways.

"Ride on Rubber."

The American urge to "ride on rubber" helped to make this new mode of transportation popular and with its gradual success operators were able to purchase additional equipment, which permitted greater frequency of schedules and thus another bus traveling "feature" was added to its attraction. Came, too, the steady improvement in busses as operators grew bolder and bolder in their orders for 10-passenger coaches, then 16, then 24, until today's super coaches of 37-passenger capacity, reclining seats, air-conditioning and other improvements that spell travel luxury, comfort and economy were serving upwards of 434 million intercity passengers annually.

During the early period of the early 1920s, bus transportation "caught on" in Georgia as elsewhere and nearly every town had at least one operator whose "bus line" (probably consisting of a used truck chassis with a body built by the local carpenter) ran from his home town to a nearby town and back. Some of these individuals combined the spirit of pioneering a new industry with a solid business ability and many of them today are either heads of their own, sizable companies, or executives of larger companies with which their operations were merged.

Intercity Lines.

Others, as is true of any new business enterprises, fell by the wayside. Of the survivors, the nation now number 2,200 intercity bus companies, of which some 140 operate in Georgia, both as interstate operators and those confined to operations within the state.

Of the latter group, designated as intrastate operations, there are 47 companies operating 317 busses over 7,258 miles of routes carrying Mr. and Mrs. Georgia from one city to another. Added to this figure are 2,780 busses used to carry 171,000 school children daily between their homes and their schools.

During this development of bus lines and trucking lines, of course, railroads continued their expansion and Atlanta, as well as all Georgia, benefitted from the new and old methods of transportation.

Added to the means of transporting goods and passengers to and from Atlanta were such names as Georgia Stages, Inc., Southeastern Greyhound, Southeastern Stages and others.

These names in transportation joined those of more than 50 railroads which have offices in Atlanta, including such pioneers as Southern Railway System, N., C. & St. L., Atlanta-West Point, Seaboard Air Line Railway, Georgia Railroad, etc.

Rails Crawled Into Atlanta Despite Protest

Wilderness Gave Way to Ax; City Became Center.

More than 100 years ago the railroads started moving west from the coast.

The stories of the roads' progress in detail is contained in other articles of the special edition.

The romance is missing, though. No man is alive today to recount stories of how the steel rails crawled over the miles from the coast to northwest Georgia, to Chattanooga and to all parts of the nation.

There was fighting. Stage-coach lines and horse-drawn freighters resenting the steel rails which tore down their business.

Farmers could not see a lick of sense to the steam-snorting horses which kept their cows from giving milk and their hens from laying eggs.

Inched Toward City.

Furthermore, the farmers charged that sparks from the wood-burning engines which drew reeling and rocking cars set fire to their haystacks and barns.

Influential men battled to keep their freight companies going—to keep the railroads out.

Still the rails moved west to Terminus, later Marthasville and still later Atlanta.

Still the rails moved down from Chattanooga.

Foot by foot they moved toward the jointing point.

Men worked eight-hour schedules as the Negro railroader put it—"eight 'fo dinnah and eight aftuh."

Stripped to the waist, the section gangs moved up, sweating and singing, swinging and sweating. Men died. Babies were born in the camps along the way.

The wilderness gave way to the ax.

Sabotage was not unknown in the camps beside the roadbeds.

Railroad Center.

Nor were brawls in which heads were cracked.

Still as the sun went down each day, its last rays glinted on new steel—new steel toward the inland empire.

And before half the 19th century was gone, Chattanooga, on the banks of the Tennessee river, was connected with Atlanta and the Georgia seaports.

So Atlanta laid its foundation as a railroad center.

The War Between the States brought the armies of the Confederacy and the north in charge. Carpetbaggers traveled the railroads and reaped their cash harvests.

But the railroads went ahead. New rails linked more towns and cities. Prominent men in communities awoke to the advantages of the railroads.

The railroads received co-operation and grants and money. There were political fights to steer the rails through certain towns and cities.

From the days when the schedule called for eight hours between Atlanta and Dalton, 99 miles away, the railroads moved on to the streamlined age of the 1940's.

On to another war and more hauling of freight and transporting of troops than any pioneer ever dreamed about.

Opponent Beaten By Clever Duelist

Present day politicians could take a tip from American leaders of 100 years ago, who shot it out at daybreak instead of sharpshooting at each other from a speaker's platform.

One of the most famous early American duels was fought between Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson in 1806 in Logan county, Kentucky. They met at sunrise, marched eight paces apart and fired.

Dickinson, a noted duelist, fired first. Jackson took careful aim and fired. Dickinson died a few hours later and after his opponent was carried from the field, Jackson disclosed he had been hit; Dickinson's bullet had broken a rib.

The wily Jackson was smart in more things than politics. He had incased his incredibly lean body in a huge coat, cut particularly broad across the shoulders and chest. When Dickinson fired at where his heart should be—according to the coat—he almost missed.



THEY CALLED it the Georgia Air Line Railroad when it was first chartered in 1856.

Ten years later, just before the Atlanta Constitution came into being to lead Georgia and Georgians into happier days, they decided to call it the New York & New Orleans Air Line Railroad.

In 1868 — about the time the Atlanta Constitution was celebrating its first birthday — it became the Atlanta & Richmond Air Line Railway by consolidation with the Air Line Railroad in South Carolina.

In April of the following year construction crews began to build the railroad northward from Atlanta, completing their task in the Fall of 1873 when, at Seneca River, they joined the rails being pushed southward from Charlotte.

Four years later — in 1877 — The Atlanta & Richmond Air Line became the Georgia Air Line Railway and, in that same year — by consolidation with the South Carolina Air Line and the North Carolina Air Line railways — it became The Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway.

In 1881 the Richmond & Danville Railroad leased The Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line and in 1894, when the Richmond & Danville became a part of the Southern Railway (chartered in that year), the lease of The Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line came in perpetuity to the Southern.

Thus Atlanta's famous newspaper, now celebrating its 75th anniversary, and the lines of shining steel that constitute the present Southern Railway literally grew up together.

Together they have provided Georgia with that priceless element of the American way of life — rapid, dependable, adequate communication.

Together they helped to build a new and a better community out of the ashes of a bitter war.

Together they have served well the hopes and ambitions of all Georgians — through years of disaster, depression, progress and prosperity.

Together they face with quiet confidence the trials of another world conflict.

Together they dare to vision, and to plan for, the day called tomorrow; the day when Atlanta and the state of Georgia will surely enjoy a prosperity beyond even the dreams of those who live in these troubled times.

★ ★ ★ ★

TODAY, the Southern Railway has dedicated its every service, facility and resource to the winning of the war — that freedom may live as the birthright of mankind.

There has been no compromise; no finger-crossing in this dedication. Nor will there be. The Southern Railway, its officers and employees, have "enlisted for the duration" — and they intend to serve courageously and unselfishly until the final victory is won.

The dedication of a railway system to the winning of a war means, inevitably, that "business as usual" is no longer possible. It means that wherever and whenever a choice must be made between the needs of the armed forces or their suppliers and the needs of civilians or civilian industry, the railway must take care of the war need first. We believe that is the way you would have it.

★ ★ ★ ★

TOMORROW, when the war has been won, the Southern Railway will re-dedicate its every service, facility and resource to the winning of the peace — that happiness and prosperity and security may come to a greater Georgia; a greater Southland; a greater nation.

There will be no compromise in this re-dedication, either. The Southern Railway, its officers and employees, will turn to the tasks of peace-time with the same energy and determination that has characterized their contribution to the nation's war effort. They will help to win the peace just as they are helping to win the war — by providing Georgia industry and agriculture with an adequate, efficient, dependable and economical transportation service.

And when those brighter days come we will still be saying, more proudly than ever before:

"The Southern Serves the South."

ERNEST E. NORRIS
President

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

THE SOUTHERN SR SERVES THE SOUTH



LATEST DESIGN—Delta now uses the most modern all-metal airliners developed, the Douglas DC-3, which carried 21 passengers and a crew of three at 190 miles per hour, flying from Atlanta to Texas in a mere six hours, or to the west coast overnight, via connecting airlines.

City's Venereal Disease Drive Reaps Results

Fight Brings Awakening Of Local Authorities And Citizens.

A drive against venereal diseases in Atlanta has resulted in the awakening of local authorities and public-spirited citizens to the real seriousness of the situation and a move towards the ultimate remedying of the city's problem, according to an up-to-date report by the Antisyphilis Committee of the Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce.

When it was reported more than eight months ago that Atlanta was the leading city in the number of cases of syphilis in the United States, the committee immediately launched a campaign to arouse public opinion and rid the city of the disease.

At the beginning of the drive, pamphlets about conditions in Atlanta were distributed to all civic organizations and meetings. High public officials were approached and wide publicity was given in the newspapers.

Mayor Indorsement.

Chairman of the committee, Dr. William L. Dobes, has received the indorsement of Mayor William B. Hartsfield, the senior Chamber of Commerce, the Women's Chamber of Commerce and various other civic leagues.

The federal government, realizing the dangers of venereal diseases to the national emergency, has set aside $100,000 and has promised all necessary personnel to cope with the problem.

City officials have personally expressed their interest and willingness to co-operate in the program, and the city council has appropriated an additional $15,000 a year for treating venereal diseases.

The council also voted to rent a building to expand the facilities for treatment until a permanent structure can be established. The Emory medical school, medical students and several physicians have promised their services free.

Disease Clinic.

The Campbell Foundation, a private fund, has made available between $50,000 and $125,000, depending on donations from other smaller private funds, for the construction of a venereal disease clinic. In the meantime, the foundation has taken upon itself to pay the rent of an office at 11 Hunter street, which the city is operating.

Passage of the Ellis law has made it possible for prostitutes to be examined, infected cases isolated and treatment continued under penalty of the law.

When the drive opened, Army cantonments in and around Atlanta showed an alarmingly high number of venereal infections, most of which could be traced to houses of prostitution in Atlanta.

A prophylaxis station for soldiers was set up, many of the illegal hotels were raided and several closed up.

The result has been a decrease in infection among soldiers and as soon as the drive moves into full swing, further improvement is expected, Dobes said.

v

Beginning with the Governor inaugurated in January, 1943, the term of Governor will be four years. The president of the state senate becomes Governor upon the death, disability or removal of the chief executive and serves until an election is held.



C. E. WOOLMAN, vice president and general manager of Delta Air Lines.

Progress Story Of Delta Lines Told in Growth

Continued From Page 1-I.

ernment in Hangchow with his friends and former teammate, General Claire L. Chennault, now leader of the American Volunteer Group (Flying Tigers).

The varied experiences of these and other pilots are passed along to Delta's first officers, or co-pilots, who must serve as first officers at least three years before they can qualify as captains.

In 1929 when Delta started its "Trans-Southern Route," passengers rode in six-seated Travelair Monoplanes, fabric covered, and with a cruising speed of about 90 miles per hour, and carrying a single pilot.

The Post Office Department awarded Delta an air mail contract over the same route from Fort Worth, Texas, via Atlanta to Charleston, S. C., in 1934, at which time Delta operated one round trip daily, using seven-passenger, high-wing Stinson tri-motored monoplanes cruising at 100 miles per hour.

In 1935 Delta speeded up its flying time by purchasing eight-passenger tri-motored low-wing Stinson monoplanes, which cruised at approximately 135 miles per hour. A night run was inaugurated at this time between Atlanta and Fort Worth, providing two round trips daily over that portion of its route.

Speed Increased.

In 1936, although the Stinsons had been in service only a matter of months, Delta found it necessary, due to the substantial increase in passenger patronage, to re-equip its line with twin-motored all-metal Lockheed Electras. These ships, manned by a pilot and co-pilot, accommodated ten passengers and cruised at approximately 160 miles per hour.

Between 1936 and 1940 Delta's passenger business grew by leaps and bounds, with the result that, from time to time, additional schedules were inaugurated over the more heavily traveled portions of its route. By the end of 1939 Delta was operating 16 flights daily.

In March, 1940, the 10-passenger Electras not being capable of handling the demand for service, Delta purchased and placed in service a fleet of 14-passenger Douglas DC-2's. But it soon became apparent that even 14-passenger equipment was not sufficiently large to accommodate the ever increasing business.

Accordingly, in the summer of 1940 Delta placed its order with Douglas Aircraft Company for a $1,000,000 fleet of 21-passenger Douglas DC-3's, America's finest and most widely used transport planes. These new and luxurious airliners were delivered to Delta from the factory early in 1941, and were immediately placed in service.

Still Higher Speeds.

Powered by two 1,200-horsepower Wright Cyclone engines, Delta's DC-3's have a fuel capacity of 822 gallons, sufficient for 1,650 miles without refueling. They weigh about 25,000 pounds fully loaded, and cruise at 190 miles per hour, using only 55 per cent of available horsepower.

Delta Air Lines' route mileage remained more or less static from 1934 to 1941. In 1939, however, Delta applied three new routes and was successful in its efforts on two of them by receiving awards of certificates in January, 1941, from the Civil Aeronautics Board covering a new route (Route 54) from Atlanta to Cincinnati via Knoxville and Lexington, and an extension of its present route 24 from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga.

General offices of the airline, as well as the maintenance base and principal shops, are located in Atlanta, but an efficient staff is located in each city through which Delta operates. Delta employes about 500 people.

To provide constant communication with aircraft in flight or on the ground, Delta Air Lines operates a network of ground radiotelephone stations, capable of communicating with other ground stations or with aircraft distant from the stations.

A southern company, Delta prides itself on hospitality and personal service.

Pretty stewardesses, who have a southern accent that's real, serve meals and other refreshments aloft without charge, and the menu frequently includes such famous dishes of the south as chicken pie or ham and yams.

Each plane has a library of popular magazines, the latest newspapers from cities along the route and a writing portfolio for use of busy passengers en route.

v

Pioneer City Boasted Many Business Lines

Fifty Licensed Saloons Flourished in Paper's Early Days.

Business in Atlanta at the time The Constitution was attaining the "largest city, county and state circulation," including approximately:

Fifty licensed liquor saloons; 28 butchers; 150 hacks and "draws"; 17 insurance agents; eight wagon yards; nine printing offices; 391 merchants; 46 lawyers and law firms; 76 physicians; 15 contractors; 15 barbers; six milliners; six photographers; four livery stables; seven mills; five foundries, not connected with several railroad foundries; 11 blacksmiths; five bakeries; two breweries; 20 billiard tables; two marble yards; three theaters; five hotels; three warehouses; eight banks; 10 dentists; one skating rink and one bowling saloon.

Six real estate agents; three bookbinderies; four book stores; five shoe stores; four carriage makers; four crockery stores; five wholesale tobacco houses; two coal yards; seven dressmakers; eight drug stores; four cigar-makers; four wholesale clothing stores; six furniture stores; four hardware stores; one gunsmith; three hat stores; eight housefurnishing stores; 20 boot and shoe makers; two broom factories; 10 watchmakers and jewelers; 11 lumber yards and three tobacco factories.

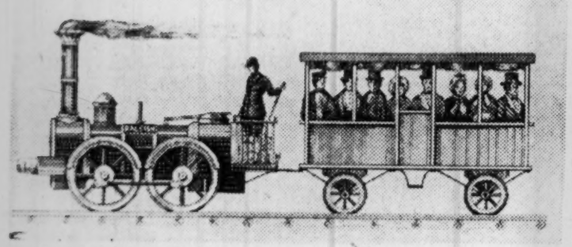
There were also candy, soap, cracker and hoop-skirt manufactories.

v

Cotton Brings South Nearly a Billion a Year

The south's cotton crop brings an annual income of nearly a billion dollars to Dixie planters.

Average crop is around 16,000,000 bales. Georgia produces a large portion of United States cotton, so does Texas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.



"RALEIGH" PULLING HIGH HATS AND POKE BONNETS—Twin engines, built in England, afforded this style of transportation on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad a hundred years ago. This road is now part of the Seaboard Railway system.

it manufactures and installs creosoted wood block flooring in industrial and defense plants all over the country where heavy-duty floors are needed.

Using creosote oil as a preservative, the Southern Wood Preserving Company treats wood by a pressure process to make it practically immune to the ravages of decay and attacks of termites.

The White family has operated and developed the company since its inception. The founder, R. H. White Sr., served as president until his death in 1937. His sons, R. H. White Jr., president and treasurer; W. Emmett White, vice president and general manager, and J. J. White, secretary, with S. D. Hicks, vice president, and Franklin C. Hill, assistant secretary, manage the company.

In its 34 years of experience in wood preserving, this pioneering company, under the leadership of the White family, has established plants in East Point and Macon, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn. Sales offices are maintained in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Toledo and Charlotte.

Firm Pioneers In Preserving Wood Timbers

Southern Wood Preserving Co. Was Founded Here in 1908.

With historic beginning in the treatment of wooden blocks for street paving, the Southern Wood Preserving Company has paralleled the growth of Atlanta throughout and adjusted its product to changing times.

Begun in 1908 by R. H. White Sr. and Sam Finley to manufacture the creosoted wood blocks used for street paving at that time because they were easier on horses' hooves and not as noisy as paving stones, the company now specializes in prolonging the life of railroad ties and bridge timbers, power and telephone poles. Also



DELTA'S history files reveal this picture of the first ship it used in airmail operation in 1934 from Charleston, S. C., to Dallas, Texas, via Atlanta, Ga. The ship was a tri-motored, fabric-covered six-passenger Stinson transport plant. It had a top speed of 125 miles per hour.

French and Georgraphy Offered 1917 Soldiers

Limited courses in the French language and geography were offered in Army and National Guard camps during the first World War.

The courses were optional and were given at a time when they would not interfere with military duties.

Civil War Drew Russia From Allies of 1917

September 12, 1917, was a dark day for the Allies in the World War. That was the day civil war broke out in Russia.

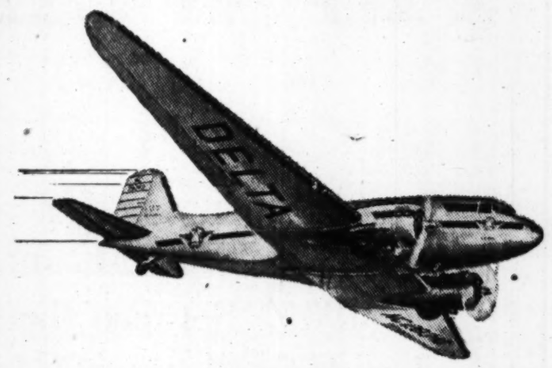
Trouble broke out between M. Kerensky, head of the provisional government, and General Korniloff, deposed commander-in-chief of the army. Neither would give ground. Shooting started and an important ally left the American, British and French side.

v

Leake of London Gave Georgia First Spellers

First gem of public education appeared in the Chatham county system—the oldest in Georgia—as far back as 1732.

James Leake, of London, gave 1,000 spelling books to the trustees of the proposed colony. Spelling in those days was a rare art, and only a limited number of clerks and scribes were able to spell correctly.



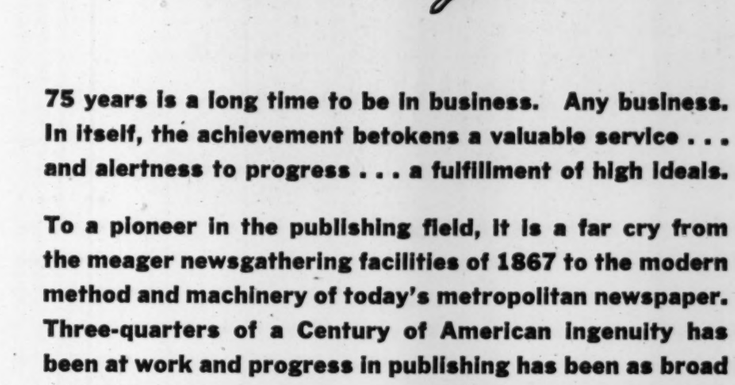
DELTA AIR LINES *Congratulates* THE CONSTITUTION on its 75th *Anniversary....*

75 years is a long time to be in business. Any business. In itself, the achievement betokens a valuable service . . . and alertness to progress . . . a fulfillment of high ideals.

To a pioneer in the publishing field, it is a far cry from the meager newsgathering facilities of 1867 to the modern method and machinery of today's metropolitan newspaper. Three-quarters of a Century of American ingenuity has been at work and progress in publishing has been as broad as that of transportation . . . from the lumbering covered-wagon to the swift, luxurious airliner . . . a transition to which The Constitution has been eye-witness . . . an able reporter of the changing scene.

With the advance came air transportation and, while a comparative "youngster" in its 18 years, Delta Air Lines, too, is a pioneer in its field . . . a contributor to the vast progress of commercial aviation throughout the South.

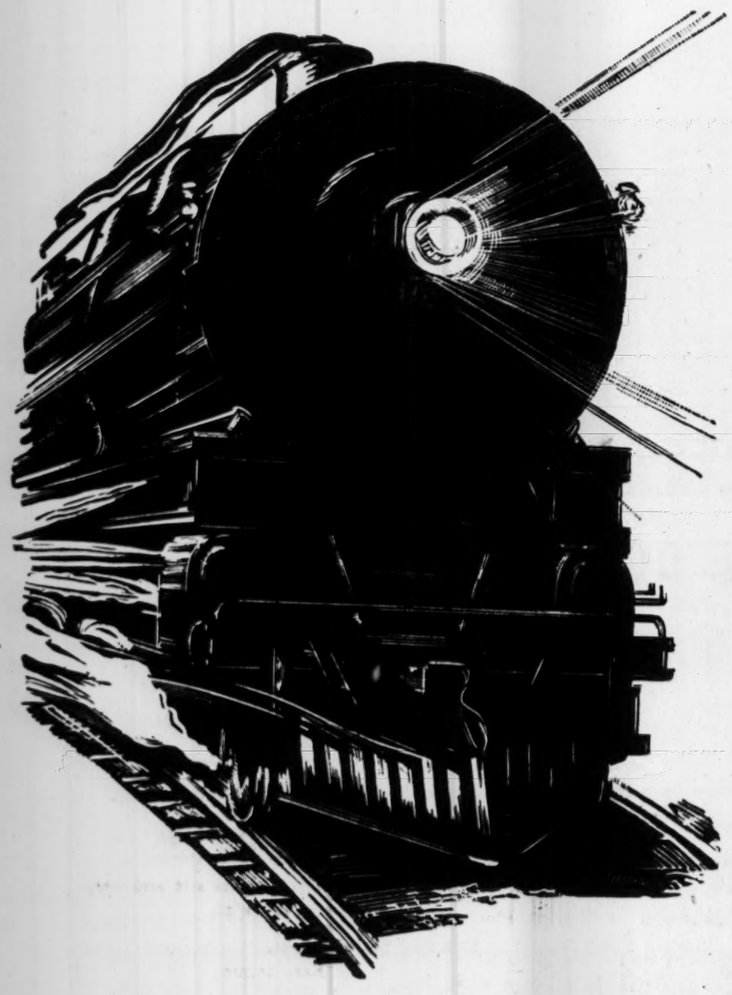
But, like The Constitution, Delta reflects upon the past only to visualize the opportunities for further service in the future . . . a future soon to be restored to the freedom, enterprise and progress that is America.



CITY TICKET OFFICE
87 FORSYTH ST., N. W.
For Reservations Call
CALHOUN 6611

DELTA AIR LINES

This is a WAR OF TRANSPORTATION As well as of Arms



ENGLAND and France declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939. Between then and approximately today the N. C. & St. L. has done all it could do to prepare itself to help achieve a sweeping victory of arms as distinguished from a negotiated peace.

Witness the following facts for this period of about thirty-four months:

(1)---The N. C. & St. L. has spent in maintaining and operating its various lines (not including interest, rents or taxes) approximately $39,000,000.00.

(2)---The N. C. & St. L. has spent, gross, for Additions and Betterments, approximately $7,700,000.00, of which $2,734,974.91 were borrowed funds and the balance from reserves.

(3)---The N. C. & St. L. has, in addition, authorized the spending of approximately $4,050,000.00 for further Additions and Betterments, a considerable part of which will have to be borrowed.

(4)---The N. C. & St. L. has paid its employees in these thirty-four months about $28,500,000.00.

(5)---The N. C. & St. L. has paid or accrued taxes for this thirty-four-month period in the approximate sum of $4,425,000.00.

(6)---The N. C. & St. L. has paid dividends during this period in the sum of $767,943.82.



Now, not later, is the time to bend every effort to knock our enemies out. Together let us *work, and pay and fight* this war to a glorious victory in the field.



The . . .

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA and ST. LOUIS RAILWAY

Grand Old Man Of Constitution Started in 1878

Bill Turner, Foreman Emeritus, Saw Growth of Paper.

By LEE FUHRMAN.

"Not a night passes but I don't dream of being there at work, on the job."

The "there" referred to by the speaker was, of course, The Constitution. It couldn't have been anywhere else.

For the man who spoke those words was Bill Turner, retired foreman of the press room and grand old man of The Constitution family.

Seated in the living room of his comfortable and modest home at 1354 North Highland avenue, Mr. Turner—who was born William McClellan Turner 79 year ago come this November 2—recalled the old days.

Started at 15.

The interviewer had been assigned to get a story on The Constitution press room, and soon learned that the story of the press room was the story of Bill Turner.

For Bill Turner came to work for the paper when he was 15 years old and when the paper itself was only 10 years old!

Thus he built up a record of continuous employment which has few equals—64 years of service for one employer. What adds to this remarkable record is that it was active service.

It was active in every sense of the word until an ill-fated day in February, 1941, when the car in which Mr. Turner was a passenger crashed into the rear of a fire truck.



"BILL" TURNER.

Still "One of Boys."

Mr. Turner was admitted to Georgia Baptist hospital, suffering various hurts. Doctors and nurses said a lesser man than the indomitable Bill might not have pulled through. But Bill came through.

But the accident meant that Mr. Turner could not work at night any more. So now he remains at home, but still giving sage counsel to associates in the press room. Once a week he comes downtown to The Constitution building.

He's still one of the boys.

The story of Bill Turner's long association with The Constitution goes back to 1878. Bill Turner went to the Walker Street school when two of the Howell family, Clark Howell and Albert Howell, attended.

The Howell boys were in a class ahead of Bill. But he knew them.

It came time for young Bill to find a job. So he asked young Clark about it. "I'll see my father," said Clark. And he did. He spoke to Captain Evan P. Howell about his friend, Bill Turner.

Fine Newspaper Plant.

The answer from Captain Howell was something like "tell him to come see W. A. Hemphill, the business manager." Bill Turner saw Mr. Hemphill. He got a job in the press room of the old Constitution on Broad street.

Incidentally, that building is still there, wedged between newer buildings. The number is 30 Broad street. At that time, though, this Constitution building was the tallest building west of the tracks on Broad street.

It was considered a fine newspaper plant.

Bill Turner's first wage was 50 cents a night. He went to work at midnight and worked at the job of running a folding machine in the press room.

The paper was only four pages in those days, and the old flatbed presses turned out at the rate of 1,000 an hour. Circulation in those far-off days was between 5,000 and 7,000.

The press room was in the basement. Folks on the paper were fond of referring to it as the "infernal regions."

The only paving in Broad street at that time—except the sidewalks—was cracked rock mixed with mud. Newsboys in those days were little fellows, not men and women as in the present day. And the boys liked the sport of throwing rocks. It was their amusement—until the law stepped in.

Buys New Press.

Bill Turner worked at his first job for several months, there in the basement of that narrow, five-story building. Then they bought a new press.

There was a little dinky boiler about the size of an old-fashioned railroad station upright stove. Grandpa Bohannon kept it hot and ran the engine that whirled the flies on the double-cylinder press and pushed the little folder.

The little folder, the one Bill worked at, was the only other machine in the plant as late as 1878-1879.

A man named John Whitaker was the "skipper." That is, the foreman. He kept the fountain keys set to flow the ink, saw to the make-ready and bossed the job.

Bill Leak and Jeff Skinner fed the two cylinders. Jeff Skinner was as fat as Falstaff and Bill Leak was as lean as Cassius. But, as John Whitaker used to say:

"Ain't nobody can feed a press like them buzzards can."

They fed the old press at the rate of 3,000 an hour a cylinder, equalling two sides at once.

But that folder Bill Turner worked at. That was really something to see. Bill fed that folder with a right good will, raking down the paper with an old bone ruler.

All this by the light of kerosene lamps that cast eerie glows and made shadows 'dance along the grimy walls of the basement.

Moves to New Building.

Bill worked on the folding machine until the paper moved to the "new" building. This is the present plant at Forsyth and Alabama streets. They bought a new press then, a marvel of its day, a type web press, run from a roll of paper.

The press was a skeleton frame, and they worked "turtles" on it, "turtles" weighing 350 pounds. But they could run six pages at a time; yes, sir! Circulation was up between 7,000 and 8,000.

Henry Grady was managing editor then. And the first Sunday after moving into the "new" building, The Constitution printed a 12-page paper, running off 10,000 of them. That was a feat, a genuine accomplishment. It made southern journalistic history.

So pleased was Henry Grady with this job that the following day he gave every man on the paper a silver dollar. A token of appreciation for fine work.

"I kept that silver dollar as a keepsake for a long time," said Mr. Turner, adding, with a grin, "But I finally spent it."

Henry Grady said it was the largest Sunday paper in the south, that 12-page issue.

The "new" building, too, was a mark of progress. It was a modern newspaper plant. Bill worked in the press room, and in a little while became assistant foreman and then finally foreman.

Electricity came along and supplanted steam and the little dinky boiler was no more.

Today there are three giant presses, including one color press. Now six men to a unit do the work on the presses.

"Baby Constitution."

During the Spanish-American War, The Constitution printed an evening paper, called "The Baby Constitution," in addition to the morning paper. Printed also in the old days was a weekly and a tri-weekly.

All these years, Bill Turner was on the job, supervising the press runs, getting out the paper. The Constitution has never missed a publication date in all the years.

Bill Turner was always liked by his men. As far back as 1905 he was "one of the boys." In that year the press room gang presented him with a silver loving cup. It's a cherished memento today.

Cherished also is the bronze plaque presented to Bill Turner in 1938, on the anniversary of his 60 years of service with the paper, and the gold watch given him in 1932 by his life-long friend, the late Clark Howell, the man who went to school with him at Walker street.

While Mr. Turner is the oldtimer of old-timers, there are some other veterans in the press room. Dick Hackman came to work at the age of 17, more than 30 years ago. Claude Gheeslin and Ben Johnson are others who have been there over a long span of years.

"Yet there's not a man living today who was there when I went to work for the paper in '78," mused Mr. Turner. "And don't forget I'd be right there this minute if it hadn't been for that wreck."

To which the only reply is, "Yes, indeed!"

Bread Was High 25 Years Ago

Twenty-five years ago on September 1, Food Administrator Herbert Hoover told the American public that a drop in excessively high bread prices was not likely.

On the European front, Germany hurled sea, land and air forces against the Russian Gulf of Riga. Italy reported making gains on the Bainsizza plateau, north of Gorizia.

Here in Atlanta, a fire threatened the Candler warehouse, used for storing Army supplies. Another fire flared up in the basement of the Grant building.

The old Georgia Railway & Power Company promised by October 15 a single line track would be laid to Camp Gordon.

Cows Started Grazing In Effingham in 1734

The livestock industry had its beginning in Georgia back on May 2, 1734, when a dozen cows were delivered to the Salzburgers in what is now Effingham county.

Those cows were donated by the people living on Edisto Island for the use of the Salzburgers, first settlers of Effingham. Five days later, General Oglethorpe had this donation supplemented by a delivery of 20 cows and calves and 12 sows.



...you can See America Later!

Change just one word—and you have a challenging, fighting phrase for all Americans who travel in these critical times . . . "SERVE America Now—You Can SEE America Later!"

That means: Think twice before you take any unnecessary trip this summer. This is the *one year of your life* when you can render real and definite service to your country by postponing lengthy pleasure trips—or by taking them only when they won't interfere with the war effort.

The one big job for transportation, at this moment, is to keep America's *vital war-time traffic on the move.* The people Greyhound is carrying and *intends to carry efficiently* are selectees, fighting men, war workers, essential business travelers—all those who must keep rolling to *keep America rolling!*

It's these people who now form the big majority of Greyhound passengers, along 60,000 miles of American highways.

You can travel today with the same economy and comfort as in the past—but please remember these important suggestions:

Take trips *before* or *after* mid-summer if possible . . . travel on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, leaving the week-end for war workers and men in uniform . . . get full trip information in advance from your Greyhound agent . . . be at the bus stop or station early to avoid delay.

And if the trip isn't for war-connection work, or for some important personal reason, why not postpone it? Then invest the money you save in United States War Bonds or Stamps. *You can help Greyhound do a job for America-at-War!*



GREYHOUND LINES

CENTRA-VILLA PROPERTIES

CASCADE SECTION

Adjacent to beautiful Adams Park with its Golf Links, Swimming Pool, Riding Stables, 'Cue Pits and every conceivable outdoor pleasure.

GARDEN HOMESITES, ACREAGE

VICTORY GARDEN SITES

Facing Sewell and Peyton Roads, we have 90 acres in 4-mile circle suitable for Garden Homes. Will sell any amount. Price $200 acre on terms of 20% cash, balance over 4 years at 4%. Splendid section.

CASCADE SECTION

Avoid auto mileage by locating in this convenient section. 3½-mile circle. Buy Now for a Victory Garden.

OPPOSITE FT. McPHERSON

100 Acres at $150.00 Acre
18,000 Feet Fronting on Campbellton, Utoy, Centra-Villa Drive, Etc.
Terms 20% Cash Balance 4% Over 4 Years

WAR GARDENS

Locate on a Garden Home site and help win the War.
Cascade, Sewell, Campbellton Road Section. Easy terms.

CASCADE SECTION

THE MOST STABLE IN THE CITY, A UNIFORMLY FINE CLASS OF PEOPLE
Locate among them on a Garden Home Site and help win the War. Easy terms.

DAIRY SITE

Immediately adjoining the County Park near Grove Park Avenue, we have 86 acres of land in 3-mile circle.
Price $125 Acre on Easy Terms
20% Cash. Balance Over 4 Years at 4%.

FOREST PARK, GA.

46 lots close to west gate of Q. M. Depot. This is in Defense Housing area.
Good school two blocks, Atlanta phone rate and other facilities.
Price $200 per lot or submit offer.
20% Cash. Balance Over 4 Years at 4%.

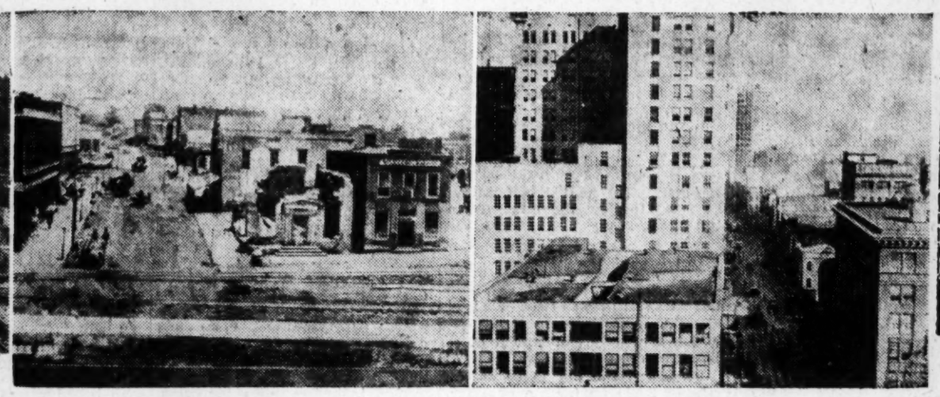
NEGRO SUBDIVISION

Convenient to Smyrna Bombing Plant.
Will divide into 150 lots, 60x140.
Price $3,000.
Simpson Street Section
Terms 20% Cash, Balance 4% Over 4 Years

AGENTS
ROBERT R. OTIS COMPANY
15 AUBURN AVE. 503 TITLE BLDG.
PHONE WALNUT 0134



A. & W. P. R. R. ROUNDHOUSE AFTER WAR BETWEEN THE STATES



WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA (AT VIADUCT) 1865 AND TODAY



STEAM BECOMES THE SERVANT OF TRANSPORTATION

Throughout The Years In Peace and War

THE West Point ROUTE

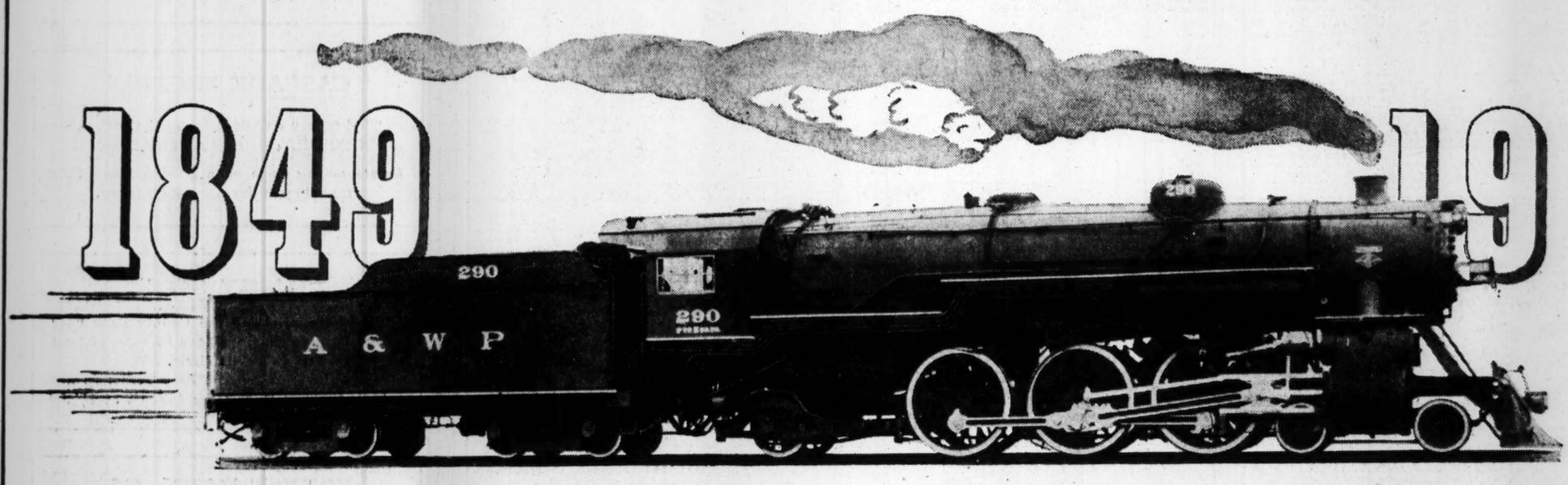
THE West Point ROUTE

TRANSPORTATION THE FOUNDATION ON WHICH THE CORNERSTONE OF NATION, STATE AND COMMUNITY IS LAID

On December the Fourteenth, 1849, a charter was granted the Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad. Eight years later the name of this railroad was changed, and the ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD became an influential factor in the industrial and civic life of Georgia, and today is an important link in the through rail route between New England and the Gulf.

In years of peace and years of strife the ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD has been a public servant, moving the products of Georgia's farms and factories to distant markets, and transporting its peoples in comfort and safety.

1849



1942

THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD has witnessed the cataclysm of three wars. Today it is in the midst of the most ferocious and destructive war of all time. One which also eclipses all others in transportation demand. Thousands of dollars are being spent in the construction of additional tracks and other facilities that it may better do the job it has been called upon to do—the safe and expeditious movement of America's fighting men and equipment to camps and ports of embarkation.

Notwithstanding This Tremendously Important Responsibility The

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD

Will Continue to Provide the Shipping and Traveling Public With the Same Safe, Prompt and Courteous Service It Has Endeavored To Give in Years of Peace

Wier Recalls Colorful Days Of Infant Paper

Veteran of Composing Room Gives Its History.

By LEE FUHRMAN.

Just as the story of The Constitution press room is the story of Bill Turner, so is the story of The Constitution composing room the story of Bill Wier.

Bill Wier, preacher, philosopher and friend, is now in the proof room of the paper, a small room off to one side on the fifth floor of the building.

Mr. Wier—more formally, William S. Wier—points out that there are living today less than a half dozen typographers, pressmen and editors who knew the mechanical set-up of The Constitution as far back as 1876.

Bill Wier, hard at work catching typographical and other errors in his job as proofreader, talked about his long service with the paper, and the long-ago.

"When I was a bit more than four years old," he began, "my father, Sarge Wier, 'caught' cases on The Constitution in 1876. We lived within three blocks of the plant. Small as I was, I took my daddy's dinner to him every day.

Takes Dad's Dinner.

These daily visits made the narrow, five-story building on Broad street my principal field of adventure. Every nook and corner of the plant became familiar to me, from the top floor where the typesetters 'sticked' the minion and nonpareil by the light of kerosene lamps down through the editorial and business rooms to the press room in the basement.

"The composing room on the top floor was equipped with 12 double stands. Each stand carried a minion and a nonpareil case for the regular dress, and in racks below were display fonts for the ads.

"The composing room force consisted of about 16 all-around printers. These men could do anything they were called to do.

"Often, in a pinch, when the police reporter was indisposed, a type-setter would be sent out to get a story. And he got it. That is, if he didn't become indisposed himself on the way and forget all about it.

Press Room Fascinating.

"The press room fascinated me more than any other part of the plant. How I envied the way Bill Turner raked papers down with his old bone ruler on that folding machine! It made my head swim and my heart would ache for a chance to feed the folder like Bill could feed it.

"In 1882, at the age of 10, I became a devil in the shop. In that far off day, one proofreader and a copy holder read all the proof for Sunday and daily editions. Today eight proof readers correct the typo's errors, and save the paper from the slips and 'bulls' of all engaged.

"In the composing room today there are 20 linotype machines. Any two of them will set more type in a day than 12 of the old hand-setters could 'stick' in a week. Besides, there are now five monotype casters which produce display type by the ton.

Extra in 20 Minutes.

"Today we can put an extra on the street in 20 minutes, which would have taken half a day within my recollection.

"But let me recall some of the outstanding men of the typographical set-up, and a few of the editors and reporters.

"First of all, there was Paddy Moran, a printer, who was promoted to telegraph and make-up editor. He worked at his job way back in 1880 to many years after the paper moved to the present location.

"Paddy was really a genius. He could take a 10-line cable, say from some famous European by-liner, and blow it up to a column of solid minion. Funny thing is it made better reading than if the genuine by-liner had written it!

"Paddy had imagination which Henry Grady used to say was a good thing to have if you followed the newspaper game.

"Then there was Walter Henderson, who was composing room 'skipper' for more than 50 years. Louie Saloshine was assistant foreman and head make-up.

Gold and Silver Pay.

"Once when Henderson was on vacation, Louie was acting foreman and had to go to the bank to get the money to pay the boys. He got a bag full, some of it in gold, but most of it in silver.

"Now Louie had a flock of small children who had never seen much money—that is, real hard money, all at once. Louie couldn't resist the temptation to take the money by home, just to give the little ones a treat.

"He spread the money on a bed. The mother went into ecstacies and the children cried and jumped with glee. They feasted their eyes at the sight of so much money. Then Louie gathered it all up to put it back in the bag, counting it carefully.

"Imagine his horror. The payroll was $4.75 short! Louie had a fit. His wife was in a dither. The children were speechless with consternation. Where was that $4.75?

"At last, they found out the trouble. A five-dollar goldpiece had been mixed with the quarters!

"As late as 30 years after this incident, Louie would refuse to take gold in his pay.

Constitution Moves.

"But to get back to my narrative. The Constitution moved to the present building in 1883-4. We old-timers always called it the new building, though today it is not so new.

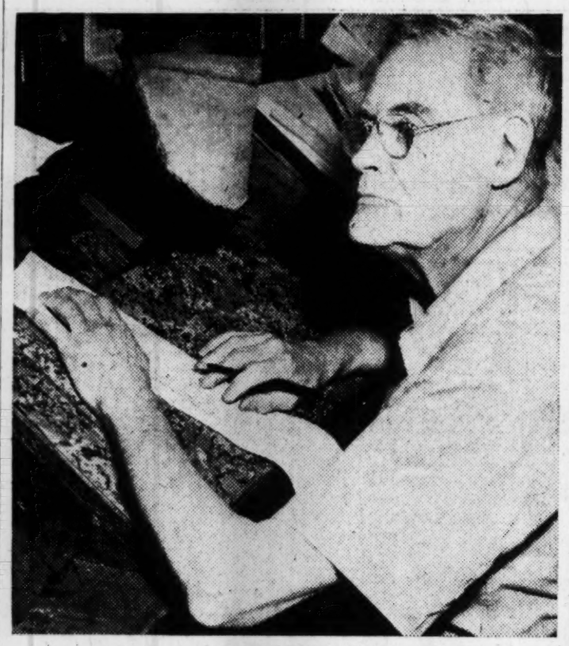
"The evolution of the mechanical plant of The Constitution, from my earliest recollection to the present day, with its wonderful mechanical set-up, is more romantic to me than the larger story of the evolution of printing from Gutenberg to Mergenthaler and Hoe, and rotogravure and wire photography.

"Before I was old enough to read for myself, Mother read The Constitution to me every day. Since I could read for myself I have never missed a day reading The Constitution. For 66 years at least I have found some sort of pleasure or profit in the pages of the grand old morning paper.

"The story of The Constitution is a part of my life. The paper has been my bread and meat. It has been my school, and the standards of life for me and my children have been reaped from its growth and prosperity through the years.

"Here in the present building the paper has made its real progress. Here it has taken its place, an illustrious member of an illustrious fellowship in journalism.

"The paper has kept the faith of the fathers. It has never forsaken its democratic foundations. It is a free paper in a free land. God bless it is my prayer."



BILL WIER.

Church Homes Have Sheltered 25,000 Girls

Young Business Women Are Aided by Atlanta Institutions.

For 25 years the Churches Homes for Girls have provided a home-like atmosphere for worthy girls who come to the city to get a job or learn a trade. Frequently these girls have very little money to live on until they become established, and the Churches Homes welcome jobless, moneyless girls as well as those who can afford to pay the small weekly charge.

If a girl taking a business course or some other studies is unable to pay the rent while she studies, she may live there anyway, and pay any unpaid balance when she can afford to. When she finishes her course, the executive secretary of the homes helps her get a job. The fact that a girl lives at one of the Churches Homes is a recommendation to any employer.

The nominal sum the girls pay covers room rent, a good breakfast and dinner, a lunch to take to school or the office, laundry facilities, servants—practically everything but clothes.

Each home has a house-mother who is like a real mother to her girls. The house-mothers promote entertainments, wiener roasts and other parties to entertain service men, and the mothers take a personal interest in the welfare of each girl.

Since 1914 when the Reverend G. R. Buford and John Manget founded the Churches Homes, 25,000 worthy girls have lived in them. Among the 300 young women now living in the six homes are 15 recent graduates of the School for the Deaf at Cave Spring, Ga. They have office jobs at some of Atlanta's largest department stores.

Girls in the Churches Homes have bought over $2,000 worth of defense stamps in the last few months, through their house-mothers.

Officers of the board of directors of the Church Homes are: John Manget, president; Mrs. Claude C. Smith, vice president; Josiah T. Rose, treasurer; Mrs. George Breitenbucher, secretary; Mrs. E. R. Foster, executive director, and Mrs. Carolyn Seivers, chairman of the executive committee.

Bookmobile Serves Readers of DeKalb

A modern Bookmobile, owned jointly by the Decatur Public Library and DeKalb county, takes reading matter to the far corners of the county, where residents might not otherwise have access to the cultural benefits of the Decatur Public Library and its branches at Fifth avenue in Decatur, and in Lithonia and Tucker. Yearly circulation of these libraries is 250,000.

The Bookmobile developed such a large following that its books average a circulation of 12,000 a month.

Population of Atlanta Doubled in 38 Years

Just 38 years ago today, an anniversary edition of The Constitution hailed Atlanta as the Gate City of the South.

Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, has a population of 185,000, an area of 26 and two-thirds square miles and an elevation of 1,050 feet above sea level, the 1914 Constitution anniversary edition said.

Today, Atlanta—still the Gate City of the South—has more than doubled in area and population. The elevation is the same.

Many Georgian Take Respites At Savannah

Hotel DeSoto, 2 Affiliates Offer Diversity Of Recreation.

In view of the gasoline and tire situation many Georgians are turning to vacation spots close to home as the cheapest and most patriotic solution to their problems. Reports from the Hotel DeSoto and its two owned and operated hotels, the General Oglethorpe and the DeSoto Beach hotel, indicate that large numbers of Georgians are snatching brief respite from their defense activities at Savannah and building up energy for the long pull ahead.

The General Oglethorpe, on romantic Wilmington island, and the DeSoto Beach hotel, right on the Atlantic ocean on Tybee island, may be reached easily by buses which operate between these hotels and town.

Here in Georgia, within a few hours ride by train or bus, people may enjoy nationally known orchestras, golf, fishing, beach sports, and other out of door activities under mellow sunshine and soft sea breezes.

Savannah is in a defense area, and the scene is gay at the Flamingo dining terrace and the Tavern dining room of the Hotel DeSoto, as well as the smart General Oglethorpe and DeSoto Beach hotels, with colorful Army, Navy and Marine uniforms.

With recently enlarged physical facilities, all the J. B. Pound hotels in and near Savannah are taking care of crowds with their usual fine hospitality. Many Atlantans have found how easy it is to have either a short or long vacation there without any great expense.

Trogdon Firm Expands Scope In Recent Years

Company Now Making Line of Desks and Secretaries.

The Trogdon Furniture Company, Inc., of Toccoa, which built its reputation strictly as a dining room furniture manufacturer, added a popular line of desks and secretaries in recent years.

This new line, operated under the name The Spartan Furniture Company, is not run as a separate corporation but uses a different name solely to hold the name Trogdon to designate dining room furniture exclusively.

Organized in 1920 by George D. Trogdon, father of the present president, and H. L. Hayworth, the business has grown in annual volume from $75,000 in its first year to over $500,000.

The capital investment has been increased from $10,000 to $175,000 in outstanding stock.

Officers of the company are: R. L. Trogdon, president; C. F. Jones, vice president, and Corbin Smith, secretary and treasurer. In 1922, Mr. Smith purchased the stock of one of the founders, Mr. Hayworth.

A permanent display of the Trogdon line and the Spartan line is maintained at the factory in Toccoa.

Engineer Casey Jones Was Born in Kentucky

Casey Jones, the brave engineer who died with his hand on the throttle and inspired what is probably one of the most enduring American ballads, was not a mere figment of a song writer's imagination.

Casey was born John Luther Jones at Jordan, Ky., on March 14, 1864. At 17 he wandered down the tracks to Cayce, Ky., and got a job as telegrapher's helper at the Mobile and Ohio station. He was killed at the throttle of the famous Cannonball when the old 382 crashed into a freight on April 30, 1900.

Georgia has two United States senators and 10 congressmen. The senators are elected for six-year terms and the congressmen for two years.

N. C. & St. L. History Traced By Secretary

Continued From Page 1-I.

a total of 1,111 miles of main line and branches, extends from Memphis, Tenn., and Hickman and Paducah, Ky., on the west, to Atlanta, Ga., and Gadsden, Ala., in the southeast, and as a factor in transportation stands among the foremost railroads of the south in roadway, equipment and service.

As early as 1826, Governor Wilson Lumpkin of Georgia reported a feasible route from Atlanta—"for a railroad to Tennesee at the northwestern corner of Georgia." On December 20, 1834, the general Assembly of Georgia adopted a resolution favoring the construction of a railroad—"on the faith and credit of the state as a great state work," and on December 21, 1836, an act creating the "Western & Atlantic Railroad of the State of Georgia" was passed and approved.

Governor Schley appointed Lieutenant Colonel Stephen H. Long, a distinguished officer in the engineer corps of the United States Army, as the first chief engineer of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, surveys were made and in time construction was begun. A great deal of opposition developed from time to time and much difficulty was experienced in financing the road, but by September 1, 1845, the first section of the road was completed to Marietta. By July, 1847, the line had reached Dalton, 99 miles from Atlanta, and in August of that year the following schedule was inaugurated:

Leave Atlanta, 12 noon; arrive Dalton, 8:30 p. m.

Leave Dalton, 4:00 p. m.; arrive Atlanta, 12 midnight.

Tunnel Finished.

In the meantime work on the tunnel at Tunnel Hill was started. On October 31, 1849, the headings that were being driven from each end met with a variation of "less than the sixteenth of an inch." The completion of the tunnel was made the occasion of a grand celebration. Salutes were fired from a cannon that had been planted on the summit above the tunnel, bottles of fine wine were broken on the portals, water from the River Jordan was poured on the ground and prizes were distributed among the engineers and workers.

On May 9, 1850, track through the tunnel was finished, the first train of cars passed through, and from approximately that date the Western & Atlantic Railroad was adjudged completed and put in operation from Atlanta to Chattanooga.

Such, in the matter of conception and construction, is a brief outline of the early histories of two undertakings that unite, with bands of steel, the interests, the inspirations and the means for mutual welfare and progress, the commonwealths of Georgia and Tennessee.

Present Lease.

The present lease of the Western & Atlantic railroad to the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway is for a period of 50 years, from December 27, 1919, to December 27, 1969, at a rental of $45,000 per month, and the additional stipulation that an aggregate of $60,000 per year for 50 years, be spent on the property in the way of additions and betterments.

It is interesting to note that for the period to date an amount much in excess of an apportionment to this time has been expended.

Two items alone may be cited—the Union Station at Atlanta, and the new tunnel at Tunnel Hill made necessary to accommodate the increased size of modern equipment. The old tunnel, the object of such a brilliant celebration at its opening, was "by-passed" and an entirely new tunnel, capable of taking care of any equipment ever likely to pass through it, was constructed.

As a matter of history, and as a news item, it is hardly necessary to dwell in detail upon the operations of the W. & A. by the N., C. & St. L. in the past few years or at the present moment. The public is aware of the progress that has been made and is fairly well acquainted with the improvements and innovations in the railroad world. In these the Western & Atlantic railroad has enjoyed its full share. Heavy rail, weighing up to 112 pounds per yard, creosoted ties, ballasted roadbed, modern block signalling from end to end and the spacious freight terminal at Hills Park yard are evidences of the fitness of its roadway facilities.

The latest in modern locomotives and freight and passenger service, and the use of Diesel switch engines at both its terminals, with more to come, bespeak the character of its motive power. Its excellent passenger train service—the Dixie Flagler Streamliner, the Dixie Flyer, the Dixie Limited and the Dixieland, with pullmans, diners and light, comfortable air-conditioned coaches; not just from the Ohio to the seacoast as our forefathers visioned it, but from the Great Lakes and the Mississippi on the north to the far reaches of the south on the Atlantic and gulf coasts of Florida—these are the facilities and such is the service, of which the Western & Atlantic railroad forms an important link and is a vital factor in the transportation world of today.

A full corps of legal, traffic and operating offficials, with offices in Atlanta, has always been maintained for the Western & Atlantic railroad, and the shops in Atlanta in charge of a master mechanic take care of the major portion of the maintenance and repairs of divisional motive power and equipment.

The management of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway feels a sense of satisfaction that it has been able to spend millions of dollars on the property of the state of Georgia in order to keep it abreast of the times and it is a further source of gratification that it has found it possible during the more than 50 years of its operation of the property, to have paid over $24,300,000 in cash into the treasury of the state of Georgia.

Uncle Sam Comes First!



Today Every Travel Mile Must Count

Few, if any, patriotic Americans are riding for the fun of it. Transportation facilities must be conserved to the limit for Uncle Sam . . . unnecessary travel goes the way of other non-essentials to make way for more vital wartime needs.

Busses today must work harder and last longer. Just as tires, gasoline, and spare parts must be doled carefully—so must, in many cases, your passenger seats on our carriers.

SOUTHEASTERN STAGES has long prided itself on service rendered to our citizens of Georgia. It has enjoyed and appreciated your loyalty. And it looks forward to the early return of peaceful days when it can make available again a SERVICE second to none.

Your carriers have accepted a gigantic and necessary task—and we feel sure that during this emergency we can count on the loyal co-operation of our patrons.

SOUTHEASTERN STAGES

The IRON HORSE is on the Warpath!



SEABOARD RAILWAY

City's Artistic Growth Linked With Paper

Henry W. Grady Plays Important Part in Cultural Activities.

By EUGENIA BRIDGES HARTY.

Atlanta's awakening to what have been dubbed the "finer things of life" and the city's morning paper got started about the same time. And the subsequent development of Atlanta as the outstanding southern Mecca for the world's greatest artists is vitally linked with the policies and personnel of the oldest of its newspapers.

Henry W. Grady, The Constitution's managing editor and fourth-owner, was the south's first impressario. It was he who initiated the first artist's series in the south, as founder of the Southern Chautauqua. The great expositions, beginning in 1881, which put Atlanta on the map nationally, were his brain children. And through these enterprises the most famous persons of the day in many fields of artistic achievement found their way to Atlanta.

Artistic Consciousness.

With this boost to cultural activities in the early years of its reconstruction, Atlanta developed an artistic consciousness that has survived, more or less vividly, throughout nearly a century. The record of the city's artistic growth along with its physical strides is exhibited in The Constitution's files.

It would seem reasonable to presume that two years after the conclusion of the Civil War, Atlanta would have been more interested in the necessities of living than in food for the soul. The rebuilding of Atlanta was virtually accomplished by 1870, and it would appear that in 1867 when the first Constitution was heralded forth, Atlantans would have been too busy working to make material ends meet, to think of art. Yet this is not the case.

Endeavor "Dear."

Conversely, in fact, it would appear that Atlanta suddenly found artistic endeavor dear at a time when her citizens were most in need of food and shelter. It was discovered that these things could be obtained in return for art and for artistic talents. They could be swapped to the carpet-baggers and the newly installed Republican government for money. And money that had purchasing power.

Atlantans in the later 1860's sold their hand-painted china, their needlework, their surviving fine paintings and books and their musical and dramatic ability for bread and lodging. Choral concerts, given at Bell-Johnson hall on the northeast corner of Broad and Alabama streets, built in 1867 to replace Davis Hall, a Sherman casualty, are recorded in the news, too.

Concordia Association.

The Concordia Association, a Jewish dramatic society, began that year its performances for charity. Northern money was solicited in return for entertainment. And Kimball's Grand Opera House (Marietta and Forsyth—where the Western Union office now stands) was sold to the Republican government to be used as the state capitol.

In 1870 the De Give theater was built on the northeast corner of Broad and Marietta streets. And to this dazzling new hall came such artists as Sarah Bernhardt in "La Tosca," Fanny Davenport in "Cleopatra," and Joe Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle."

A year before that, an advertisement in The Constitution states that one Will F. Clark will give "instruction in violin, guitar, harp, piano and various other instruments." Also that this versatile gentleman will "provide music" as leader of the Gate City Silver Band "for parades, balls, serenade and private parties."

Religious Music.

During the 1870's the religious music of old St. Phillip's Episcopal choir is prominently plugged in the news. And in 1872 Ferdinand Wurm came to Atlanta from Munich, formed an orchestra which gave regular Sunday afternoon concerts at the Kimball House. He also taught Sidney Lanier to play the flute. The Beethoven Society Chorus was formed in 1876, proving to be a democratic influence in the city. For musicians both Yankees and the "gentlefolk" of the city rubbed elbows at the regular rehearsals and gave concerts at the De Give theater, renamed the De Give Opera House.

In 1880, it is announced that Alfredo Barili, Italian pianist and nephew of Adelina Patti, had taken up residence in Atlanta and was giving musical instruction. Two years later The Constitution published its first art review.

Painting Collection.

A collection of paintings had been brought to Atlanta by the Art Loan Exhibition of New York. and a staff reporter comments: "The Deliverance," by E. H. Blashfield, of Boston, is a large canvas and occupies a central position around which clusters contributions from other distinguished artists. . . . Mr. J. Carroll Beckwith sends his lovely ideal face of 'Azalia,' which is beautiful in flesh color and exquisite drawing. . . . Mr. W. E. Herring, of this city, has kindly loaned 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' by Riedel. This picture is valued at $10,000."

In 1885, Orion Frazee, sculptor, of New York, is in the local news. He came to Atlanta and remained to execute death masks of Jefferson Davis and Henry Grady. A Swedish sculptor also got some publicity for his bust of Joel Chandler Harris. During the 1880's, William Lycett's Art School on Whitehall street advertises "instruction in the painting of plates and dishes."

Henry Grady Efforts.

Meantime, Henry W. Grady was using his great gifts to bring cultural awareness to the city he had christened the "Gate City of the South."

The Cotton States Exposition in 1881 brought P. G. Gilmore and his band, the John Philip Sousa of the day. An account of the opening day's activities in The Constitution states that "a chorus of 800 left Whitehall street crossing at 9:30 in the morning by special train" for the exposition grounds, now the locale of the Exposition Cotton Mills. "A feature of the day was the unveiling of a painting, 'The New South Welcoming the Natives of the Earth,' by J. H. Moser." General Sherman made a speech that day, sixteen years after his march to the sea. He congratulated the city on its physical and mental fortitude and growth.

Handel's "Messiah."

Handel's "Messiah" was presented as the piece de resistance of the first day's program, performed by the local chorus of 800 under the direction of Maestro Gilmore.

It was for the Cotton States Exhibition of '95, an outgrowth of this first one, that Sousa brought his band to Atlanta and for which he composed the "King Cotton March." That he had a bad time of it here, as he states in his biography, because the exhibition was broke before it started, does not detract from the fact he appeared many times in concert here.

Mr. Grady evidences his meticulous interest in drama in an incident which followed a review of a dramatic presentation at the DeGive Opera House by a member of his staff. The morning after the play when the critic's article appeared in The Constitution, his boss called him sternly to account. He had written "the audience was well pleased."

Mr. Grady Begs Pardon.

As a result he received a stiff note from Mr. Grady. "The phrase 'well pleased' was condemned as nonsensical." If one was pleased, one was well pleased, Mr. Grady contended. One could not be badly pleased.

The critic, who was himself a prudent journalist, quoted the Scriptures as authority: "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased." Mr. Grady begged his pardon.

The first movie ever to come to the south was a feature of the Cotton Exposition of '95. And a dismal failure. It was some years later that Dave Love and his orchestra played classical overtures at the Criterion theater and moving pictures were established here as popular entertainment.

In 1893, the DeGive Grand Opera House was built (where the Grand theater now stands) and the old DeGive theater became known as the Bijou. This daring venture on Laurent DeGive's part was privately considered extremely foolhardy. The location was too far out from the business section. The opening night's performance at the pretentious theater was recorded at length in The Constitution the next morning.

"Men and Women."

The play was "Men and Women," by David Belasco and Cecil De Mille (father of the present producer). "A large and brilliant audience was gathered. People came from all over Georgia . . . it was a state event. Mayor and Mrs. Goodwin were in the audience . . . The younger people were so delighted with the performance they omitted their usual conversation during the play . . . The play was clean and diverting." Electric lights were used instead of gas, which so impressed the reviewer that he notes: "The change is a splendid one and it would be a good thing for some of the private residences of the city to adopt this plan."

Speakers for the grand occasion included Clark Howell, who praised Laurent DeGive's civic-mindedness and his theater, introducing Mayor Goodwin, who further eulogized the theater builder. And there came to the DeGive Grand Opera house in the years that followed the world's foremost dramatic celebrities, Edwin Booth, Richard Mansfield, Julia Marlowe, Modjeska and the minstrel comedians, Al G. Fields and Lew Dockstader.

Musical Stars.

The Atlanta Concert Association, created in 1898, brought such musical stars as De Pachman, Rosenthal, Bloomfield - Ziegler, Mark Hambourg, Lillian Nordica and Nellie Melba. And ten years later this group initiated the Atlanta Music Festival Association, which began the annual spring season in Atlanta by the Metropolitan Opera Association.

The Atlanta Art Association was chartered in 1905. And in 1909 the Klindworth Conservatory of Music merged with the Atlanta Conservatory of Music, using the latter's name. The Atlanta Dramatic Club had been formed and after 90 rehearsals presented "Julius Caesar," the review of which is almost hysterical. Nevertheless, Atlanta having reached a population of 100,000 was on its way to becoming the artistic center of the south.

The event that led to Atlanta's establishing itself as the second musical center in the United States, allowing only New York city first place, was the celebration of the new $250,000 auditorium-armory, completed in 1909. The Atlanta Music Festival Association brought the Dresden Philharmonic orchestra to open the new edifice with a galaxy of vocal artists. Enrico Caruso, who had headed the list and had been guaranteed $10,000 for two performances, cancelled. But Geraldine Farrar, Olive Fremstad, Antonio Scotti, Riccardo Martin and Giovanni Zenatello arrived and gave concerts as scheduled. A 21-year-old unknown violinist with the orchestra received acclaim in The Constitution's review. His name was Albert Spalding.

Give Performances.

The festival included five performances, two of which were matinees. All this was crammed into three days. After it was over Atlanta was exhausted. A front page cartoon by Staff Artist Louis Gregg colorfully said so in the morning after's Constitution. But it was a huge success. The festival cleared $10,000 and used it to pay the first of five equal installments on a grand concert organ, which was placed in the auditorium as a gift to the city.

During the festival, Geraldine Farrar suggested that the Metropolitan Opera Company be brought en masse to Atlanta for five performances. This was an unheard of undertaking, too spectacular to be taken seriously. But it was.

The next year the Metropolitan Opera Company was guaranteed $50,000 for five performances by the Festival Association, which had more trouble persuading the Met to venture south than it did raising the money from citizens of Atlanta. Several hundred guarantors placed their money on the line. The Met came.

7,042 Hear Caruso.

Caruso sang to 7,042 people on the night of his debut in "Aida" here that season, 1910. It was the largest audience that had ever assembled anywhere in the world to hear an operatic performance. During that week, 27,042 persons paid $71,030 to hear the five operas. This was more money than the Met ever had taken in in New York per week, where six operas were regularly given instead of the five here.

Otto Kahn, manager of the Met, announced two years later that the success of the Met's season in Atlanta so far overshadowed their visits to a half dozen northern cities that "from now on the Metropolitan Company will visit only in Atlanta outside of New York." And with the exception of 1918, 19 seasons of opera by the Met followed. The depression of 1930 caused a 10-year lapse. And the Atlanta Music Club, which was active after 1916, has revived this Met season for the last three years.

During the lean years of the depression, seven amateur dramatic clubs were born. Survivors today are the Theater Guild, the Group theater, the Emory University Players, the Blackfriars (Agnes Scott) and the Atlanta University Players.

Noted Art Exhibition.

In 1924, the first art exhibition of note was brought to Atlanta by J. J. Haverty from the Grand Central Galleries of New York city. And in 1926, Mrs. James Madison High gave her home to the city, which has become known as the High Museum of Art. This year, it has been announced by L. D. Skidmore, director, that the Atlanta Art Association which the High Museum serves as its gallery, has more members than ever before in its history.

The Atlanta Music Club, which began its All Star series in 1916, will present at the auditorium this winter one of the most pretentious artists' lists ever recorded on one year's programs. In addition, the club will sponsor four additional celebrities.



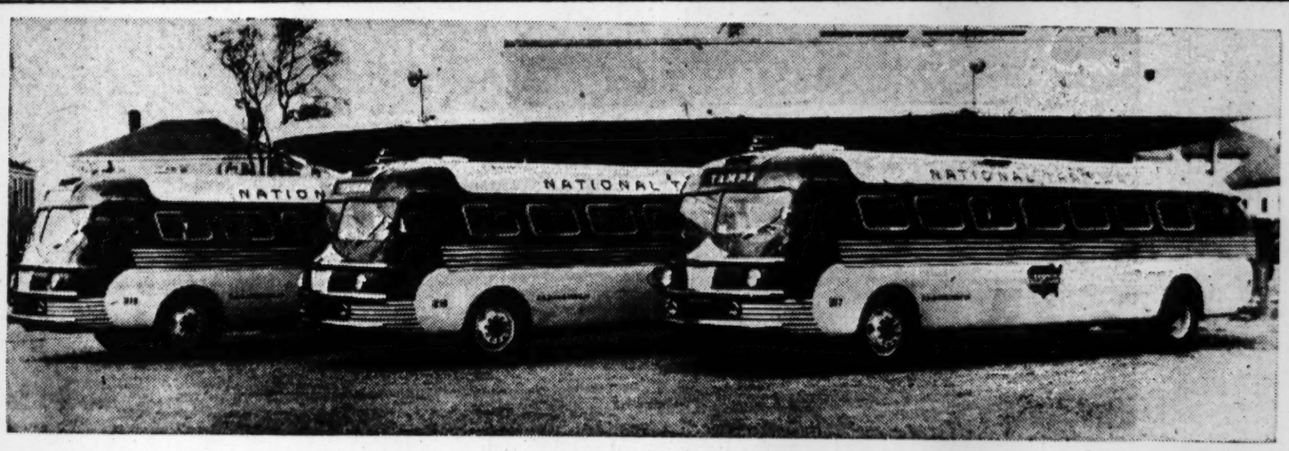
GERALDINE FARRAR—The glamor girl of opera in the early 1900's is shown as she was photographed in Atlanta when she was the star prima donna at the Metropolitan Opera Company's first visit here in 1910. It was her suggestion that Atlanta bring the Met to the south. Publicity-conscious and far ahead of her time, she was the first artist to sing for the federal pen inmates.



DE PACHMAN—The world famous pianist, Valdimer de Pachman who was known for his eccentricities on the stage (not the least of which was his habit of talking to and praising himself while playing a concert), looked like this in 1898 when he opened Atlanta's first concert series, held at the De Give Grand Opera House. The photograph is autographed and as are all on this page, the property of S. Russell Bridges, of Atlanta, one of the early local impresarios.



LOUIS C. GREGG CARTOON—After five performances in three days, given by the Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra and guest vocalists, including Geraldine Farrar, Atlantans were "exhausted." The Constitution's staff cartoonist recorded the city's dilemma in a front-page cartoon the morning after.





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President



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OPERATING 56 modern buses over 1,341 miles of route, Georgia Stages comprise a big and essential link in our state's transportation system—in wartime and in peacetime.

Today, better than half of our facilities are devoted, day after day, to carrying passengers engaged in war activities. It is gratifying to us that we were ready to do our share in this important work when our national emergency arose — and we pledge our earnest dedication to continuance of this task.

North, east, south, west—our lines reach key cities in a wide radius and make connections for the entire nation. Points along Florida's west coast, to Tampa and south, are quickly accessible by our lines from Atlanta to Tallahassee. The most up-to-date equipment available — courteous, efficient drivers — excellent terminal facilities — all these are your guarantee of safe, convenient and economical transportation in the widespread area we serve.

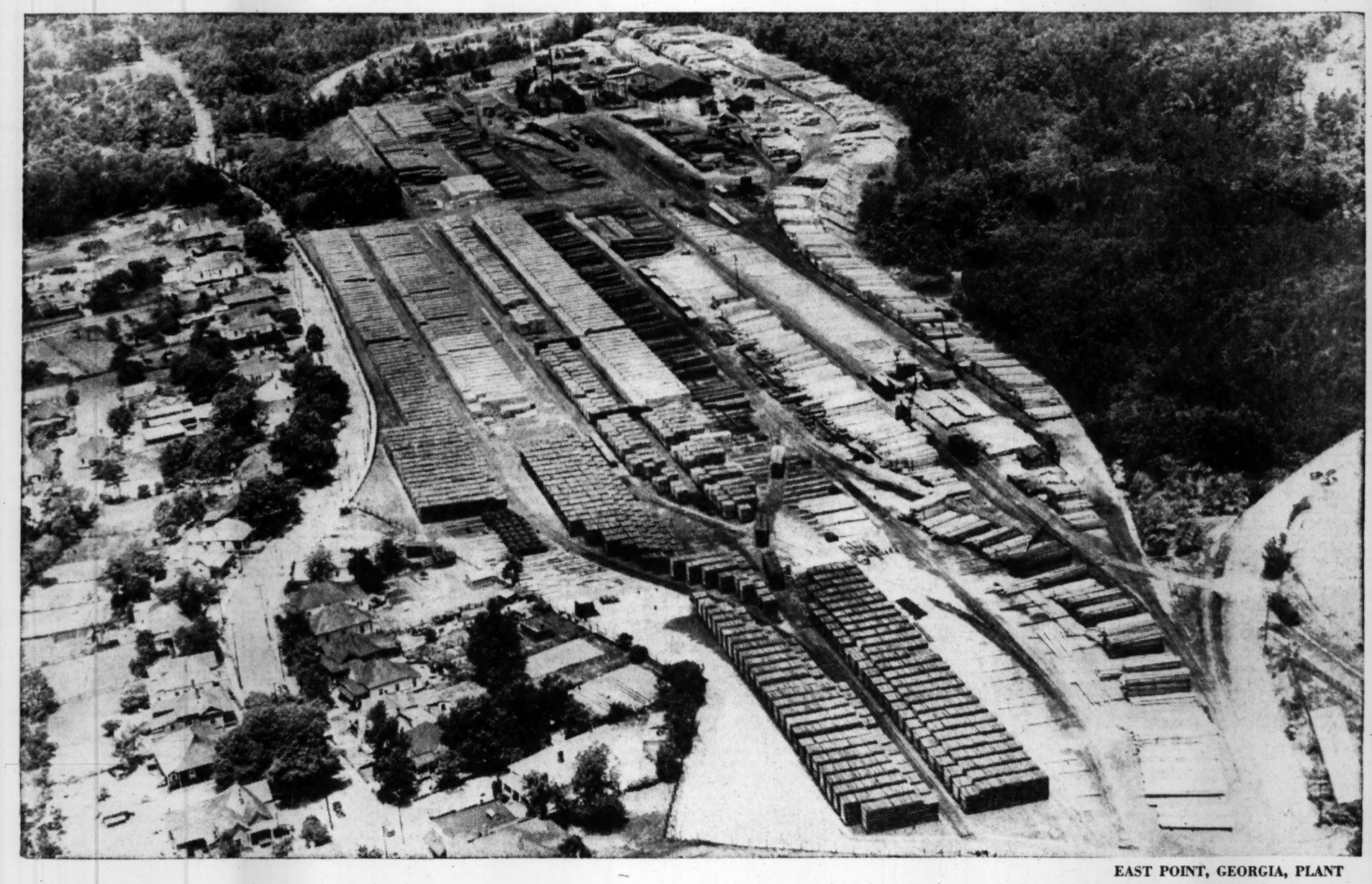




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For more than 34 years, it has been our privilege to work in close association with the railroads of Georgia and the South—to work with them in the gigantic strides they have made in assisting our section in its most aggressive period of development. Today, when our national emergency compels all of us to increase our zeal and our energy toward the goal of Victory—we are gratified that our work with the railroads and other southern industries is essential to our country's program—a vital factor in the all-out schedule of transportation and production which is demanded for our nation's ultimate success.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A. & W. P. First Was LaGrange-Atlanta Road

Georgians Incorporated Line When Public Was Not Enthusiastic.

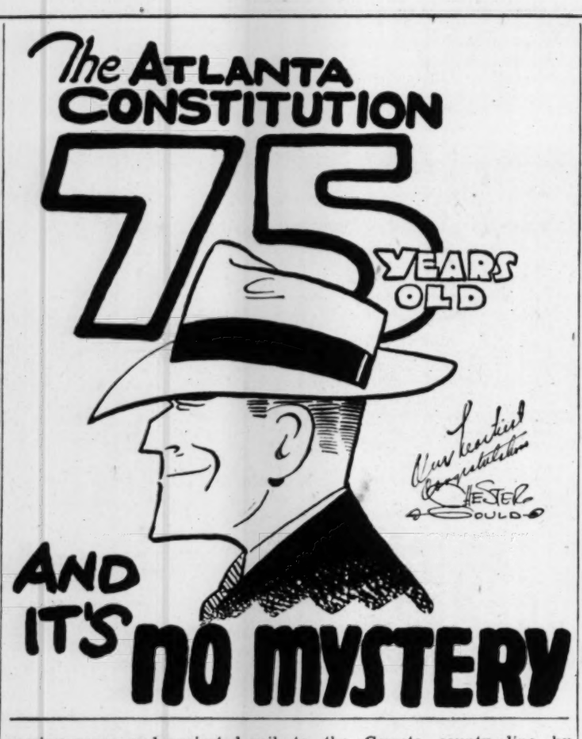
The history of the Atlanta and West Point railroad dates back to 1847, when certain influential citizens of Campbell, Coweta and Troup counties applied to the legislature for a charter to construct and operate a railroad from Atlanta to LaGrange, Ga. An act to incorporate the Atlanta and LaGrange Railroad Company was passed by the legislature, and approved by the Governor, December 27, 1847. Among the incorporators, citizens of Coweta county, were: Andrew J. Berry, Bennett Conyers, Hugh Brewster, Joel W. Terrell, J. V. Davis, John Ray, Thomas W. Bolton and J. H. Johnson.

At this period, Atlanta had been permanently fixed as the southeastern terminus of the Western & Atlantic railroad. The connection by rail from Charleston, via Augusta, had been made by the Georgia railroad, and from Savannah, via Macon, had been made by the Macon and Western railroad (new Central of Georgia railway). The Montgomery and West Point railroad (now the Western Railway of Alabama), was constructed from Montgomery, Ala., to Opelika, Ala., and the project of a branch from Opelika, Ala., to Columbus, Ga., was under discussion.

First Meeting.

The incorporators held their first meeting at Corinth, Ga., January 13, 1848, for the purpose of organization. In order to comply with the provisions of the charter, and to construct the road within the time and manner prescribed by the charter, it was deemed advisable to take up with the other railroads to the east and west, with the view of interesting them in the projects. Other meetings of the incorporators were held at LaGrange and Corinth. Books were opened for the purpose of subscriptions for stock at Newnan, LaGrange, Campbellton, Franklin and Corinth in the immediate vicinity, also in the counties through which the Georgia railroad was constructed, and at Charleston, S. C.

At this period, the public was not very enthusiastic over such projects; the conservatives were content with existing conditions, and cared little for the railroad. Another factor which exercised no little influence on public thought was found in the fact that the coming of the railroad meant the passing of profitable stage coach lines, of wagon trains that transported freight, and the passing of these enterprises meant serious injury to sundry little industries. But such thought changed with the passing years, and projected railroads were able to collect handsome bonuses for constructing their lines through ambitious communities.



Line Underway.

At a called meeting held at the courthouse at Newnan on May 24, 1849, the organization of the Atlanta and LaGrange railroad was perfected. John P. King, president of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Company, was elected president. Of the six directors chosen, Joel W. Terrell and Andrew J. Berry were citizens of Coweta county. The by-laws provided that the annual meetings of stockholders were to be held at the town of Newnan on the 25th day of May, unless that day fell on Sunday; in that case the meeting was to be held on the previous Friday.

At this time enough subscriptions to the capital stock had been made to justify placing the line to Newnan under construction. L. P. Grant was appointed chief engineer, and he, early in March, 1849, commenced location surveys near Atlanta. The line to Newnan was placed under contract. The grading was undertaken mostly by subscribers to the capital stock. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory, some of the contractors abandoning their contracts, and by the time of next annual meeting, held at Newnan, May 25, 1850, only one-third of the grading and masonry was completed. The work was re-let to more experienced contractors, and actual track laying was begun in July of that year and completed to the Coweta county line by Christmas.

The line was completed and opened for passenger service to Palmetto on March 17, 1851; to Arnold (now McCollum) on June 3.; to Powells (now Madras) on July 13, and to Newnan on September 9, 1851. The line to Newnan was opened for freight transportation on September 12, 1851.

Charter Amended.

The line between Newnan and West Point was placed under contract September, 1850. The incorporators had previously obtained an amendment to the charter, approved by the Governor on December 14, 1849, authorizing the Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad to extend its line to West Point. At that time the Montgomery & West Point Railroad was under construction between Opelika, Ala. and West Point, Ga., which extension was completed April 28, 1851.

The Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad was opened to traffic to Grantville on June 1, 1852; to LaGrange, February, 1853; to West Point on May 15, 1854.

Owing to the difference between the gauges of the two railroads, freight and passenger traffic was transferred from one road to the other until May 3, 1886, when the gauge of the Montgomery & West Point Railroad was changed to conform to standard gauge, which had been adopted by the Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad, so engines and cars of the two roads could be interchanged.

At the meeting of the board of directors held at Newnan May 25, 1853, a change was made in the by-laws, changing the place of the annual meetings of the stockholders to the city of Atlanta, to be held on July 25. Until that period, there had been held in the town of Newnan seven meetings of the board of directors and four meetings of the stockholders.

An act to amend the charter of the Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad, consented to by the Governor on December 22, 1857, changed the name of the railroad to the Atlanta & West Point Railroad Company.

Citizens of Coweta county have been continuously on its board of directors.

Today, 100-pound sections have replaced the 56-pound rails of a century ago, modern equipment and motive power have taken the place of stove-heated coaches and the old "wood burner," and the Atlanta & West Point Railroad has taken its place as an important link in the through route from northern and eastern points to destinations in the south and

State Hosiery Plant Installs New Machinery

Shannon Mill in Columbus Called One of Finest in Country.

The Shannon Hosiery Mill in Columbus, makers of "Shaleen" chiffon hosiery, recently installed additional fine-gauge machinery which is especially equipped for the manufacture of nylon and rayon hosiery.

The plant is completely air conditioned, at constant temperature and humidity, which is very important in the manufacture of fine hosiery.

The magnificent new brick building which houses the plant is illuminated by fluorescent lighting, and all the windows are of blue ray-diffusing glass, which is non-transparent, and which eliminates glare and heat.

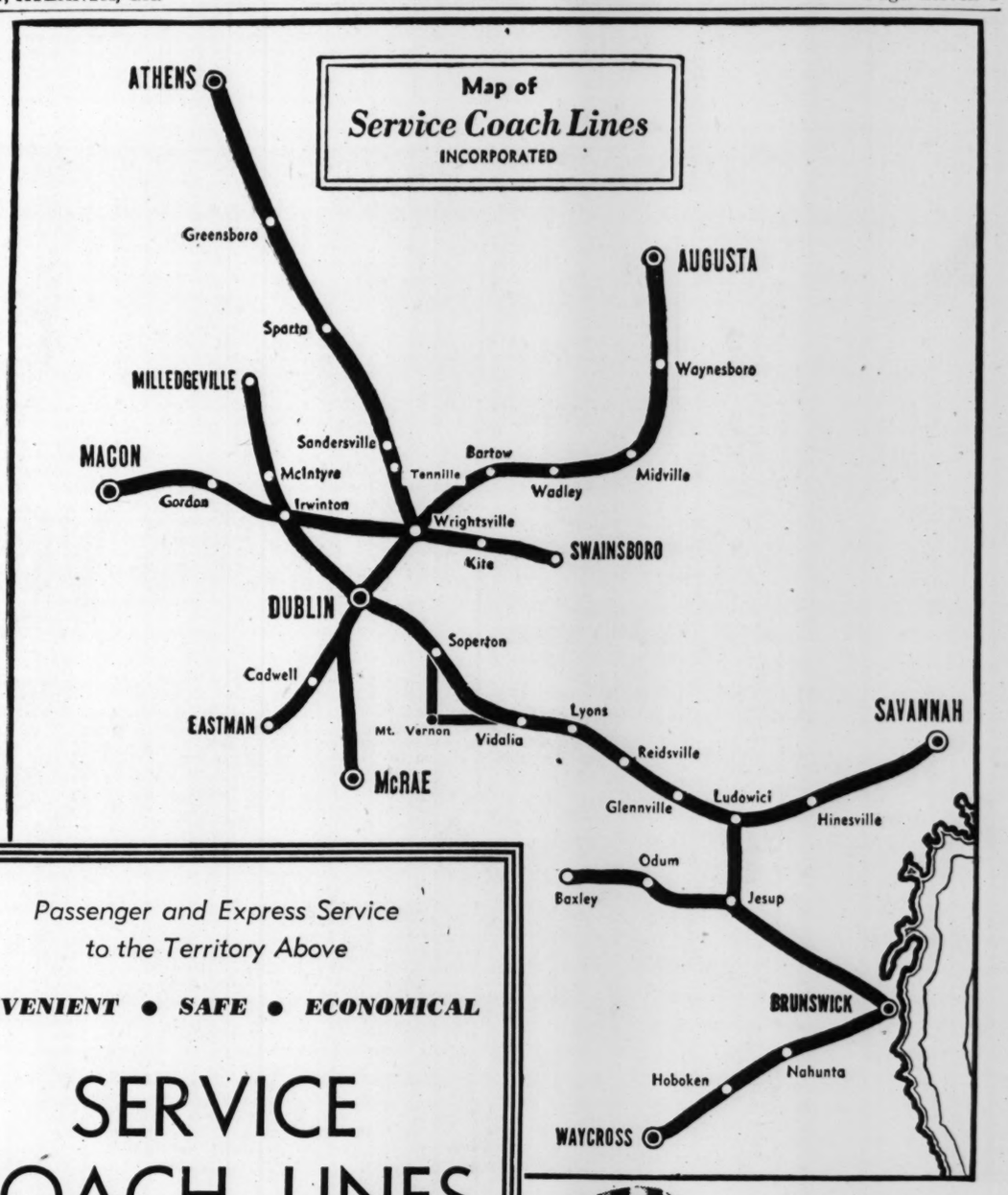
When the stockings are made, they go to the tables of the inspectors to be tested minutely for any tiny defects which might have gone unnoticed otherwise.

The building, one-story throughout, is as nearly fireproof as possible and is equipped with the latest type sprinkler system.

The machinery is all of the most up-to-date type. Textile engineers have pronounced this Shannon Hosiery Mill one of the finest equipped mills in the country.

Invention Aids Sailors; Many Lives To Be Saved

Thousands of seamen's lives may be saved by a newly invented flare which provides a signal visible against any type of skyline. London reports the new device shoots five stars 200 feet high and normally will be visible for 10 miles. The rocket is ignited by a cigarette-lighter like method. Red flares now in use are invisible against sunset or a brilliant dawn.



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. . . in Peace or War

As the oldest motor common carrier in the Southeast, this organization was both proud and ready to pitch in on a large scale when it became vital that the great part of our facilities be meshed with the cogs of our country's Victory program.

The 130 vehicles which we operate now serve all the Army camps, posts and government agencies on our routes—the great majority of the 250,000,000 pounds of freight we have hauled within the past twelve months has been directly or indirectly connected with the war effort.

A Georgia-owned corporation with an annual payroll of $400,000—we are in the position of all other good Georgia citizens, industries and business establishments: our main job now is to **win this war;** all-out assistance to the program is our watchword, so that we may as soon as possible return to the duties and the services which marked our activities in peace.

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Alert . . . FOR YEARS TO GEORGIA'S GREATNESS

For more than thirty years we have been actively and constructively engaged in helping Georgia and the territory we serve to realize the maximum from this section's wealth of natural resources. Beginning with the organization of our Agricultural Department in 1910, and taking another forward step in the formation of our Industrial Department in 1918, our interest in assaying Georgia's possibilities and telling her story to the world has been continuous. Extensive surveys, even into the state's geological history and its interpretation into terms of potential progress, have been unceasing. This activity will be maintained.

★

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM AND COAST RAILROAD COMPANY

INFORMATION ON REQUEST

ATLANTA, GA. - - - WA. 1620

What's your Silverliner doing in "Shangri-la"?*



***SHANGRI-LA.** Mythical taking-off place of the U. S. Army Bombers that raided Tokio—and since applied as a designation for secret U. S. Air Force operations anywhere.*

Little did the author realize when he wrote the famous best-seller, "Lost Horizon", that its fictional locale, "Shangri-la", would conveniently hide either the base of our recent military flying operations against Japan or the whereabouts of part of The Great Silver Fleet . . . the converted DC3s operated by Eastern Air Lines for the Air Transport Command.

However, that's where many a Silverliner is today—carrying cargo under contract to the U.S. Army. And what it's doing in "Shangri-la" is, of course, a military secret—yet part of the story can now be told . . . and but goes to prove that truth *is* stranger than fiction!

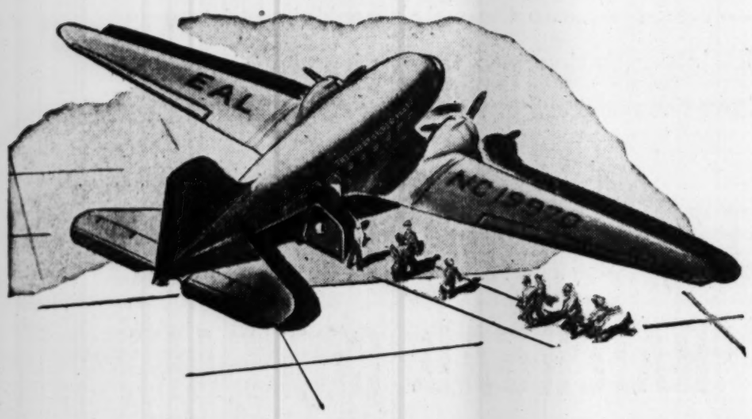
The title for this new epic of the air very well might be "*Found* Horizon"—for that describes just what has happened. The action of the Army Air Forces amazed the world with an entirely new vista of war transportation . . . ***fast hauling of military cargo and personnel via commercial planes to anywhere on the globe—with clock-like precision in scheduling and in flying operations.***

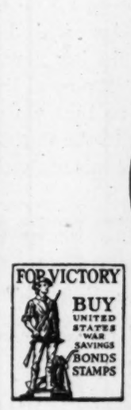
Already hundreds of thousands of tons of materiel and supplies have been flown from the U.S.A. to the farthest corners of the world . . . from the Arctic to the Tropics!

The U.S. Army found Eastern Air Lines ready and willing to take over its share of the greatest mass air transportation job in history—***in addition to maintaining necessary service over its domestic routes!*** Due to the importance of air transportation to the nation's war production program, it was vital for The Great Silver Fleet to do both—and, no surprise but to the Axis, Silverliners were equal to the task.

Later on when such information will be of no service to the enemy, it will be possible to answer fully the question, "What's your Silverliner doing in 'Shangri-la'?" It must be a comfort to you now, though, to know that the space you recently may have given up is being occupied . . . ***by 1st priority fighting equipment—items upon which the very success of our troops may depend.***

Look at that as a direct contribution to winning this war! And remember, the sooner it's over, the sooner we'll be able to give you unlimited air service again!







SECTION J

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

The South's Standard Newspaper — THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA, GA. — The South's Standard Newspaper

Fort McPherson, 'Friendliest Post,' Teaches Young Georgia Recruits 'ABC's' of Soldiering

Bewildered Civilian Made Alert Military Figure in 48 Hours

Fort McPherson is the first military home for most of the thousands of young Georgians and Alabamans called to serve in the new Army of the United States.

All of them make their first steps along the long, hard road toward becoming a soldier in the few days they spend at this pleasant, green-grown military reservation. Here it is that the careful preparation for each man's military future is outlined, and sympathetic attention given to every man's abilities and skills.

When that fateful call from a Georgia Selective Board sends a young man to Fort McPherson, he reports in civilian clothes, along with a score or more of other young men, equally bewildered, to the Recruiting and Induction Station at Tent City.

Under the supervision of Lieutenant Thomas J. Harvey, recruiting and induction officer, the young Georgian is given his physical examination and the oath of service. He spends a night or two in big khaki tents from which the area derivers the name of Tent City, nervous, uncertain, and constantly alert for a call from the loudspeaker which would send them along to the Reception Center.

In the Army.

Once the young Georgian hikes over the hill to the grass-covered barracks area of the Reception Center, he "is in the Army now" and the tempo of his life speeds up. He is fitted with a uniform —a uniform that fits—in a remarkably short time, averaging about five minutes per man. He is equipped with winter and summer uniform and all the military accouterments. except weapons that he would need in the field.

He goes promptly to the Reception Center Chapel, a quiet retreat near the main street of the area, and takes his intelligence and aptitude tests. He proceeds then to the Classified Section for personal interviews wtih trained personnel men.

Opportunity to sign up for National Service Life Insurance is given every man, and recently the average policy at the low rates offered soldiers has been raised from around $5,000 to more than $8,000. Various allotments that a man may make out of his pay are explained in detail. Service records which will follow and record each man's military career are prepared, checked and double-checked.

It is the purpose of Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Loughlin, commanding the Reception Center, to find the military job that each man can perform best and to make a far start on the training of each soldier before he is assigned from Fort McPherson to some replacement training center or school.

Assigned to Company.

The young Georgian first hears about the school of the soldier at the Reception Center, and is assigned to a company for the first time. Under the guidance of older, experienced soldiers he begins to learn the routine of military life, how to make his bed, how to keep himself and his barracks clean, how to line up for Army show, to salute the flag at Retreat, how to stand at attention, and how to keep his uniform neat.

That air of bewilderment and tension which marked the young man while awaiting induction at Tent City disappears usually within 48 hours, to be replaced by the smart, alert, almost swaggering appearance of the confident American soldier. By the third day in the Army he has learned that there are millions of jobs to be done in the fighting force and that one of these jobs will require personal attention.

If that job happens to be carrying a rifle into battle, the young soldier has confidence, from his brief experience with the Army, that he will be one of the world's best riflemen, that he will have time and practice enough to learn his weapon intimately so that he can take care of himself under field conditions and inflict the most damage on the enemy. He knows that whatever latent skill or ability he possesses will be developed to the fullest extent under the rigorous conditions of the training camps.

Pulls Together.

He expects hard, rough times but already has adjusted his thinking and his attitude to a "let's get busy and get going with this job."

Induction, recruiting and processing at the Fort McPherson Reception Center are the biggest wartime activities of this military reservations, which is so close to the city of Atlanta as to be part and parcel of that metropolis. Under the command of Colonel Clifford C. Early, the post also is the home of many other administrative activities, which employ hundreds of military men, and an even larger number of civilians.

One of the major activities along the line of training civilians for military jobs is that of the Fourth Service Command Signal Training School. Directed by Colonel Alexander G. Conoley, this school enlists civilians as students for various types of radio training, instructs them and eventually turns them out as full-time employes in the communications offices.

Any civilians with an aptitude for radio code work, or radio mechanical skill, would do well to call at Colonel Conoley's establishment at Fort McPherson. He has many more openings for students thus far than he has applicants. For some students, training will be provided in Atlanta, both at Fort McPherson and at co-operating schools in the city. Others will be assigned schools nearer their homes in other cities of the southeast.

Technicans' Lab.

Lieutenant Colonel Dwight M. Kuhns operates a research laboratory at Fort McPherson for the Fourth Service Command which undoubtedly will have far-reaching effects upon both civilian and military health in the near future. No cooped-up scholars pursue aimless studies here. Personnel of this laboratory are trained military men and skilled laboratory technicians, each with a definite objective.

Let an epidemic threaten some military camp and the laboratory dispatches personnel to the scene, equipped with a mobile laboratory for on-the-spot studies. They search out, identify and destroy the sources of infection. In addition, they carry on experiments through a wide field of medical problems. Under Colonel Kuhns' direction, they set up standards by which hospitals and smaller laboratories may check their technique and results.

They guard the water, milk and food supplies of the Army. They assure soldiers that their mess kitchens will be not only shiny clean, but free of disease-producing bacteria and germs.

Their experiences are being translated into terms of the entire population, rather than the military alone so that beneficial results from laboratory work will redound to the aid of civilians as well as soldiers. Classes for military men of medicine, in the nature of post-graduate university work, are conducted regularly at the laboratory. Any specialist who wants to check his work, his findings, or to brush up on his specialty, has access to the facilities of this laboratory.

100,000 Checks.

Fort McPherson is the home of the Fourth Service Command Signal Office, commanded by Colonel Thomas C. Spencer; the Finance Office, commanded by Colonel F. Richards, where millions upon millions of dollars are paid out every month—as many as 100,000 checks are written in some months; and the Fourth Service Command Ordnance, commanded by Colonel J. W. Proctor, which directs the maintenance and repair of ordnance throughout the southeastern area.

Military police from Fort McPherson ride the soldier-crowded trains out of Atlanta, and the provost marshal, Major Cyril S. Lloyd, also is provost marshal for the city. The Fourth Service Command Motor Pool, commanded by Captain Myer F. Tackeff, distributes hundreds of vehicles per month from the military reservation, where each machine is first tested for performance.

The Third Army Corps headquarters, with Major Geenral John P. Lucas as commanding officer, is stationed at Fort McPherson. A staff of more than 80 officers and several hundred men are engaged in the administrative activities for this organization alone. Many of the officers live at Fort McPherson.

Friendliest Post.

Major General William Bryden, commanding the Fourth Service Command, also has his home at Fort McPherson, as do many of the other high-ranking officers of the Service Command.

In addition to the physical examinations of the enlisted men, the Fort McPherson station hospital, commanded by Major J. B. Dismukes, examines all volunteer officer candidates, reserve officers called to active duty, air corps volunteers, and provides hospital and medical services for military personnel of the post and Atlanta area.

A big amphitheater has been constructed at Fort McPherson where military personnel of all the military installations are guests of the commanding officer at the big-time USO shows. This post, although smaller than most in the area, is on the major USO circuit because it extends this courtesy to the military men in the vicinity of this city.

For the public a retreat parade is held every Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The Reception Center band gives concerts frequently for visitors in that area on Sunday afternoons. Ten radio shows are broadcast weekly for further contact with the civilian population, to maintain the link between the boys in the armed services and their families at home.

There are dozens of other military activities, all headed up by Colonel Early and his staff, Captain William F. Catron, executive officer, and Captain William E. Reynolds, adjutant. Within the limitations of military necessity and secrecy, Colonel Early wants Fort McPherson to be known as "the friendliest post in the Service Command."



Official Signal Corps Photograph.

PRIVATE'S VIEW OF RECEPTION CENTER. Private Robert Fabe, of the service detachment at Fort McPherson, gets realism into his litho-pencil sketches of well-known points around the post. The realism is not artificial, because Private Fabe has been in the Army 18 months. Here's his idea of the reception center from across the park that separates it from the main post.

Army Is Taking Precautions On Troops' Health

Based on the theory that a sick soldier is no soldier at all, the Army is taking every precaution to protect the men who will be sent to foreign areas against disease, according to Colonel Sanford W. French, surgeon of the Fourth Service Command.

Preventive medicine will play the biggest part in the battle against illness in foreign countries. Instructions have been issued to medical officers of overseas forces stressing the importance of rendering water safe for human consumption, protection against mosquitoes and other disease-carrying insects, methods of guarding against disease indigenous to the various regions, precautions to be taken when bathing, information concerning the care of skin and feet, selection of suitable clothing, prevention of sunstroke, and the conservation of energy and maintenance of health under the most adverse conditions.

Soldiers Immunized.

"Of course, the men in the Army in the States have every precaution taken to keep them from coming in contact with diseases," Colonel French said. "We isolate men with communicable diseases and make sure that water supply, food sources, etc., are pure. Additional precautions are taken by giving the men tetanus and typhoid shots and smallpox vaccinations. When a man is slated for overseas duty, he also is immunized against yellow fever, plague and cholera, disease prevalent in most tropical countries."

A series of studies covering four general world areas has been prepared by the Division of Medical Intelligence, Preventive Medicine Service, Office of the Surgeon General. Special health precautions have been issued for the African and Asiatic countries along the southern and eastern Mediterranean sea and the Persian gulf; the Far East (southern Asia, eastern Asia and the Netherlands East Indies area); central and south Africa and the west coast of Africa; and Central and South America and the Caribbean area.

Detailed Information.

Detailed information is given to medical officers of units that are being sent into these areas concerning the protection of men against illnesses that may result from food spoilage or contamination. To avoid these dangers, instructions are given that only freshly prepare and well-cooked vegetables and meats be served, to be consumed while hot.

Rules are that only pasteurized, evaporated, condensed or powderedmilk should be used, and that only recently peeled thick-skinned fruits are to be consumed in regions where food-borne diseases are prevalent.

The caution is issued that in some regions such standard items of the American diet such as salads made of lettuce or other uncooked leafy and raw root vegetables, cannot be eaten with safety

Marines Use New Methods In Recruiting Leathernecks

By SERGEANT LEON PRENSKY.

Recruiting methods, like operations of other forms of business, change as the years roll onward. Recruiting practices of today have been developed to a point where the work is an art in itself although many old-time devices are used.

It is interesting to read of the techniques applied by recruiters back in the horse and buggy days. Articles printed in old copies of the Leatherneck and Marine Corps Gazette showed that far more important than the method was the actual signing of a recruit.

But long before the horse and buggy became a popular means of transportation some strong appeals to the youth of many lands were made by national or military leaders.

Promises of Land.

King Pharaoh of Egypt promised eight acres of land, tax free, to every able-bodied male subject who would enlist under his standard.

Emperor Frederick, father of Frederick the Great, sent kidnapers scouting his own and foreign countries to fill his grenadier regiments.

General George Washington promised "youth of spirit" $60 a year to defend the United States.

It was not unusual for Lord Nelson's burly Marines to knock staid citizens on the head and have them lugged to waiting frigates.

The Duke of Wellington's recruiting sergeants appeared in scarlet coats and plumes at the village public house and there bestowed the king's shilling that bound young men to service with the colors.

Old Day Facilities.

In the old days men who were assigned to secure new Marines could not avail themselves of the facilities used today because they did not exist. Their assignments were more trying because they had little to offer other than the lure of travel and battle.

From files at headquarters, Washington, D. C., we learn that the first official Marine recruiter was John Hall, of Charleston, S. C., later appointed a first lieutenant.

An amusing sidelight in the career of Lieutenant Hall as a recruiter is found in his letter to Major William W. Burrows, first commandant of the Marine Corps. His letter read:

"I have opened a rendezvous here (Salem, Mass.) but have not been able to get a single recruit. I propose this week to open a rendezvous in different parts of the country and make frolik, to draw the people together, which I think will have a good effect. There are some in jail whom I could get out by paying the sum of $12. Do you think I would be safe in advancing it? The county elections are held this week and a general review next, which I think will afford some recruits."

First Recruit Attempt.

The letter represents one of the first attempts to drum up recruits for the Marine Corps, and, although it obviously wouldn't meet the demands of today, there seems to be little doubt it was comparatively successful.

Stiff medical examinations were not given prospective Marines in those days. Today there are many technical machines and jobs that have to be taken care of by Marines. It also is necessary that today's recruit be properly educated, a qualification which was not even considered in the old days.

Posters, pamphlets, radio scripts, A-signs, newspaper stories and other methods of advertising are some of the most important and successful means of attracting men to the service. Newspaper stories are read by men in small towns, fro mwhich many of our Marines come.

First War Recruiting.

One of the greatest recruiting drives in the history of the corps took place during the first World War. The corps needed thousands of men who were physically and mentally qualified. The problem was how to get the desired type. The best course to follow, recruiting heads decided, was to tell the nation of the colorful, adventurous history of the corps. This plan was so well systematized that it wasn't long before the ranks were filled.

Every known and unknown method of publicity was used in that tremendous drive, and where one faltered another would succeed. American youth of that day definitely caught the spirit of recruiters and came to join up in droves.

During the week of June 6, 1917, more than 2,000 men were enlisted in the corps, and the majority was of a higher caliber than had been accepted previously. This may be traced back to alert recruiters, who sold their ideas to the cream of the crop, aided by a well-planned publicity and advertising campaign.

Ft. McPherson Is Sketched by Private Fabe

Soldier Here Has Shown His Works in Many Large Cities.

Private Robert Fabe, of the service detachment at Fort McPherson, has done a group of litho-pencil sketches of well-known points around the famous military post. The first of this group to be shown is the view of the Reception Center as seen across the open park separating it from the main post.

Private Fabe has been in military service for the past 18 months. He was stationed with a cavalry unit until an injury while on maneuvers rendered him incapable of active service. Before being drafted he was an instructor at the Cincinnati Art Academy, where he had also studied for four years under a Fleischmann fellowship. Private Fabe also attended the Art Student League of New York city under one of its rare fellowship grants.

In addition to his instructorship work, Private Fabe has held one-man art shows, exhibiting in Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington, D. C., New York and Chicago.

7,315 Georgian Enlisted Since Pearl Harbor

Men enlisted in Georgia since Pearl Harbor could man a good-sized task force, according to recruiting figures through July.

The 7,315 men could send two battleships, four heavy cruisers, five light cruisers and 10 destroyers against the enemy.

An all-Atlantan navy would boast 2,299 men, enough to man a heavy cruiser of the Atlanta class, three light cruisers and eight destroyers.

The figures, released by Commander Stanley A. Jones, officer in charge of recruiting for Georgia, do not include those for August.

Atlanta's July enlistments fell only 34 short of the total for the entire year preceding the war. Enlistments during July included 575 Atlantans and 1,811 for the state. Only 609 applicants were accepted in Atlanta during the year before war was declared.

It is easy to imagine that Atlantans and Georgians in the Navy might turn the battle for the United States if there was a crucial engagement being fought.

Atlanta's Big Airport Grew From Tiny Lot 17 Years Ago

By AL SHARP.

Seventeen years ago the Atlanta municipal airport was a small field in the middle of a two-mile race track.

Today it is one of the busiest and most modern airports in the nation.

The progress of the airport and its growth into a community of 1,200 persons dates back to April 16, 1925, when he city of Atlanta negotiated a five-year lease with an option to buy from Candler, Inc., a tract of land consisting of 247 acres.

The tract was known as Candler Speedway and had been used as a two-mile dirt track for racing automobiles.

Since those barn-storming days of Jennies and baling-wire repairs, the airport has seen airmail become an ordinary business, instead of a phenomenal enterprise. Its history covers the period when aviation, laughed at by some and shunned by others, came into its own.

Grown to City.

From rattling biplanes to the modern airliners, from the days when bonfires lighted the way for pioneers, from the days of muddy runways and haphazard flying—the airport has grown into a smooth-functioning little city where efficiency is the rule.

The first landing strip was 1,500 feet long. Now the hard-surface runways stretch almost a mile in all directions.

The first tract of land consisted of 247 acres. The present area of the airport is 441 acres, with more expansion already planned to take care of the increased traffic in freight, passengers, express and mail expected after the war.

First operators of the airport were Beeler Blevins and Doug Davis. Two years after they opened the field in 1925, Atlanta got its first airmail. A company known as the Florida Airmail Company, which operated only a few months, established a service from Miami.

Airmail Contract in 1928.

Not until 1927 and 1928 did the city build two small buildings at the airport. During that time, too, three hangars were erected at the field by private interests—Doug Davis, Beeler Blevins and Pitcairn Aviation Company.

One of the buildings constructed by the city was 80 by 20 feet, and it housed the Bureau of Air Commerce, postoffice, weather bureau and communications. The other was a concession stand for the sale of soft drinks and sandwiches.

The first airmail contract connecting Atlanta and New York was made on May 1, 1928, with Gene Brown, an Atlantan, making the first trip.

A year later the city of Atlanta exercised its option to buy a tract of 287 acres from Candler, Inc., paying $94,600. Extensive grading was started with the aid of Fulton county.

Aviation showed a definite pick-up during 1929 and 1930, with several additional airmail contracts being let by the postoffice department. Miami and Chicago were added to New York as airmail routes connected with Atlanta.

Atlanta also got its first airplane manufacturer. The Atlanta Aircraft Corporation was organized with local capital. Shops were built on southwest side of the airport and two tri-motored, lowwing, all-metal planes were manufactured. But the company was disbanded after that.

Administration Building.

American Airways came to Atlanta in 1931 and the rent paid by the airlines, coupled with funds from Fulton county, was used to build the administration building. The building, completed in 1932, was one of the first of any consequence to be used at any airport in the nation.

The airport got its first high tower in 1934, a 100-foot steel structure given the city by the First National Bank. The tower was disassembled at its location atop a downtown building and re-erected at the airport as a beacon tower. It's still in the tower.

WPA labor was used to install hard-surface runways during 1936 and 1937. Twenty-six airline schedules were operating during 1937.

There were 190 registered pilots at the airport then with 58 privately owned planes.

Funds were provided by the city in 1938 for an addition to the administration building for use as a control tower and for taking care of increased activity.

At that time, control of air activities was handled by personnel hired by the city. Not until November 1, 1941, was the Civil Aeronautics Administration in charge.

Hangar Completed.

More land was acquired in 1940 and work on new pavement, drainage and the lighting system was begun a year later. The project amounted to $873,366.

The same year a hangar and office building were completed for Delta Air Lines.

The three-story office building for the Civil Aeronautics Administration also was constructed in 1941.

Two airlines now serve Atlanta —Delta and Eastern Air Lines. Their operations extend to nine points of the compass, more than at any other airport in the United States. Points reached by Atlanta planes are New York, Charleston, Savannah, Miami, Tampa, Brownsville, Dallas, Chicago and Cincinnati.

Before the war 64 schedules operated daily from Atlanta.

There are 1,044 registered pilots now with more than 100 privately owned planes.

It's a long way from the dinky planes of 1925 and the haphazard methods. Atlanta's airport, though, always will be a bright chapter in that history which saw men take wings.

CAP Formed Shortly After Pearl Harbor

Volunteers for Vital Units Taken From All Walks of Life.

The Civil Air Patrol, air arm of the home forces, was organized in Georgia shortly after Pearl Harbor was hit and became one of the most important units in civilian defense.

Headed by Wing Commander Winship Nunnally, of Atlanta, the state-wide organization quickly took its place in the war. Civilian pilots in the patrol flew messages, carried parts and personnel and went on secret missions for the Army and Navy, leaving military planes for training and other duties.

Personnel for the CAP was gathered from all walks of life. Among the members, both men and women, are pilots, observers, radio operators, meteorologists and ground crewmen.

Specialized classes were set up for this group which operates in co-operation with civilian defense. The organization is national in scope, and more than 50,000 persons are members.

CAP planes, in some parts of the nation, have come into contact with enemy forces while on patrol duty, but the nature of the work and details are considered military secrets.

Life Changes As War Hits Home Folks

Atlanta, Georgia Settle Down to Serious Fighting.

By AL SHARP.

The Japs struck Pearl Harbor on December 7. War came the same day to Atlanta and Georgia as it did to every city and state in the nation.

Unlike the sneak attack, the blow was not swung from the floor.

There was talk of knocking out the Japs in three months, remember? Few civilians realized the far-reaching effects of that raid which crumpled and crippled the United States Navy.

But quickly the war moved into the homes of Atlantans and Georgians.

Sat and Talked.

The night of Pearl Harbor, while Japanese aliens were rounded up, phones rang in recruiting offices. Men wanted to go and take a crack at the Japs.

Those men wanted to do something about it in a hurry. But the bulk of the civilian population sat and talked.

They were to know later how the war was to affect them.

The drafting of manpower hit top pace.

Like a giant harvesting machine it moved across the nation, taking a man here and another there. Their families learned of war quicker than others spared in earlier drafts.

More and more Atlantans and Georgians appeared in uniform. The casualty lists came back from the front. There ware Atlantans and Georgians in the lists.

Heroes Honored.

The boys came back from fighting. They told their stories. Heroes were honored. Yet even then the city and the state as a whole had not felt the full force of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Stories and pictures, newsreels and radios brought home the war. But it was far away.

For months the war stayed far away.

Even the freezing of automobiles and tires failed to convince.

Then came the rationing of gasoline and sugar. Tires could not be bought at ordinary prices. Bootlegging was back.

Long lines of men and women waited to get their ration cards.

Home Front.

Civilian defense became an actual Army on the home front. There were classes and instruction. Then practice under conditions similar to those Atlanta and Georgia would face if the bombers come.

War relief agencies campaigned for funds.

More and more men in uniform crowded the streets. Towns and cities near camps and forts were jammed. Hotels ran out of rooms. Rents skyrocketed. Living space was not available at any price.

Surely but gradually the war was moving into the homes of civilians.

Rumors spread. There were weeks of optimism and then folks were pessimistic.

Survivors' Stories.

Submarines crashed torpedoes into merchant ships. Tankers flamed and sank. Survivors came home when their stories of heroism and of terror.

The war was one of bombs and depth charges, of injured and burned and maimed, of guns and life-taking explosion on the coast of Georgia.

Slowly the war of action—bleeding, dying, killing, suffering and sweating—moved in. The coast became a fighting front, the secret of activities heavily guarded.

Huge offices with military personnel moved into buildings, where businesses had thrived. They reminded Atlantans of the war—brought it home to a city which received criticism for not organizing its home defenses with enough enthusiasm.

Troop trains came through.

Street car tracks were taken up, the rails to be used as scrap for tanks and guns.

New Georgia.

Scrap drives got underway. Filling stations—those which survived the gasoline shortage—collected rubber for reconditioning.

Out of this jumble of activity came a new Atlanta and a new Georgia, their faces lifted in eight months of war—war that had come home from around the world.

So the city and the state worked to whip the Germans and the Japs.

So it works today and tomorrow and the next day for victory.

Now the casualty lists carry more names of Atlantans and Georgians. So do the pay rolls of the armed forces and the offices of the Fourth Service Command.

Results Seen.

Atlanta and Georgia, in the last few months, have changed. No longer do the people think of the war in terms of the fighting front so far away.

Men and women at home have seen the results of German subs' attacks. The link between those and the ones far at sea—at the other ends of the earth—is a short one.

When that change came is not important; that it did come is important.

Its results are visible on all sides.

Atlantans are working hard in civilian defense. Finding volunteers to give their blood for the bank is no longer a case of pleading.

Air-raid wardens, auxiliary police and firemen—all of the many men and women needed for those jobs—are eagerly learning. The Red Cross and American Women's Voluntary Service are active throughout the city and the state.

Serious Business.

No longer are people joking about activities on the home front. Those who cannot go into the armed forces and others who have not been called are making a serious business of preparing for what may come.

Uniforms of civilian defense workers mingle with those of the regular armed forces and auxiliary services.

Thousands of civilians are working in war plants. Other thousands are preparing for jobs in the Bell Bomber Factory at near-by Smyrna.

So the story of civilians in Atlanta and Georgia grows—the result of Pearl Harbor which found the city and state looking to its fighting men scattered across the world to fight this war.

They are a city and a state which have learned that production and the home front will play prominent parts before the war ends.

Heads List.

Civilian defense, when one looks at the war scene among civilians in Atlanta and Georgia, heads the list.

More than 20,000 men and women in the Atlanta area are working at their jobs. Since the first mobilization of civilians the program has bogged down at times.

Now with George M. Phillips as director of the Atlanta Metropolitan area, the program is advancing toward organization which must be near perfect to be effective during an air raid.

Volunteer workers are making this set-up possible. Its efficiency has been tested. Mistakes were made, but other tests are planned. More blackouts, more work and better work are scheduled.

Proud of Knowledge.

Air-raid wardens are visiting the homes in their blocks. They are telling and showing people how to extinguish the dread incendiary bombs which spread fire and terror.

Auxiliary firemen are proud of their knowledge of what to do in helping the regulars whip a fire. Auxiliary policemen are studying the tricks of the trade with enthusiasm, eager to be ready for any action.

Already 5,000 steel helmets for these men and women who would be out during an air attack or any other for that matter, have been delivered. Other equipment is expected.

The offices of the regional director of civilian defense in the southeastern area are located here. Charles H. Marchison, director, and his large staff watch the developments of CD organizations and workings throughout the area.

Drills Held.

Experts are attached to the staff to teach specific jobs. Most of them attended War Department Schools, where intensive training is given in various branches of the work.

Drills are held. Organization is on a semi-military basis, and many men and women are getting their first introductions to discipline and regulations and orders which make an Army tick.

More familiar with their jobs, which have changed considerably since war began, are the Georgia State Guard units. Backbone of the home front Army, the Guard has taken over the job of fighting any enemy which comes to Georgia.

Prepared by maneuvers for an invasion, the Guard practices shooting and getting to the point of attack in case the enemy should come.

Air Support.

The Guards' ground troops, headed by Colonel Lindley W. Camp, an Atlantan, are supported by an air arm, the Civil Air Patrol, which has been doing patrols and missions for the Army and Navy.

The Guard and Patrol have been active in the coastal area, but the nature of the work—rather, the details—is considered a military secret.

The Georgia Wing of the CAP is under he command of Lieutenant Colonel Winship Nunnally, of Atlanta.

Both organizations drew their manpower from civilian ranks, and personnel is subject to call at any time. Many of the members are on active duty.

So the story of the war among civilians in Georgia spreads.

Every man, woman and child is affected now.

Save Pennies.

Kids save pennies to buy War Bonds and Stamps. Millionaires buy them in thousands of dollars' bundles. War agencies collect money. The drive to victory goes on.

The angles are numerous. Everywhere one turns there are victory gardens, plane spotters, air-raid wardens—all civilians who are eager to do their part well.

Headlines tell of victory or defeat. The President speaks. War comes home.

The WPA, subject of jokes a few years ago—remember the cartoon of the man leaning on the shovel?—begs to be allowed to work 24-hour shifts and not stop on Sundays so that more scrap for more guns to blast the Japs and Germans can be dug from the streets.

Staggered Hours.

Automobiles carry strangers picked up along the roads and streets to town.

Working hours are changed—staggered hours, it is called—so that peak loads will not overtax buses and street cars. Thousands leave their cars in garages to save rubber and gasoline.

Sugar is watched closely. Restaurants carefully limit their customers so that ships may be spared for war material.

Rumors still reach willing ears, but more and more rumors are scotched at their sources. People refuse to pass them along.

Doctors and nurses continue to march into the armed forces. Health has become important to the war effort. Healthful diets are a patriotic duty.

Little Untouched.

Doctors and nurses cannot be spared. Lecturers used to tell folks what to eat. Now they tell the grocers and the butchers, furnish charts on food, so health diets will be available.

Few things have been left untouched by the war.

Ration boards weigh evidence on requests for tires, sugar and gasoline. Priorities have become a watchword.

Stores post ceiling prices on articles.

Buyers of tooth paste and shaving cream carry old tubes to the stores to get new filled ones.

Railway stations are jammed. Mothers, wives and sweethearts steal one last goodbye kiss as the boys go marching off to war.

All that and more makes Atlanta and Georgia a city and state at war.

New Ideas, Jobs.

Gradually and surely the war has changed the civilian life of Atlantans and Georgians.

The months since Pearl Harbor have been filled full of new ideas and new jobs for most Atlantans and Georgians.

As the war fronts spread round the earth, so changed the lives of those left at home.

Many work hard—most work hard.

And today civilians in Georgia and Atlanta are doing their part in the war.

Thoughts of whipping the Japs in three months and turning to Germany are gone.

The trend is changed. Civilians look forward to a long war, to more sacrifices, to more sweat, to more blood.

They look forward with determination, but now they know that victory is not something to grab from thin air.

In these last few months the change has come. They know the job is tough, but they are ready. They are preparing.

Because they look forward to a tough victory.



ARMY ON HOME FRONT—Civilian Defense organized the army on the home front. Captain Enoch Graf (left) and George M. Phillips, Atlanta area director, take a look at the heavy tin hats which defense workers will use in case of an air raid.

Six Minutes Allotted For Haircuts in Navy

If you ever thought you lived on a tough schedule, why just take a look at the story which came out of Athens, where the Navy Pre-Flight Training school is located.

Things got so crowded that the boys couldn't get haircuts. Finally a barber shop was built. That was fine, but the students didn't have a chance to get their haircuts.

An officer solved the problem.

He decided that every two weeks each boy would be allotted six minutes to get out of class, run to the barber shop and rush back to the classroom.

Parades Reappear Here Following Army Day

Parades, out since this nation went all the way down the line for peace, came back to Atlanta with the war.

The Army day parade brought tanks and guns and soldiers and every last thing that makes a parade thrilling.

The marching brought cheers from thousands who lined the streets for miles.



HOW 'BOUT SOME GASOLINE?—Crowds at rationing boards became typical of civilian life in Atlanta and Georgia. If it wasn't standing in line for gasoline, it was for sugar.

Limousine Owners Now Are Riding Buses, Too

War with its rationing brought to Georgia many strange sights, but one of the oddest concerned automobiles.

At first, when a chauffeur-driven limousine drove up to the corner and waited for a bus or street car, folks were a bit surprised.

But not any more. Driving a few blocks to the bus or car line has become habit with limousine owners.

The war also brought out the use of bicycles and the small "putt-putts," motor-driven scooters, which you didn't see much except at the beaches.

LIFE OF ARMY UNIFORM.

The United States Army has been conducting a survey into the approximate life of the average soldier's uniform and replacements needed during second year of service, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute and National Cotton Council. The cloth requirements to equip and maintain a soldier for one year are 29 1-4 yards of woolen cloth and 122 1-4 yards of cotton cloth.

Georgia is divided into three distinct land areas. It is mountainous in the extreme northern part, hilly in the middle section, and level in south Georgia, with coastal plains.

25-Year Headlines Sound Like New

Twenty-five years ago today, the headlines of Atlanta newspapers had a familiar ring:

"London again shelled by German airships."

"For the second night in succession," the story stated, "German airmen have raided the southeastern section of England and reached London."

Next to that story was another, quoting Major General William P. Duvall, commander of the department of the southeast:

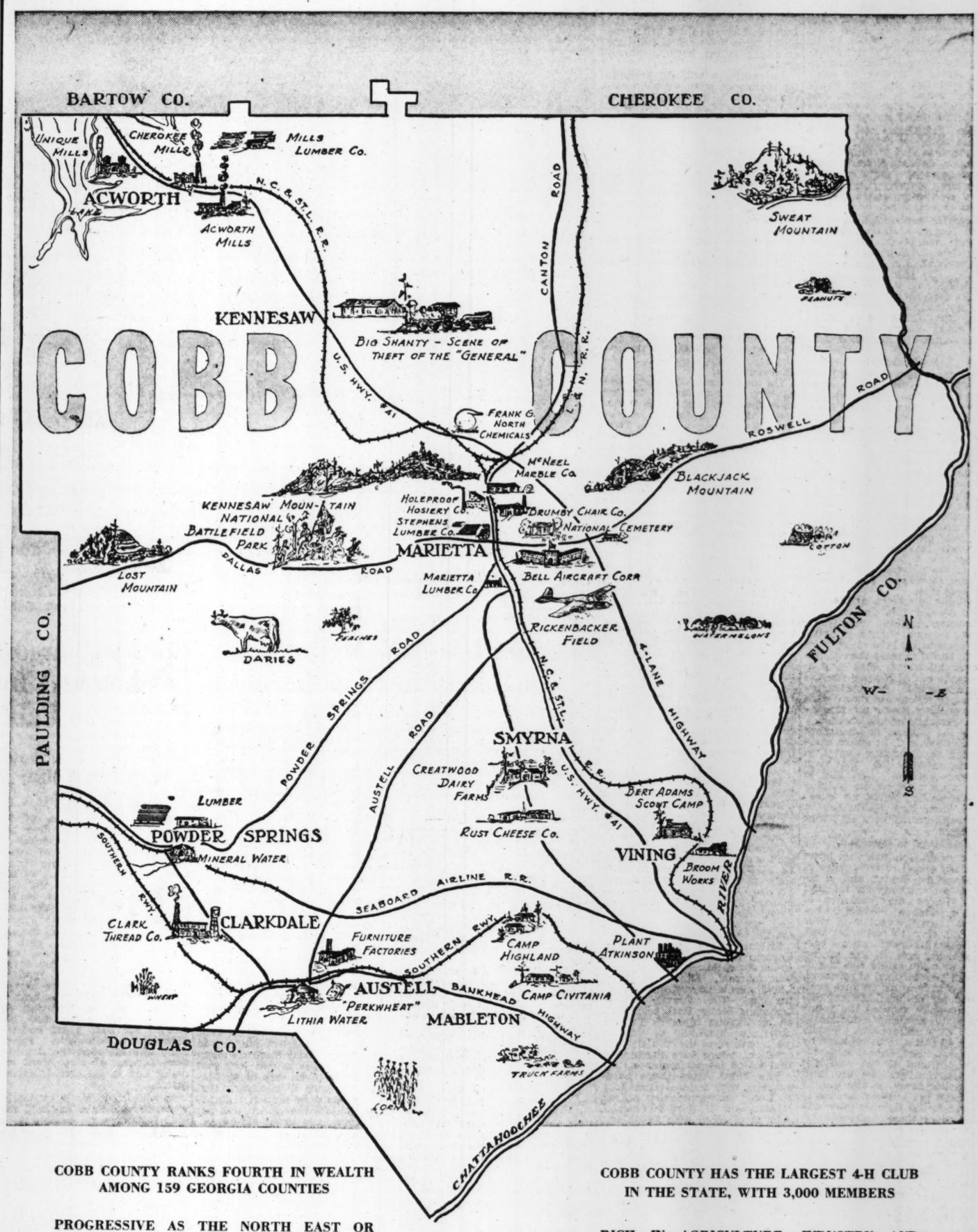
"The United States will never take another backward step and after this war it will be impossible for the miserable conditions of the past, as to the armed forces of the United States, ever to exist again."

Atlanta Is Situated In Mild Climatic Zone

Atlanta is 1,050 feet above sea level and situated at the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains. Part of its water drains to the Atlantic Ocean, and part goes to the Mississippi river.

The average temperature in March is 53 degrees; in April, 61; in May, 69; in June 76. General average is 61 degrees.

The average rainfall in the state annually is approximately 50 inches.



COBB COUNTY RANKS FOURTH IN WEALTH AMONG 159 GEORGIA COUNTIES

PROGRESSIVE AS THE NORTH EAST OR WEST PLUS THE HOSPITALITY OF THE SOUTH

WHERE CITIZENS ARE CO-OPERATIVE AND PROGRESSIVE

COBB COUNTY HAS THE LARGEST 4-H CLUB IN THE STATE, WITH 3,000 MEMBERS

RICH IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND PAY ROLLS

RICH IN HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND SECURITY

A WELL BALANCED COUNTY OF UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES

COBB COUNTY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MARIETTA, GEORGIA • COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING

Bryden Serves As General In Second War

Colorful Life of Fourth Service Command Officer Revealed.

Major General William Bryden, the man with the job of co-ordinating the Army's Services of Supply in the seven southeastern states as commanding general of the Fourth Service Command, is seeing service in his second war with the rank of general.

General Bryden received his first promotion to the rank of brigadier general on October 1, 1918, during World War I, while on duty at Fort Sill, Okla. His second promotion to brigadier general came on September 1, 1937. He was raised to his present rank September 25, 1940.

A graduate of West Point in 1904, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of artillery and assigned to the 13th Battery, Field Artillery, at Fort D. A. Russell (now Fort Francis E. Warren), Wyoming, and served at that station until January 25, 1906.

Served in Philippines.

He was then ordered to the Philippine islands, where he served until 1908. While he was at Camp Stotsenburg, in the islands, he received his promotion to first lieutenant.

Returning to the States, he was on duty for a short period at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and on August 22, 1908, was assigned to duty as professor of mathematics at West Point. In 1912 he joined the 5th Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla., and remained there until December 17, 1914.

He was then transferred to Naco, Ariz., but on January 24, 1915, returned to Fort Sill with the rank of captain. At the fort he attended the School of Fire for Field Artillery and served as secretary of the school and recorder of the Field Artillery Board until June 10, 1916.

Promoted to Major.

While serving as an aide de camp to Major General Thomas H. Barry, and as a member of the General Staff Corps, Headquarters, Central Department, Chicago, from June, 1916, to August, 1917, General Bryden was promoted to the temporary rank of major and a short time later to lieutenant colonel.

Leaving the General Staff Corps, General Bryden commanded the 329th Field Artillery, at Camp Custer, Michigan, until October 20, 1917, and was director, Department of Field Gunnery and assistant commandant of School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Okla., until October 18, 1918. During this time he was raised to the rank of colonel, June 26, 1918, and brigadier general, October 1, 1918.

He commanded the 15th Field Artillery Brigade, at Camp Stanley, Texas, to October 31, 1918; and the 9th Field Artillery Brigade at Camp McClellan, Ala., to February 8, 1919. Upon completing this tour of duty, he reverted to the regular Army rank of major and was stationed again at Fort Sill, Okla. While there he served as a member of the Field Artillery Board, School of Fire for Field Artillery, until May 15, 1919, when he was ordered to Europe.

Studied in Germany.

General Bryden attended the course at the Army Center of Artillery Studies at Treves, Germany, to August 6, 1919, and upon his return to the States on August 12, 1919, served in the War Department as a member of the General Staff Corps until September 1, 1922. He attended the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to June 22, 1923, and, after graduation remained at the school as an instructor to June 19, 1827. On detached duty for part of this time, he commanded the 2d Battalion, 1st Field Artillery, at Fort Sill, Okla., from May 10 to July 26, 1924.

On August 19, 1927, he was ordered to Washington the Army War College. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel while there. Upon graduation in August, 1928, he was assigned to duty as executive officer, Office of the Chief of Field Artillery. He served in that capacity until July 31, 1931.

Ordered to Hawaii in November, 1931, General Bryden served as executive officer, 11th Field Artillery Brigade, and later as executive officer to the 13th Field Artillery at Schofield Barracks until October 26, 1934.

Returns To U. S.

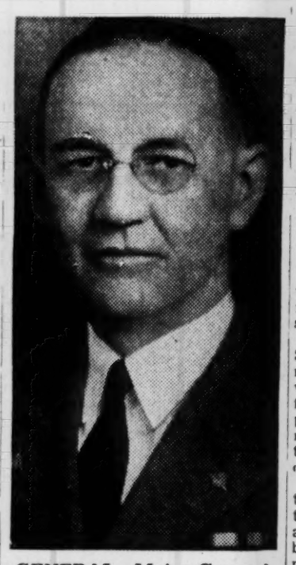
He returned to the United States in November, 1934, and was assigned to duty at Fort Hoyle, Maryland, as executive officer, 6th Field Artillery, until August 6, 1935. During this tour of duty he was promoted to colonel.

His next post was as chief of Mobilization, Operations and Training Division, War Department. He was made brigadier general while at this command.

On June 1, 1940, General Bryden was appointed deputy chief of staff, and was promoted to major general in September, 1940, while in this office. He was transferred to Atlanta as commanding general of the Fourth Service Command on March 19, 1942.

General Bryden was awarded the distinguished service medal for his "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as director of the department of field gunnery, School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., from May, 1918, to October, 1918. He displayed organizing ability and other professional attainments of a high order in developing and conducting a sound course of instruction in the principles of field gunnery."

General Bryden was born Hartford, Conn., February 3, 1880. He is married and has two children. He is a member of the Military Order of the World War, the American Legion, Army and Navy Club in Washington, and the Army and Navy Country Club, in Arlington, Va.



GENERAL—Major General William Bryden, commanding general of the Fourth Service Command in Atlanta, is serving in World War II with the rank of general. He was first promoted to the rank of brigadier general on October 1, 1918, promoted again to the same rank in 1937, and was raised to his present rank September 25, 1940.

Mail Soldiers' Christmas Gifts By November 1

Packages for Overseas Must Conform To Space Limits.

The American public was advised today by the War Department to do Christmas mailing to soldiers overseas early this year.

Officers of the Army Postal Service announced that anything mailed after November 1 probably will not reach the soldier in time for Christmas. They urge that all packages, cards and letters for men overseas be mailed between the first of October and the first of November.

Also, Army postal officials urge that Christmas packages be kept to a minimum in size and weight, all available cargo space being badly needed for transport of vital military supplies. Postal regulations provide that no package weighing over 11 pounds, or more than 18 inches in length, or 42 inches in length and girth combined, may be mailed. No more than one package per week may be mailed by any one person.

One other request made by the officials was that no food or clothing be sent to soldiers overseas, pointing out that there was danger it would spoil or be damaged in transit. All packages are subject to examination by the censor, and the public is advised to consult local post offices as to what articles will not be accepted for mailing.

Mobile Repair Units of Army Prove Worth

Shops To Be Available to Engineering Corps Throughout Service.

Mobile maintenance and repair shops—"machine shops on wheels"—have been developed to a high state of efficiency by the Army Corps of Engineers, the War Department said today.

Able to handle all but the heaviest repair and maintenance jobs in the field, these shops will soon be available to engineer organizations throughout the Army.

Developed by the Engineer Board at Fort Belvoir, Va., the shops received final field tests during the Carolina maneuvers last fall. Having decided that the basic needs of such shops were strong and solid work benches, sets of good quality hand tools, vises, grinders, drills, portable hydraulic presses and attachments, hoists and welding equipment, the Engineer Board constructed pilot models from which the basic design for the new mobile shops was obtained. The units were provided with sturdy, built-in hinged work plates; electric generators to furnish hand-power tools, trouble lamps and flood lights for night work; small air compressors for cleaning; pneumatic hand tool operation, power-driven grinding wheel with attachment for sharpening and gauging detachable rock bits; portable forge and blacksmith equipment; and basic repair shop tools arranged in built-in cabinets and compartments for maximum convenience and accessibility.

The trucks used, of nine types, are provided with a steel frame, canvas covered, which can be closed up tight for blackout purposes or raised and spread wide to provide a protecting shelter.

Troop equipment includes tractors; angledozers; power shovels; air compressors and pneumatic tools; electric generators; power earth augers; road graders; concrete mixers; bridging, mapping, water supply and camouflage equipment; trucks and trailers; and a great number of tools and auxiliaries.

In addition to the maintenance of this heavy equipment, the engineers are responsible for maintenance of certain equipment of other branches—such as antiaircraft searchlights and barrage balloon equipment.

Most Important Is the Salvage Company's Job

At Post and in Battle, These Men Work To Save.

A highly important, if seemingly lowly department of the Army is the salvage collecting companies of the Quartermaster, Services of Supply, headquarters Fourth Service Command, pointed out yesterday.

These companies at all times collect clothing, personal equipment and other government property for reclaiming, repair and reissue. But their operations assume more significance in actual battle zones.

In battle, the Salvage Company is assigned the task of salvaging equipment lost or abandoned by our own or enemy forces on the battlefield and the disposal of it to repair shops, depots and dumps. Attached to each salvage company are seven enlisted men from each of the following branches: Ordnance Department, Chemical Warfare Service and the Signal Corps.

The salvage company maintains close contact with the officer commanding various units so that transports returning from the front may be fully utilized for the return of salvage and no abandoned property is left behind. Also, all able-bodied men and prisoners of war returning from combat zones are expected to bring some salvaged article with them.

On the battlefield, the salvage company gathers first those articles which are in constant demand. Rifles, machineguns, ammunition and other items which deteriorate must be removed quickly.

In World War I, more than 7,000,000 rounds of ammunition of all makes and calibers were gathered from the American battle areas between the Marne and Vesle rivers, and after the Meuse-Argonne offensive nearly 4,300,000 articles were collected by our soldiers. The articles consisted of everything from American stoves to German heavy caliber guns.

Salvaged equipment and materials are separated according to the arm of service to which it belongs and forwarded to apropriate repair shops. All other salvage is returned to Quartermaster Salvage Repair Battalions or to Quartermaster Salvage Depots.

The importance of salvage operations is shown by the fact that during the first World War in the month of September, 1918, alone, more than 2,600,000 articles of salvaged equipment and clothing valued at more than $7,250,000 were reissued for further use.

Nation's Health Is Improved By Army Life

Good Physical Conditions To Continue After War.

The induction of numbers of men into the Army will improve the health of the whole nation to a marked degree, it was revealed yesterday by Colonel C. G. Souder, medical inspector for the Fourth Service Command.

Every man, either selectee or volunteer, must stand a rigid physical examination before he is admitted into the Army. If there is any hidden disease, it is usually discovered early enough to permit effective treatment.

After induction, soldiers, as a rule, gain weight and their health generally improves. Every ailment receives immediate attention and required hospitalization rules out the possibility of personal neglect of any disease.

"When the Army is demobilized at the end of the war, there will be millions of healthier men going back to their civilian jobs," Colonel Souder said.

Many men underwent the first physical examination of their lives when they were called before draft boards or Army physicians on induction. Hidden diseases, such as tuberculosis and cancer, unknown to the selectees, are often disclosed.

"The regular hours and planned meals of Army life will also be carried over into civilian life by many soldiers, further improving the health of the nation," Colonel Souder predicted.





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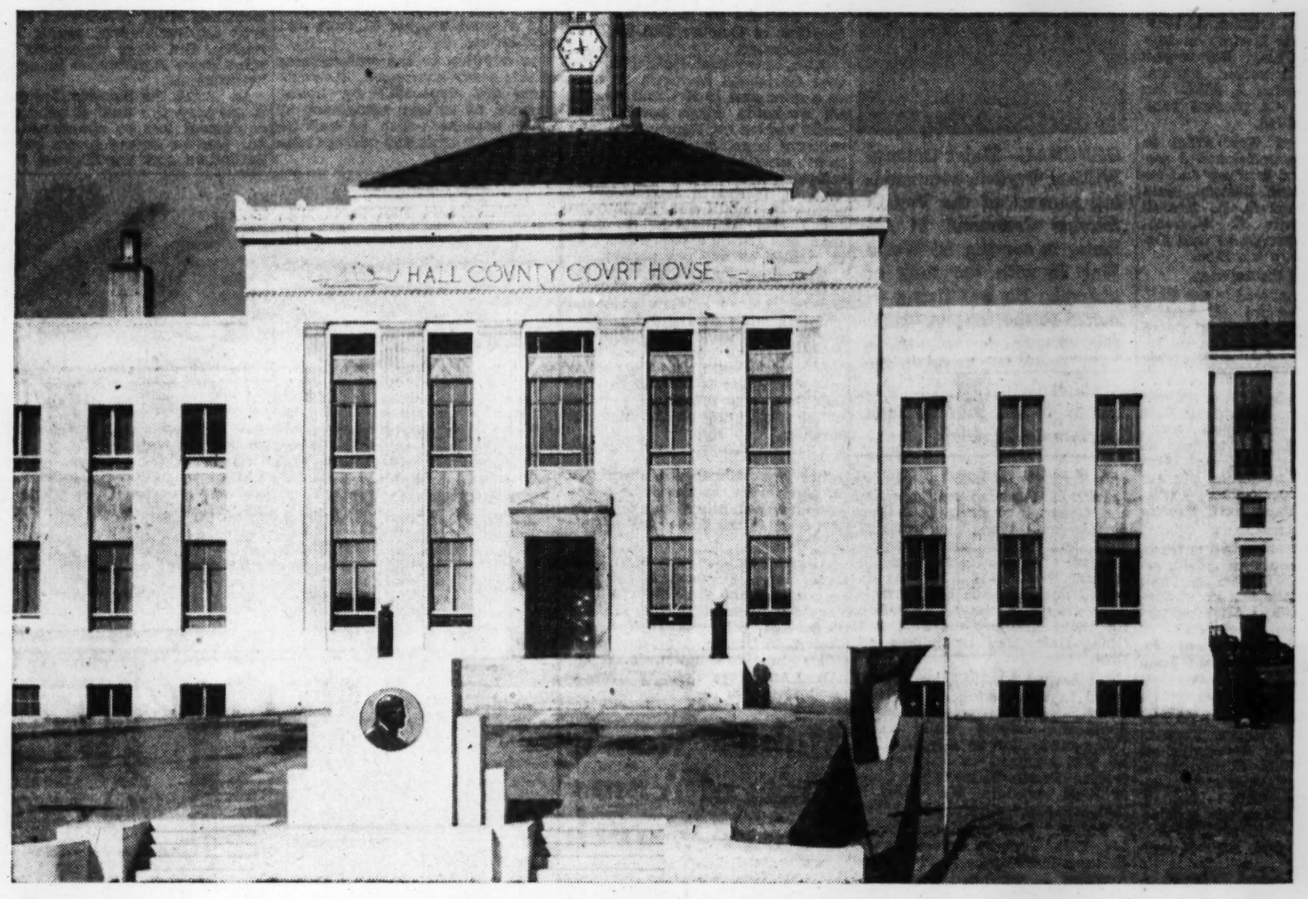
Where Prosperous Industry Is Backed by Thriving Agriculture

HALL COUNTY, gloriously situated in the North Georgia foothills, offers advantages to both agriculture and industry unsurpassed in all Georgia.

Many industries, with particular emphasis on textiles, have already seized the opportunity for profitable year-'round production which is afforded by intelligent labor, abundant power, the temperate climate and the beneficent altitude which averages 1,200 feet above sea level in the county.

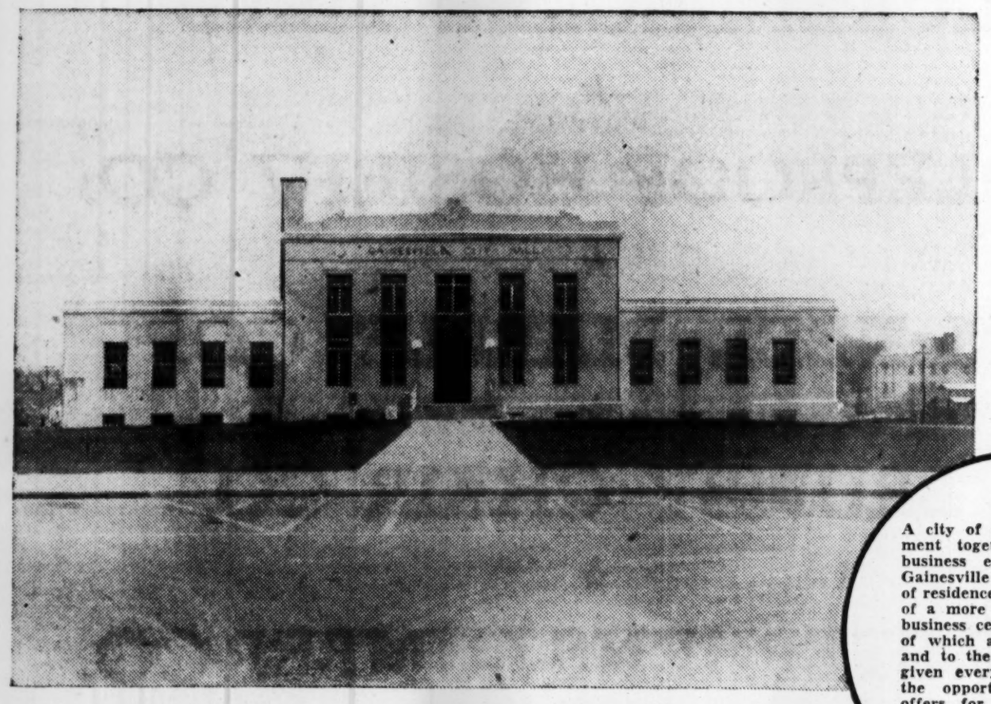
Agriculture is well-diversified along modern, far-sighted lines and in recent years special attention has been paid to livestock raising, dairying and poultry farming—with conspicuous success. Many sections of the county are rich in mineral resources.

Fine churches, splendid elementary schools and such institutions as Riverside Academy and Brenau College blend beautifully with the home-loving spirit of the population—and a cordial welcome awaits those who come here to establish new industries, to make their homes or simply to visit for a while among the blessings of climate and natural beauty with which Nature has endowed the county.



For detailed information about Hall County, address your inquiry to

Hall County Commission - - - Gainesville, Ga.



GAINESVILLE

Gateway to the Mountains



A city of culture and refinement together with thriving business enterprises makes Gainesville an attractive place of residence. No city can boast of a more beautiful civic and business center, views of both of which appear to the right and to the left. Invitation is given everyone to investigate the opportunities Gainesville offers for health, recreation, education, industry and business.

A spirit of friendly and co-operative enterprise among all her population has brought Gainesville to her place of leadership among the communities of Northeast Georgia—it is that spirit which unites her citizenship in an all-out determination to do a full-size share in our country's Victory program—and it is that same spirit which will carry Gainesville on to even larger attainments in the years to come. Fine schools . . . splendid churches . . . lovely homes . . . prosperous industries . . . modern stores . . . temperate all-year climate . . . excellent transportation facilities . . . Gainesville offers every advantage for satisfying life—in business or at home.

CITY OF GAINESVILLE

Alanta and Georgia War Setup Typical Of National Scene

The nation at war is really the story of Georgia at war—few activities being missed in the conglomeration of forts, air bases, camps, training schools and offices which stretch from the mountains to the coast.

Atlanta itself might be singled out as typical of the many organizations and branches which spread throughout Georgia.

As headquarters of the Fourth Service Command, the city boasts everything from recruiting stations to offices where decisions affecting troops scattered over the globe may be made.

Then there are Fort McPherson, the Atlanta General Depot at Conley, Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Atlanta Army Air Base, Quartermaster Motor Base, Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board and Army Cadet Examining Board, as well as offices which can answer the smallest and largest requests.

To the layman these activities reach such a tremendous scale that even the imagination fails to grasp the whole setup.

For instance, the Atlanta General Depot at Conley, appropriately called "The Breadbasket of the Army," has warehouses where football games could be played. Food is stacked up in neat tiers which reach toward the rafters.

Feverish Activity.

Nearby is the Quartermaster Motor Base, where the first production line for rebuilding engines is operating. Here officers learn about motors and maintenance of mobile equipment in the field. The production line, similar to mass assembly line methods pioneered by automobile manufacturers, moves grimly wornout motors down the skids and turns them out repainted and as good as new.

Until recently the Naval Reserve Aviation Base trained pilots for the fighting fronts. From there men went out to the fronts to fight the Japs and the Germans in Australia, in Egypt, in Great Britain or any place where American airmen are hitting the enemy.

Planes of all types wing over Atlanta to land at the Army Base at the Municipal airport. Bombers headed for Station X may stop there. Fighter planes—little more than flying guns—drop to earth there, and then are gone. The base is a short stop for all types of military craft, new and old.

At Fort McPherson draftees go through induction and then head for training camps. Later they turn up in every part of the world as fighting men.

The same thing happens at the aviation boards and at the recruiting offices of the Merchant Marine, the Army, Navy and Marines.

Every place one turns there is war activity.

Plants work directly or indirectly under the supervision of the armed forces—rather, their representatives.

If the military picture of Atlanta is not complete, a look at the streets jammed with every type of uniform is convincing. Inland city that it is, Atlanta boasts more than its share of sailors and ensigns, lieutenants and commanders.

Staggers Imagination.

When one takes even a glance at the broad picture of military activities in the state, however, the magnitude of the scene leaves the mind wondering just how much and how far Georgia has gone in this war.

No military secret is the fact that Georgia has more than its share of bases, forts, camps, schools and training points.

Few men on the fighting fronts today would not have duplicates in training in Georgia.

Fort Benning, largest infantry school in the world, also is known as the home of the parachute troops. Tanks roar over the Georgia sand and clay at Benning, too, as men train to send the mobile fortresses against the enemy. Officers' candidate schools are turning out leaders for troops which are growing so rapidly that no one man probably has data enough to imagine a complete picture.

Furthermore, if that one man could imagine a complete picture, military secrecy would prevent its incorporation into a story that might be of aid to the enemy.

That fliers and soldiers are training every hour of the day and night is known. That schools run classes around the clock, bearing down on training for victory, that manpower from throughout the nation i pouring through Georgia, that men are racing through obstacle courses—all of those things are generally known.

Specifically, little can be said about those activities—activities which involve the gigantic machinery of preparing this nation for victory.

In general, however, it may be added that all Georgia and Atlanta are working at war.

Specialist Unit To Boast Natty Uniform Styles

Three Marks of Distinction in Outfits for Corps Staff, Officers.

The WAACS and the WAVES are not the only auxiliary branches of the Army that can boast nifty looking wearing apparel, for the uniforms of the Army Specialists Corps will have three marks of distinction, it was indicated at headquarters of the Fourth Service Command, services of supply.

Corps officers, staff and specialists, will wear uniforms similar in style, material and color to that of the Army. Insignia of grade or rank of ASC officers will be the same as for Army officers, but there are distinctions. The especially designed corps emblem—a silver gray eagle with wings inverted, the eagle standing on a bundle of arrows—will be worn as the cap insignia of the Army and buttons of the same silver gray gray plastic material, bearing the corps emblem, will be worn on the blouse. Officers will also wear the short overcoat, raincoat and other clothing items as prescribed for Army officers.

Specialists of the corps will wear uniforms similar to those worn by noncommissioned personnel of the Army. As a mark of distinction the letters A. S. C. will be worn on a silver patch just below the insignia of grade and on the right sleeve only. The official eagle will also be used on the non-commissioned cap. While officers may wear either the service cap or garrison (overseas) cap, the latter is the only type of headgear specialists may wear for dress purposes.

The corps, newly created, brings under the control of the secretary of war skilled civilians who have professional, technical or scientific qualifications which enable them to relieve military personnel for combat or command duties.

Quartermaster Unit Is Service Of Specialists

Its Job Is To Feed And Clothe Uncle Sam's Boys.

There is an organization of specialists who labor at their widely varied jobs in offices and on the far-flung fronts of the world, to keep the American fighting men fed, clothed and supplied.

It's the Quartermaster Corps and the ever-growing demand for trained personnel is mounting so rapidly that training facilities have been greatly enlarged and based on broader plans, according to information in the office of the quartermaster, Fourth Service Command.

To feed and clothe an Army require experts in many lines. In the subsistence branch, the personnel must include food and nutrition men who are recognized authorities. Inspectors must be thoroughly versed in vegetables, fruits, meats, wihle chemists test samples of canned and other foods. In the job of clothing, the soldiers' textile specialists pass on the cloth used and manufacturing experts assist the manufacturers in their problems of turning out garments, shoes, tents and other items of supply. The supply services require cooks, bakers, laundrymen, tailors, shoe repairmen, coopers, while a young army of issue, record and other clerks as well as stenographers and typists are necessary.

For many years the Quartermaster School at Philadelphia was chief among the institutions where quartermasters learned their various trades, but the demand for specialists is mounting ever higher, it is shown. As an example, less than 1,000 officers and enlisted men were trained at Philadelphia in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941. Since that date, the school has been moved to Camp Lee, Va., and has increased its capacity to a monthly output of 1,200 officers alone. Training facilities for enlisted men have increased proportionately.

Army training schools are augmented by special courses at factory schools, accredited colleges and other recognized educational institutions. A streamlined program of oral and visual instruction, combined with practical application of theory through actual field work, has reduced the training time. Some courses require three months, while the students complete others in four weeks, as the tempo of the war effort is speeded up.

Two of Seven U.S. Generals On Active Duty

Only 11 Americans in History Have Reached the Army Pinnacle.

When a soldier reaches the rank of general in the United States Army he has attained the pinnacle of military success, for, of all the millions of soldiers who have fought for their country, only 11 have been entitled to wear the four stars, and strange to say, of these 11, seven are still alive, and two are on active duty, records of the War Department revealed.

Although created by an act of congress in 1799, there were no generals until the War Between the States when Ulysses S. Grant, later president, received the appointment.

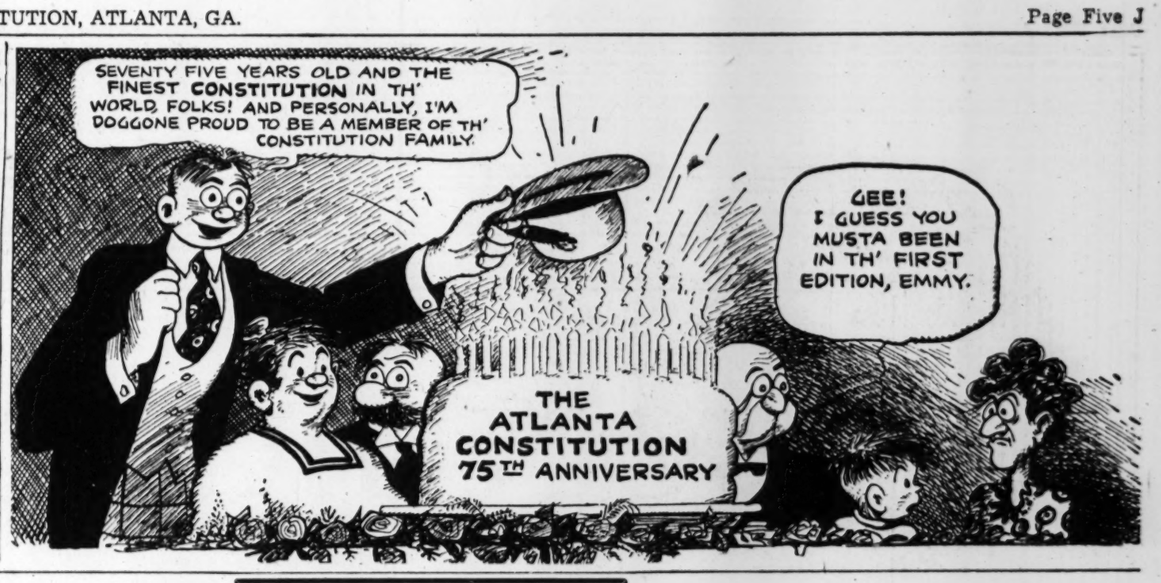
General William T. Sherman, who is famous for his march through Georgia to the sea, was made a general on March 4, 1869. The rank was next held by Philip Sheridan, promoted to general in 1888.

There were no more appointments until 1917, when, on October 6, John J. Pershing and Tasker H. Bliss were elevated to generals. Peyton C. March received the appointment in 1918.

No generals were appointed from 1918 until 1929, when an act of congress designated that the chief of staff of the Army should hold the grade of general. General Charles P. Summerall was the first to hold rank under the new designation.

General Douglas MacArthur was made chief of staff and general in 1930. Following him came General Malin Craig, 1935, and the present chief of staff, General George C. Marshall, 1939. General John J. Hines was appointed a general, although retired, on June 15, 1940, and General Douglas MacArthur was appointed a second time, December 18, 1941. He is the only officer to be designated general twice.

Of the seven generals now alive, two, Marshall and MacArthur, are on active duty. The others are: General Pershing, General March, General Summerall, General Craig and General Hines.





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Although my own name appears in the official designation of this company—the men and women whose skill and loyalty have sustained its activities for years deserve a lion's share of the credit for the progress we have made. It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity to pay them this tribute for their fine spirit of co-operation and the tremendous part they have played in highly worth-while construction projects which—without question—have made our state a better place in which to live. From the oldest in point of service to the youngest, they are members of a well-co-ordinated group which has a record—practically without exception—once a member, always a member.

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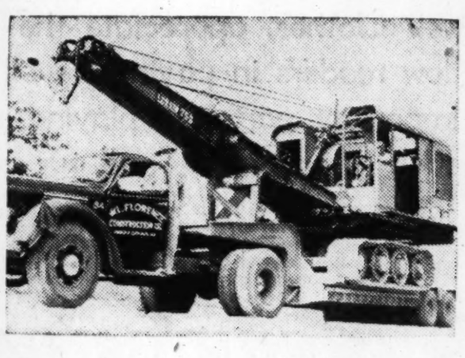

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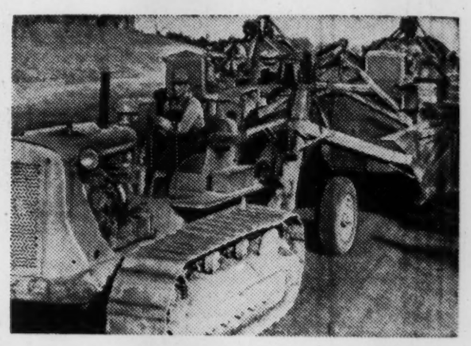

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We take pride and pleasure in offering our heartiest congratulations and best wishes to an "outstanding Southern Institution." The Atlanta Constitution is certainly much more than just another newspaper. This fair and impartial mouthpiece of this patriotic part of the free and United States richly deserves our thanks and gratitude for championing the right as it affects all peoples, sects, and minorities making up this, the greatest Christian nation, and not merely the selfish interests of a particular group.

We, manufacturers of Sewell Clothes, appreciate the opportunity of joining our good friends, customers, and fellow readers in paying a well deserved tribute to The Atlanta Constitution for the very important part it is playing in molding and shaping the sentiment and ideas of this section in particular, and our great nation as a whole.

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WHEN YOU THINK OF CLOTHING—THINK OF SEWELL

Sewell Clothes GUARANTEED

Two of South's OldestProducts Are Aiding War

Turpentine, Rosin Go Into Paint for Upkeep of Equipment.

VALDOSTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—Two of the south's oldest products are playing an important role in the war.

The two, gum spirits of turpentine and rosin, are in front rank positions in that they go directly into the paint necessary for the upkeep of warships, tanks and other military equipment. Only recently scientists have discovered that the products of the southern pine trees make a suitable base for synthetic camphor for use in smokeless powder, as well as other uses. This fact is very important considering that Japan controlled the camphor supply of the world.

Home Front Uses.

So much for military uses. On the home front gum turpentine is still the leader with householders and painting contractors since it is ideal as a paint thinner and anchor for the paint. Too, gum turpentine is widely used as insecticide and a handy household cleaner, particularly in the bathroom. Gum rosin is used in the manufacture of soap. In view of the fact that many oils formerly exported from the far east are cut off by the war, there is an assurance in realizing that the tall stately pines in the south are in production. If they have their way this country and our allies will have all the soap desired.

Gum spirits of turpentine and rosin are by-products of a plain, yellow, sticky substance known as oleoresin which oozes from the tree after it is streaked or tapped.

It is produced in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Georgia is the leading producing state in the nation, with 66 2-3, while Florida is second and Alabama third.

10,000 Farmers.

Today more than 10,000 persons are classified as gum farmers and producers.

Considering the laborers and others connected with the industry about 300,000 gain their livelihoods from the crude gum of the long leaf and slash pines. The markets of the world have paid as much as $60,000,000 for one year's production.

Here in Valdosta, the headquarters of the American Turpentine Farmers' Association Co-operative is located. The membershtip represents 90 per cent of the annal production of gum turpentine and rosin.

Heading the association is Harley Langdale, one of the outstanding citizens of south Georgia. He is a turpentine operator himself and has been president of the organization since it was organized in 1938.

A board of directors, turpentine farmers themselves and elected by the membership, is composed of the following: Edgar Dyal, of Baxley, Ga.; R. M. Reynolds, of Bainbridge, Ga.; J. L. Gillis Jr., of Soperton, Ga.; J. T. Miller, of Palatka, Fla.; W. H. Leonard, of Blountstown, Fla.; L. W. Brannan Jr. of Foley, Ala.; W. L. Rhodes, of Estill, S. C.; and R. M. Newton, of Wiggins, Miss., who is also vice president. J. Lundie Smith Jr. is secretary and general counsel, Mrs. Ora B. Hemingway, treasurer and assistant secretary, and E. M. Oliver, special representative.

In speaking of the association, President Langdale had this to say: "While the rest of the world was lightening its burdens a thousandfold by availing itself of the fruits of research and science, our industry was still doing its job by the same methods and with the same instrumentalities that our grandfathers used. I know of no other industry in which that is true.

"With producers of other nationally used commodities spending thousands and reaping millions, on advertising, we sat complacently, losing our former outlets, hoping would send us new ones—but it that some happy circumstances never did.

"And all this because we had not learned a very simple fundamental truth of human relations: In unity there is strength."

The main planks in the platform of the organization are: Prduction that is balanced by consumption; intelligent co-operation with established governmental agencies—national, state and local; determined research by scientific methods for new uses for turpentine and rosin; national advertising and sales promotion, to find a place for turpentine in every home and industry in the nation.

The association contributes to the maintenance of the G. & A. Laboratories, located in Savannah, Ga., which have conducted research into new uses for rosin and turpentine.

Synthetic Rubber Aid.

From dipentene, which is derived from turpentine, is now being made a chemical known as isoprene. This is valuable as a synthetic rubber intermediate. The laboratories are working along this line.

The Commoditiy Credit Corporation of the United States Department of Agriculture at present accumulating a stock pile of turpentine and rosin from the current crop as a buttress against possible war shortages. This is being handdled for the Commodity Credit Corporation by the association.

The membership of the association is increasing daily and officials believe this indicates that the gum farmers are realizing just what unity means for a group with common interests.

No gum farmer is too small and none too large to join the association, it was pointed out.



COLLECTING GUM—This turpentine hand is collecting the crude gum. After a large collection is made, the gum is taken to a distilling plant, where it is processed into pure gum spirits of turpentine and rosin. The crude gum, or oleoresin, flows from the streaks on tapped trees and is collected as seen in this picture.



HARLEY LANGDALE — Valdosta attorney and turpentine farmer, is president of the American Turpentine Farmers' Association Co-operative.

Army Fits Men To Jobs They Can Do Best

Draftees Pass Through Three Processes of Classification.

Just where do your abilities fit in with Uncle Sam's present war scheme? Whether you are a mechanic, typist, photographer, financier, banker or butcher, if you are drafted, the Army will find a place for you in which you will be best suited or most needed.

The Army has developed one of the most completely efficient methods imaginable for the distribution of its personnel, taking into consideration everything—the soldier's personal history, schooling, intelligence, work experience, leadership, interests, hobbies, foreign languages and previous military training, and also to a certain degree, the soldier's own personal wishes.

On the basis of these and the findings of skilled interviewers, through several involved steps, men entering the Army are classified and reclassified until the position in which they can make the greatest contribution to the war effort has been found.

Personnel Officers.

This is the job of more than six thousand skilled personnel officers and men who were carefully selected and trained by the adjutant general's office on the War Department, and who are engaged in this most important of all personnel work in nearly every corner of the globe.

Unlike materiel, personnel is never static—it is always changing. A recruit entering the service today and classified as a mechanic or a potential machinegunner may several months later display aptitudes which make him a potential antiaircraft gunner, a Diesel engine mechanic, a tank commander or an officer candidate.

There are three main classifying steps followed by a man when he goes into the Army. First: The reception center. Here general classification and assignment begin. Every soldier receives the Army general classification test—which provides an index of his general ability to learn his duties. Also, the mechanical aptitude test is given to all recruits who can read and write English.

Second Phase.

A second phase of the first step is the interview. A skilled interviewer draws from the recruit desired information and records it accurately and concisely. From this interview the recruit's main and second-best civilian occupations are determined. When the interview is over, the qualification card is referred to the classifier, who checks the man's civilian occupations and on the basis of the information on the card, recommends the recruit's initial duty or training assignment either to a Replacement Training Center or to a unit.

The second of the classifying steps is the Replacement Training Center. Here, incoming trainees are assigned to the type of training which they may most readily absorb. The first task is to make certain that each man's training will be in accord with his aptitudes, interests and experience. When the experience data on a soldier's qualification card is questionable, the soldier is reinterviewed, and if his particular ability is still uncertain, he receives a trade test for that field.

Aptitude tests also are used to predict potential success in special lines of work. Full utilization, too, is made of leadership, age, previous military experience and any other experience with predictive value. When other factors are equal, consideration is always given to the personal desires and interests of the enlisted man.

Unit Is Final Step.

The third and last of the main classifying steps is at the unit. Here, replacements are assigned to duties on the basis of the information on their qualification cards. The unit personnel officer also uses the cards to keep an inventory for promotions, and to keep a running roster of all men within the unit who have the physical, mental, moral, leadership and educational qualifications of potential officer candidates.

For various reasons, men may often be reclassified—a specialist gains new skills in the process of training—a soldier of long service can no longer compete physically with younger men—a conscientious objector requests to be assigned to a combat unit, etc.

Through such classification and assignment, the Army is endeavoring to use all available manpower with one object in view—the placement of each man in a job or duty where his strength, vigor, skill, aptitudes and intelligence may be utilized to strike the most telling blow against the enemies of our country.

Augusta Enjoys Name in History

Augusta, third largest city in the state, and former capital, is one of the most historical places in the south.

The city was established in 1735, When General Oglethorpe, founder of Savannah, decided to extend his operations into the Savannah valley and sent out an expedition to locate the site for a trading post.

Several important battles were fought at Augusta during the Revolution. Colonel Campbell, British officer, captured the city in January, 1779, but the American forces reformed and took it back two months later.

The capital was removed to Augusta after Savannah fell to the British in December, 1779.

The State Highway Department was created in 1919.

A Georgia Heritage

YOU'LL still find Cabin Crafts Bedspreads and Needletuft Rugs for sale in the great department stores in Atlanta and throughout the country. War has not affected, and will not cause us to compromise, the fine craftsmanship and styling that have won so much nation-wide acclaim for these products of North Georgia's traditional industry.

Quality in our products is something *we* can control. But *quantity* of output depends entirely on the extent to which our industry is affected by the war. Already, a considerable part of our plant has been converted to war work; we will gladly throw in additional facilities whenever they can be utilized. Meanwhile, the native art of Needletufting is being carried on at Cabin Crafts ..... And the products of North Georgia craftspeople are still being proudly purchased for homes in every part of the nation.

CABIN CRAFTS
Dalton, Georgia

Wooden Chair Saves 10,875 Tons of Steel

Army Abandons Metal Article for Lighter Furniture.

A saving of 21,750,000 pounds of steel—that's 10,875 tons and will make a lot of Garand rifles or machineguns—is the result of a change from steel to wooden folding chairs for Army use, it was announced at the office of the quartermaster, Fourth Service Command.

The announcement came in connection with the statement that the Quartermaster Corps is procuring 1,500,000 of the new type wooden chairs, which are made from ash, beech, birch, elm, maple or oak, depending upon the availability of the material and the section in which the new chairs are manufactured.

A feature of the chair is the plywood seat and back, 3-8 of an inch thick, which are interchangeable. The seat will support two 200-pound men and any part of the chair will support a man's weight.

The steel chair, which has been used by the Army in offices, barracks and orderly rooms, weighed 14 1-2 pounds, while the wooden chair tips the scales at only 10 pounds. Packed for shipment, six to a box, they are very compact and much valuable cargo space is saved on ships headed for overseas.

All chairs are stained and given a coating of water-resistent sealer or high-grade enamel and present an attractive appearance at Army camps, posts, or centers throughout the country, where they are now in use.

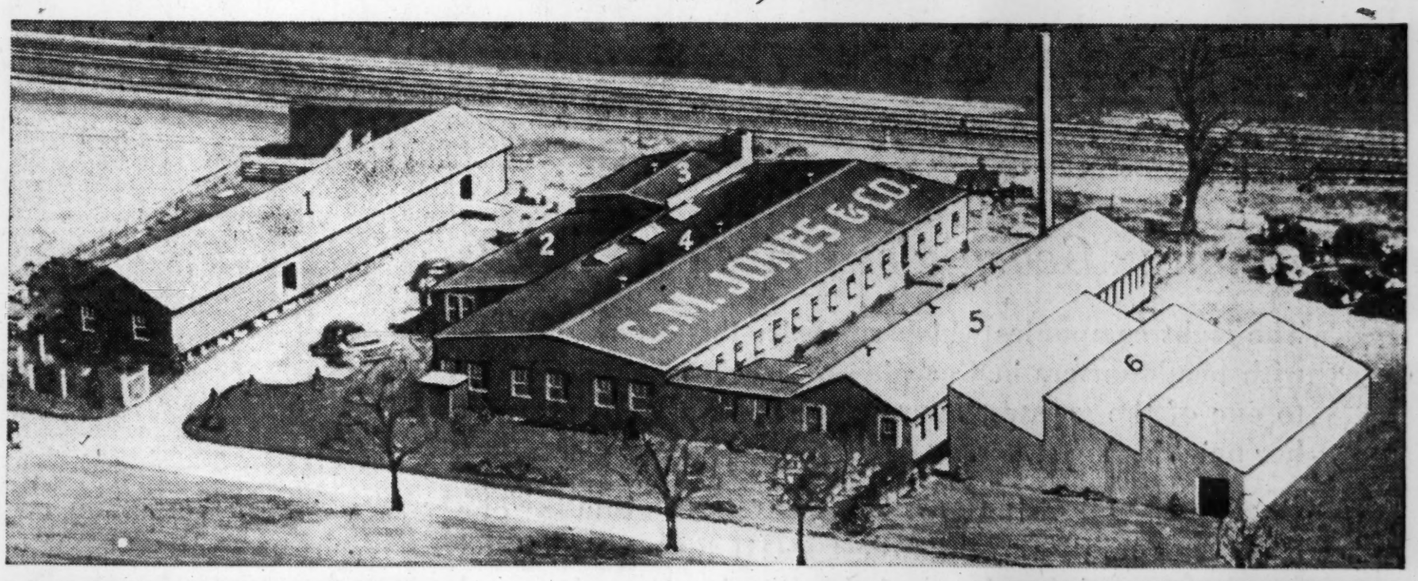
116 Different Shoe Sizes For Soldiers

There'll be fewer stories in the future emanating from Army posts concerning soldiers with hard-to-fit—either large or small—because the Quartermaster Corps has made provisions to supply 116 different pairs of "special measurement" shoes to each reception center, it was announced today by Colonel William F. Riter, supply officer on the staff of the Fourth Service Command quartermaster.

The shoe sizes will range from size 3-EEEE to 15 1-2-AAA—enabling the Army to outfit both midgets and giants.

MARY ANN MATS, Inc.,

Calhoun, Ga.



This modern home at Calhoun houses one of the most unique cooperative industrial enterprises in all America.



This young lady holds more than $10,000 in war bonds—their purchase pledged by employes in a single day. The management purchased the bonds outright, the employes repurchased them at 10 per cent of their pay a week—an achievement impossible where labor turnover is not at a minimum.

An industrial experiment—crowned already with success and on its way to bigger things! That, in a phrase, describes the organization of Mary Ann Mats, Inc., which in seven years has not only justified its conception, but has also found a nation-wide market for the tufted floor coverings which it manufactures.

Mary Ann Mats, Inc., was established in 1935, to provide gainful employment for young people untrained for any other specific work. Tufted floor coverings were chosen as a product because they offered the widest variety of manufacturing problems. No traditions of long standing existed; even the machinery had to be invented. Here is a modern factory operated with the spirit of a school—key employes and salesmen are the stockholders.

As for today and our country's war program—the 200 employes of Mary Ann Mats, Inc., have contributed enthusiastically to every phase of the effort, leading in accomplishments any known group of its size.



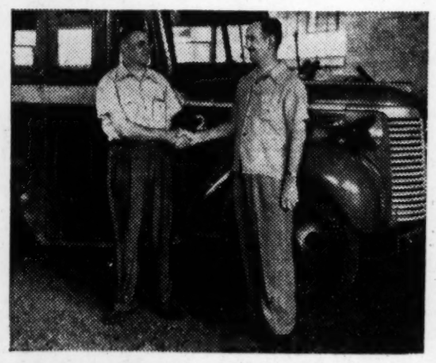
Here are two of our office girls—trying on a life preserver which was manufactured in the plant and which, it is hoped by employes and management alike, will lead to war contracts and further active participation in America's victory program.



Another scene in the plant cafeteria—which, with the soda fountain, is one of the most popular employe provisions in the busy establishment.



Here, in the plant cafeteria, wholesome food is served to employes at about one-half what it would cost them elsewhere.



The manager of the plant shakes hands on a sale which acquired several buses—to bring in, free of charge, employees from a radius of ten miles.



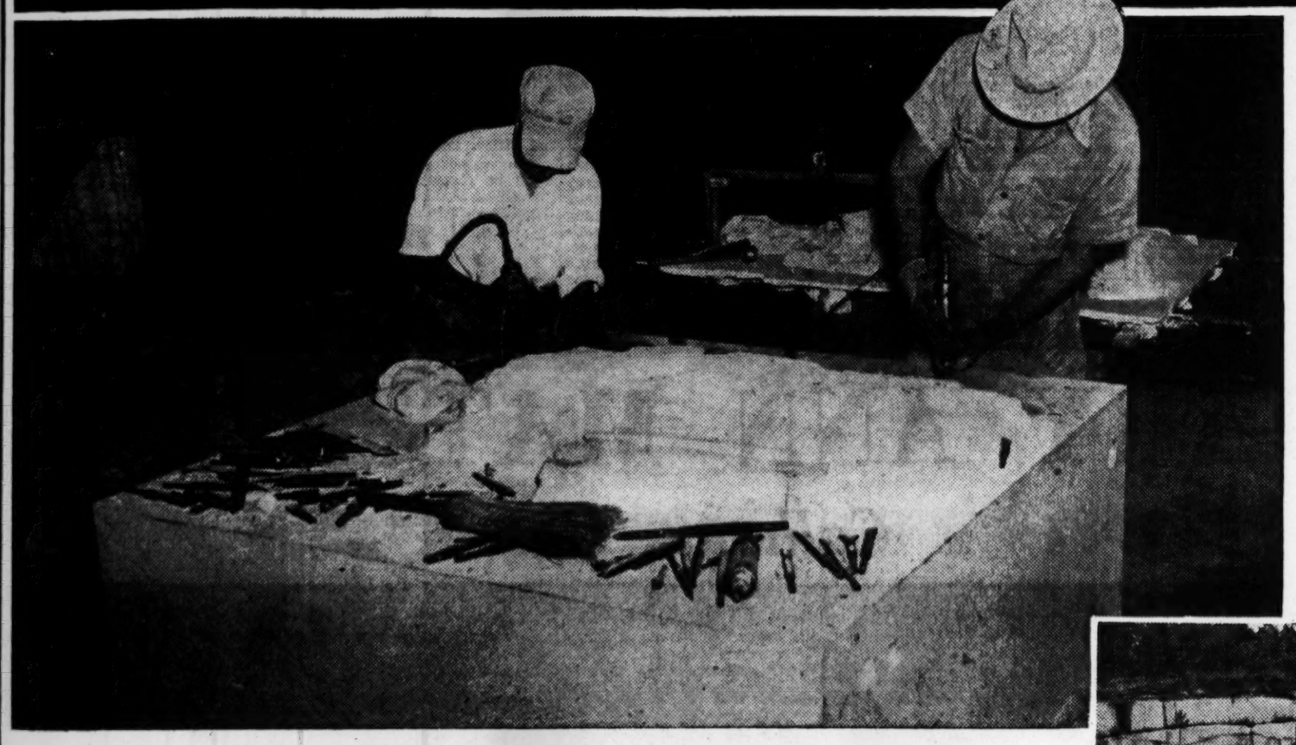
The interior of the plant—showing the perfect lighting, the well-ventilated airiness and the general air of cleanliness which prevails.



This photograph shows an operator at work on one of the new wool substitute rugs developed in the plant.

COGGINS GRANITE & MARBLE INDUSTRIES, INC.

ELBERTON, GEORGIA



Operating

GEORGIA GRANITE COMPANY
OGLESBY GRANITE QUARRIES
SOUTHERN QUARRYING COMPANY
BEAVER DAM GRANITE COMPANY
BERKELEY GRANITE COMPANY
(All Above at Elberton)

TENNESSEE MARBLE, INC.
Knoxville, Tenn.

COLUMBIA MARBLE COMPANY
Marble, N. C.

MORETTI-HARRAH MARBLE CORP.
Sylacauga, Ala.

Among Georgia's Priceless Assets

The eight companies which comprise this organization—with headquarters in Georgia—offer eloquent testimony to one of the greatest assets possessed by Georgia and her neighboring states.

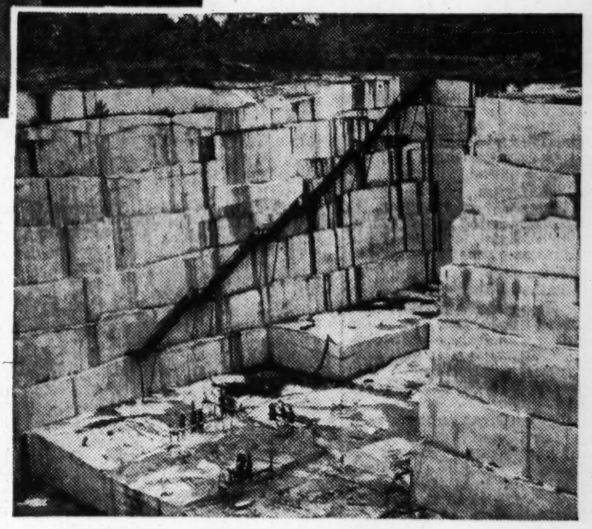
Georgians, and visitors to Georgia, fail to visualize our state's possibilities to the fullest until they have visited one or more of the plants of the Coggins Granite and Marble Industries.

From the youngest—Beaver Dam Granite Company—to the oldest—Georgia Granite Company, the Coggins companies not only extend you a cordial invitation, but also assure you that a visit to them will give you a new conception of Georgia's wealth of natural resources and what is being done to convert it into human usefulness. There are eight abundant quarries in the system—six granite and two marble, with a quarry area which totals more than 2,300 acres. Thirty electric motors—eight electric overhead traveling cranes—five locomotive cranes—23 gang saws—50 channel bars—and 12 derricks, operated by 300 quarry employes, are needed to lift this enduring stone from its age-old resting place.

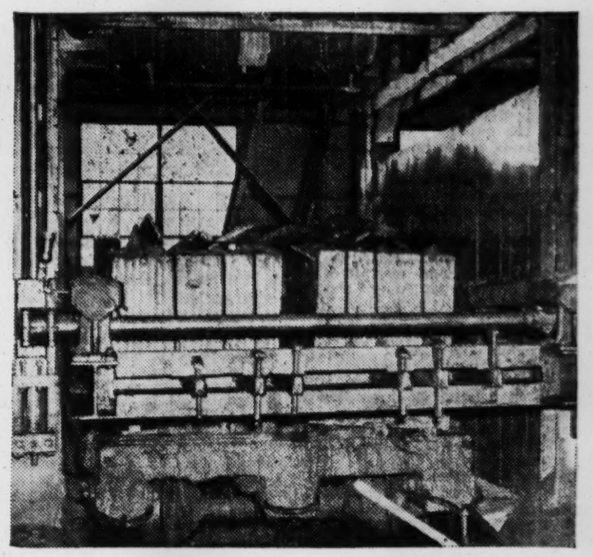
More than 250,000 square feet of floor space are employed in our finishing plants, where 350 other employes turn the stone into beautiful memorials. These workers use in their work two diamond saws, 14 air compressors, four rubbing beds, 105 electric motors, 21 large polishing mills, three lathes, 18 units of sandblast equipment, six steam engines, five oil engines and nine carborundum machines, one of which is believed to be the biggest ever built.

Statistics, in themselves, may be tiring—but it is our earnest hope that more and more Georgians and visitors to Georgia will visit our plants, to discover for themselves one of our state's leading industries, one which a native Georgian, Frank Coggins, has literally carved out of the earth to bring enduring fame to his native state.

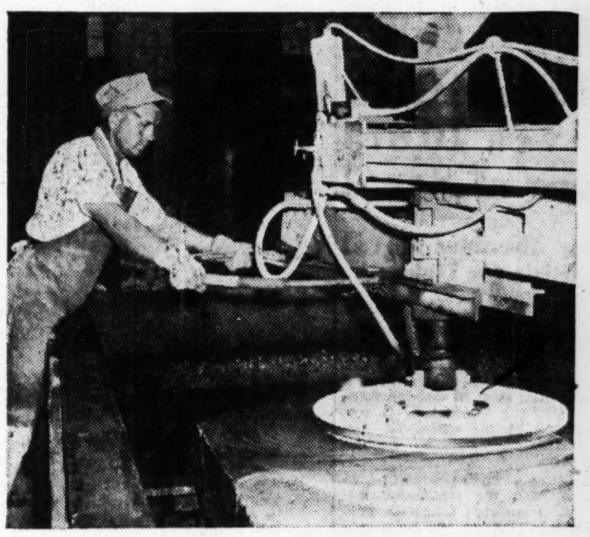
The Coggins Marble and Granite Company, born and grown to its present size in Georgia, takes this occasion to offer sincerest felicitations to The Atlanta Constitution on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary of service to its people.



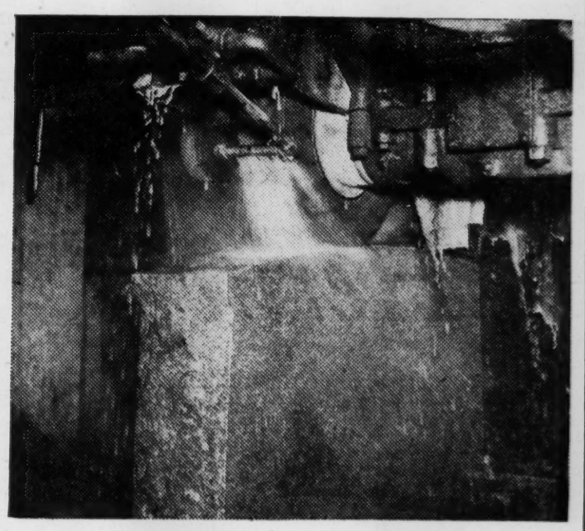
Imposing, almost beyond belief, are some of the giant quarries of the Coggins Granite and Marble Industries. This one is located at Elberton.



Inconceivable to the uninitiated are the gigantic machines and the ponderous equipment which are needed in converting marble and granite to usefulness.



Skilled workmen and machinery of delicate, yet sturdy, design are essential to bringing the smooth polish and admirable sheen to blocks of stone.



Giant carborundum machines, one of which is shown in action here, are highly important in finishing processes which bring marble and granite to their final beauty.



This panoramic view illustrates the vastness of the internal operations of any one of the Coggins plants—from quarries to finished memorials of enduring life.



Constitution Photo—Carolyn McKenzie.

NUMBER, PLEASE—One of the busiest switchboards in Atlanta is that of the National War Agencies, which, includes the Office of Civilian Defense, the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, the Office of War Information News Bureau and the Office of Defense Transportation, to mention just a few. There are 35 trunk lines which lead to 340 extensions at the present time. The board is set up to handle 1,500 extensions, if necessary. Approximately 11,000 calls come through the board in a normal day, with 10 operators and one supervisor busy with the plugs. About 400 long distance calls are handled each day. It would be possible for the board to handle 27,000 calls a day.

Atlanta Is Hub Of War Effort In the South

Large Number of Offices Make City 'Little Washington.'

By CELESTINE SIBLEY.

World War II finds Atlanta the regional center for the nation's war agencies—a "Little Washington" that is the hub of all home-front war activities in the southern states.

To administer the civilian problems caused by war, hundreds of experts and specialists have gone to work in the Candler building where whole floors have been requisitioned by the government. Thousands of letters bearing the heading "Executive Office of the President" go out each day from Atlanta instead of from Washington.

Thousands of calls come to Atlanta's capital instead of to the nation's capital, for Atlanta lies closer to the south—and the offices here are staffed to handle the problems of southerners.

But the exodus from Washington to Atlnta as a result of decentralizing war activities brought relatively few government men from the nation's capital to direct the war activity in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. The great majority of the 724 persons on the war agency pay rolls are southerners.

So are nearly all the field officers and assistants—some 4,000 strong—who work in the various states under Atlanta's jurisdiction. Most of these men and women are residents of the areas which look to them for clarification of the many problems which the impact of war has brought to large and small communities from the swamps of the Everglades to the hills of Tennessee.

The far-flung organization centered in Atlanta has 2,010 administrative employes throughout the southern states and 2,700 paid clerks of local war price and rationing boards.

The pay roll which goes out of the Atlanta office amounts to more than six and a half million dollars annually. One and a quarter million dollars stays in Atlanta to pay workers in the offices here.

An idea of the scope of war agency activity may be gathered from the 11-place switchboard on the second floor of the Candler building. Largest ever erected by the Southern Bell Telephone Company, it handles 9,000 calls a day, more than half of which are in-coming calls from persons who have home-front problems to take up with the war agencies.

The "P-X" board is larger than the switchboard which serves the entire city of Marietta with 37 local and nine long-distance trunk lines, it is connected with Washington all day while a continuous stream of calls come and go from the nation's capital to the regional war agency chiefs starting about 9 o'clock each morning. It's usually after 9 o'clock at night before the long distance operators hear "Washington calling Atlanta" for the last time.

Orders and clarifications of orders are relayed from the regional office to field offices in such centers as Birmingham, Raleigh, Miami, Mobile, Memphis and Jackson, Miss.

OEM officials say tremendous savings are effected in telephone and telegraph toll costs by relaying calls from here instead of putting them all through direct from Washington. More than 400 long distance calls come through each day. Western Union and Postal Telegraph boys and girls keep busy carrying to and from the Candler building. In addition, 24-hour teletype service is maintained between here and Washington.

War agencies and their functions are as follows:

Office for Emergency Management

Administrating and unifying the entire set-up, 170 employes of the Office for Emergency Management handle employment, provide space and equipment, make out payrolls, handle mailings and communications, keep accounts, and take care of the multitude of details which so large an organization requires to operate effectively.

OEM itself is the coordinator of this civilian army and it is one of the executive offices of President Roosevelt.

Staffed by men with wide experience in personnel, office, and fiscal problems it protects government funds, acts as a monitor of the persons who obtain positions with the war agencies, and leaves the other agencies free of such details so they may concentrate upon the technical tasks of their specialized fields.

K. Wade Bennett, Atlanta, heads OEM's personnel division. In charge of finances is Walton G. Doughtie, from Fort Worth, Tex., while the regional service operations officer is D. Stanley Mitchell who came here from Washington.

Office of War Information.

With a staff of six, the OWI serves as regional spokesman for the agencies, functions as a clearing house for information about the war, and handles matters of public intelligence.

Headed by Marvin Cox, native Georgian, who returned from Washington when the OEM was established a year ago, the regional OWI news bureau is the representative of Elmer Davis in the south.

Besides spot news for press and radio, regular features originate with the Atlanta OWI, which serves weekly and daily papers, radio stations, magazines, press associations, clubs and organized groups.

More than 50 daily papers run the OWI's daily feature "Answers to Your War Questions." Readers are invited to send in to the papers their home front queries, which in turn are forwarded to the Atlanta OWI office for answer in the published feature. Literally hundreds of questions on sugar for canning, gasoline rationing, price ceilings and the like submitted by individuals anxious for information are answered in this manner.

For the weekly papers a column summary of war information is prepared each week in the Atlanta OWI. This column presents current information of interest to this section as distinct from general materials. It's called the "Home Front," and is published in between 300 and 400 weekly newspapers.

In addition to spots and special programs for radio stations, the weekly "OWI Mailbag" script is a regular feature on between 20 and 30 stations throughout the south. This program also answers questions from listeners on the wartime problems of individuals.

The Atlanta OWI office also prepares and sends out special features of interest to women newspaper readers, telling them of ways and means to meet the problems presented to housewives by rationing, shortages and the general effect of war on our everyday life.

Spot news items originating in the agencies of the regional OWI office are released directly to the three press associations whose southern headquarters are in Atlanta. The press associations distribute the material on the basis of the news value of the releases to their member papers throughout the south.

The OWI arranges press conferences for the war agency officials and helps representatives of the press in obtaining interviews and statements.

War Production Board.

Headed by Frank Neely, Atlanta business executive, with another Atlantan, O. M. Jackson as deputy, WPB is a potent force in putting the south to work for victory.

Members of its staff joined WPB directly from executive desks in the industrial fields which they supervise for the government, and these production experts are rapidly turning mills and plants and mines and the productive acres of the south into lines of supply for the armed services.

WPB decides which factories can produce needed implements of war. Its regional field staff, headed by J. L. Mason, Georgia-born textile man who came to WPB from Virginia, investigates the productive facilities of firms throughout the southern states and acts as a liaison between the Army, the Navy, and the Maritime Commission to place contracts with firms most capable of filling them efficiently.

Its priorities staff, headed by Douglas K. Porteous, New Orleans, determines where the flow of scarce raw materials shall go in order that they may best serve the war effort.

Salvage is an important factor in the nation's supply of materials, so scrap and salvage drives come under the conservation section of WPB, headed by L. E. Walters, a native of Georgia who came to the war agency from Detroit.

WPB controls construction due to the scarcity of building materials, and the housing division, headed by Frank Etheridge, Atlanta, determines the number and types of new dwellings which may be erected in the southern states.

To see that WPB orders are carried out, Harry S. Moyer, from Virginia, has recently been appointed as regional compliance chief.

Office of Price Administration.

The OPA, headed by Oscar R. Strauss Jr., Atlanta, has more direct contacts with the public than other war agencies and is the largest of the regional offices, with 425 employes.

The prime concerns of the OPA are keeping prices of necessary commodities and services-connected-with-commodities at fair and reasonable levels and proper sharing of scarce commodities and articles when rationed.

Inflation is recognized as a dangerous condition. It increases the cost of living and the cost of waging war. Inflation injures with especial severity persons with fixed incomes, because it reduces the worth of their incomes in terms of buying power. Inflation builds a spiral of prices, and leads to a crash in the post-war period. OPA's job is to take such steps as the law permits to prevent inflation.

There are three main divisions of OPA—the price division, headed by Dr. J. J. Spengler, who came to OPA from Duke University; the rationing division, headed by Harry Sommers, Atlanta businessman, and the rent division, headed by Frank C. Rails, formerly with the RFC in Florida. Each has its special field and duties which, fitted together, safeguard the civilian population, particularly, in a time when economic dislocation might result from the war effort.

Office of Civilian Defense.

The OCD, headed by Charles H. Murchison, who came here from Jacksonville, Fla., has 38 employes but hundreds of volunteer workers. Its place in the war effort is to mobilize and protect civilians, and its functions are generally understood by the public.

Office of Defense Transportation.

The transportation "bottleneck" has slowed the war effort from the beginning. To break this ODT is setting up control, and the regional ODT is in the process of organization. John G. Caley and William H. Russell, both of Atlanta, head the nucleus of ODT's staff here at present.

War Manpower Commission.

Shortages of workers are apparent in many fields, and the WMC has just established a regional office here. Dr. Bowman Ashe, president of Miami University in Florida, is heading the new agency, which at present has no other employes.

Closely connected with labor supply is J. E. McDaniel's small organization for training within industry, arranging for workers to study in the plants to increase their skill and usefulness.

Mails, Files, Communications and Messenger Service.

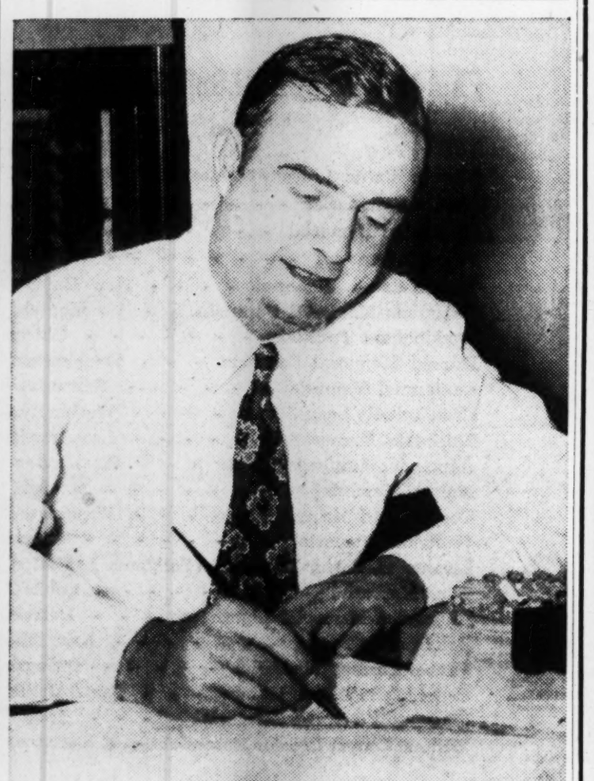
The Mails, Files, Communications and Messenger Service Unit of the Service Operations Division, of the Office for Emergency Management was inaugurated shortly after the offices of the war agencies were opened in Atlanta.

This office receives and distributes all mail, telegrams and teletype messages for all of the war agencies. It handles a weekly average of 7,500 pieces of incoming mail and 625 incoming teletype messages, which include not only straight messages, but priority book telegrams, price lists, news releases, broadcasts and relays. It averages sending out between 20,000 and 25,000 pieces of mail weekly, which consists of first, third and fourth-class material, special delivery air mails and registered mail. Approximately 400 telegrams are sent out via the two telegraph companies weekly. An average of 150 messages are sent weekly via the teletype. Teletype service is rendered to and from 10 stations throughout the country as well as to and from Washington.

Messenger service for distributing and picking up mail is rendered on an hourly basis to all war agencies. In addition, messenger service is rendered for all official errands to all parts of the city.

This office maintains the central correspondence files for the Office for Emergency Management only. Each of the constituent agencies served by OEM maintains its own individual files.

At present, there are 16 persons employed in this unit, consisting of the supervisor, two mail clerks, one junior mail clerk, four teletype operators and a supervisor for that unit, one file clerk, and six messengers. Mail and messenger service are rendered by this office from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Mondays through Fridays, and from 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. on Saturdays. Twenty-four-hour teletype service is maintained from Mondays through midnight Saturdays.



Constitution Staff Photo—Bill Mason.

INFORMATION HEAD—Marvin Cox, head of the Atlanta office of the Office of War Information, who has charge of channeling the multitude of government news items of interest and necessity.

We are proud to be a part of Georgia's progress, past, present and future.



PEERLESS Woolen Mills

Rossville, Georgia

New York Office - 257 Fourth Ave.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA
G.H. RAUSCHENBERG CO.
Chenille Bedspreads
DALTON, GA.
PRIDE OF GEORGIA

CHENILLE ROBES AND SPREADS

•

BABY BETH ROBES

•

MISS BETH ROBES

•

LADY BETH ROBES

•

PRIDE OF GEORGIA SPREADS

PLANT DALTON, GA.

We are proud—and we believe justifiably so—in being part of an industry, ages old yet comparatively new, which has had a part in sending the fame of Georgia and Georgia craftsmanship to the four corners of our nation—an industry which is typical of the unique resources and abilities of our great state.

Grady's Speech Awoke South To Its Wealth

In 53 Years Marble Industry Has Gained Dominance.

Fifty-three years ago in Boston, Henry Grady made a speech before the Bay State Club, in which he pointed out the deplorable economic status of the south, due to the fact that it made nothing that it used, but bought it all from the north.

His subject was the funeral of a poor "one-gallus" fellow up in Pickens who, although he was buried in the midst of a pine forest and almost over one of the largest deposits of marble in the world, still was buried in a coffin imported from Cincinnati, and the tombstone placed above him was from Vermont. As Henry Grady pointed out, "the only thing the south then supplied for a funeral was a corpse, and a hole in the ground."

His speech, a short one, is reproduced in its entirety below:

"Henry Grady's Speech."

"I attended a funeral once in Pickens county in my state. A funeral is not usually a cheerful object to me, and this one was peculiarly sad.

"He was a poor, one-gallus fellow, whose breeches struck him under the armpits, and hit him at the other end of the kneecap. He didn't believe in decollette clothes. They buried him in the midst of a marble quarry. They cut through solid marble to make his grave; and yet the little tombstone they put above him was from Vermont.

"They buried him in the heart of a pine forest, and yet the pine coffin was imported from Cincinnati. They buried him within touch of an iron mine, and yet the nails in his coffin and the iron in the shovel that dug his grave were imported from Pittsburgh. They buried him by the side of the best sheep-grazing country on the earth, and yet the wool in the coffin-bands and the coffin-bands themselves were brought from the north.

Awoke South.

"The south did not furnish a thing on earth for that funeral but the corpse and the hole in the ground. There they put him away, and the clods rained down on his coffin, and they buried him in a New York coat and a Boston pair of shoes, and a pair of breeches from Chicago, and a shirt from Cincinnati, leaving nothing to be carried into the next world with him to remind him of the country in which he lived, and for which he fought for four years, but the chilled blood in his veins and the marrow in his bones."

This speech did more than any other one thing to awaken the south to the fact that it was remaining poor because it was buying what it used, rather than making what it used. Incidentally, this was the last speech Henry Grady ever made, as he was taken ill and died shortly thereafter.



HENRY WOODFIN GRADY, whose last speech before his death, 53 years ago, did more than any other one thing to awaken the south to the fact that it was remaining poor because it was buying, rather than making, what it used.

At the time this speech was made, the Georgia marble industry was just getting started, having been established five years earlier, in 1884. In the 53 years that have elapsed the Georgia Marble Company has quarried over 30,000,000 cubic feet of marble, and has grown to be one of the largest quarries and finishers of marble in the world. No longer does Georgia import marble. On the contrary, Georgia is an exporter of marble. There are Georgia marble memorials or buildings in every state in the union, as well as in many foreign countries.

Next to "Georgia peaches," the state of Georgia is better known for Georgia marble than any other product.

There is no other monumental or building stone quarried from the earth's crust that is more dense, solid, compact, and impervious to moisture than Georgia marble. It possesses the same durable qualities as the Parian marble that was used by the ancients in the building of their magnificent temples and palaces. All of the other material used in these ancient structures has long since decayed; only the stately and magnificent marble columns remain.

Beautiful Designs.

Georgia marble is America's finest crystalline marble. It has been made by nature for greater strength and greater permanence. It is formed by an infinite number of tiny, diamond-like crystals that overlap and interlock like a dovetailed joint. This fact explains the greater strength and density of this ideal monumental material. It also explains why those who carve Georgia marble can produce designs of such beauty.

Georgia marble's use by leading sculptors and architects for outstanding memorials and buildings that are erected to last for centuries is proof of the place held by Georgia marble in the esteem of experts who have the materials of the world from which to select.

Size of Deposit.

An idea of the tremendous size of Georgia marble deposits may be gained from the fact that present quarrying activities could be doubled and there would be enough marble in the state to last for 18 centuries.

Purchasers of memorials or buildings of Georgia marble are assured of an available supply should they wish to purchase a duplicate or make an addition in later years. The original buildings of and later additions to the New York Stock Exchange building and the Girard Trust Company building in Philadelphia; the memorials to John Philip Sousa and his son, John Philip Sousa Jr., the Bok tower at Lake Wales, Fla., and the memorial later erected there to its donor, Edward Bok, are examples of this.

Georgia marble is available for either monumental or building purposes, in a variety of delicate tints—from a pale silvery gray through the blue of a perfect summer sky; many shades of pink, on to deep rich mottling of bluish black, white and gray, each of the same crystalline formation—each remarkably free from blemish or flaw.

Quarrying of Georgia Marble.

The work of wresting a huge block of Georgia marble from the mother lode is a Herculean task. There is no such thing as blasting or splitting loose—for Georgia marble in its natural bed is a massive unit of solid, compact material.

It is "channeled" out, and has been for over 50 years.

Only skilled workmen of the highest degree of specialization can handle the operations and bring the huge blocks (some weighing 150,000 pounds) to the surface. The blocks are quarried by steam or air channeling machines, which travel back and forth over steel rail tracks and cut narrow channels through the solid marble bed.

The pneumatic tool rapidly delivers the strokes with great force, as the machine moves slowly forward. Cuttings are removed by water that flows into the channel and washes out the pulverized marble waste.

The blocks, as cut from the quarry, are raised to the surface by a huge steam derrick, loaded on flat cars and hauled to the storage yards and mills. Large locomotives and enormous traveling cranes handle the marble in the mill yards.

The Georgia Marble Company operates three mills in which these huge marble blocks are cut and carved into memorials, statuary or building material. These mills are located at Tate, at Nelson and at Canton, Ga.

Every state in the Union bears mute evidence, either in the form of some magnificent memorial or some imposing building, to the crystalline beauty of Georgia marble and its ability to hold its original beauty down through the years.

Industry's War Shift Reveals Novel Aspects

Toaster Factory Now Turning Out Mounts for Guns.

The change-over of America's manufacturing plants to the production of war essentials has its novel aspects, the War Department revealed yesterday.

Examples of odd dissimilarities between the peacetime and wartime activities of American industry are to be found throughout the Services of Supply contracts.

Makers of mattresses and steel beds for the ease of the American public are now making cartridges for the uneasiness of our enemies. Manufacturers who used to make toasters and percolators are now making machinegun mounts. Carpet manufacturers had all closed down because of the lack of business until Army contracts opened the field for making canvas duck for tents.

Glider parts are being made by a manufacturer of refrigerators. A farm implement manufacturer is making 20 mm. cannon. Hosiery and vacuum cleaner producers are making gas masks. A wallpaper company loads and assembles incendiary bombs.

The dissimilarities are often more apparent than real for the reason that a plant's convertibility to war production is essentially a matter of equipment and machinery. Sometimes it is a matter of ingenuity in inventing a new device which does a war job better, or of developing a superior technique with different instruments.

Many plants have converted to totally unfamiliar lines. Electric refrigerator makers are now producing binoculars. A manufacturer of heat control devices is making telescopes.

About 50,000 manufacturing establishments are busy today producing war materiel. They have changed over from silk stockings to mosquito bars, ladies' compacts to mortar shells, roller skates to cartridge cases.

The process of conversion is artillery boosters, juke boxes to still going on.

THE GEORGIA MARBLE COMPANY

Quarriers and Finishers of Georgia Marble since 1884,

With Plants At

TATE.... NELSON.... CANTON.... MARIETTA

★

FAMOUS BUILDINGS of GEORGIA MARBLE

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New York Stock Exchange - - - - New York City
Rhode Island State Capitol - - - - Providence, R. I.
Pan-American Building - - - - Washington, D. C.
House of Representatives Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Field Museum - - - - - - - - - - Chicago, Ill.
Shedd Aquarium - - - - - - - - - Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland Art Museum - - - - - - Cleveland, Ohio
Corcoran Art Gallery - - - - - - Washington, D. C.
Brooks Art Gallery - - - - - - - Memphis, Tenn.
Porto Rican Capitol - - - - - - San Juan, P. R.
Federal Reserve Bank - - - - - Cleveland, Ohio
Federal Reserve Bank - - - - - - - Atlanta, Ga.
Federal Reserve Bank - - - - - - Washington, D. C.
Girard Bank Building - - - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
New York Trust Co. - - - - - - - New York City
Ford Museum (exterior trim) - - Dearborn, Mich.
Royal Bank of Canada - - - - - Montreal, Canada
Cleveland Public Library - - - - - Cleveland, Ohio
Emory University - - - - - - - - - Atlanta, Ga.
Ringling Residence - - - - - - - - Sarasota, Fla.
Birmingham Post Office - - - - Birmingham, Ala.
Atlanta Post Office (new) - - - - - - Atlanta, Ga.
Candler Building - - - - - - - - - Atlanta, Ga.
Ohio State Office Building - - - - Columbus, Ohio
Folger Library - - - - - - - - - Washington, D. C.

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FAMOUS MAUSOLEUMS IN GEORGIA MARBLE

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Clark Mausoleum - - - - - - Hollywood, Cal.
Ringling Mausoleum - - - - - Sarasota, Fla.
Kennedy Mausoleum - - - - - - Tulsa, Okla.
Edwards Mausoleum - - - - - Kensico, N. Y.
Dalton Mausoleum - - - - - - Albany, N. Y.
Clay Mausoleum - - - - - - - - Atlanta, Ga.
Oak Ridge Abbey - - - - - - - - Chicago, Ill.
Johnson Mausoleum - - - - Braintree, Mass.
Forrest Hill Mausoleum - - - Kansas City, Mo.
DeVaux Mausoleum - - - San Francisco, Cal.
Yori Mausoleum - - - - - - - - Reno, Nevada
Oscar Wells Mausoleum - - - Birmingham, Ala.

OF all building materials available to man upon the surface of the earth, or beneath the surface, none spreads so keen a delight through all our faculties as does that incomparable product of cosmic stress and unending time—Marble!

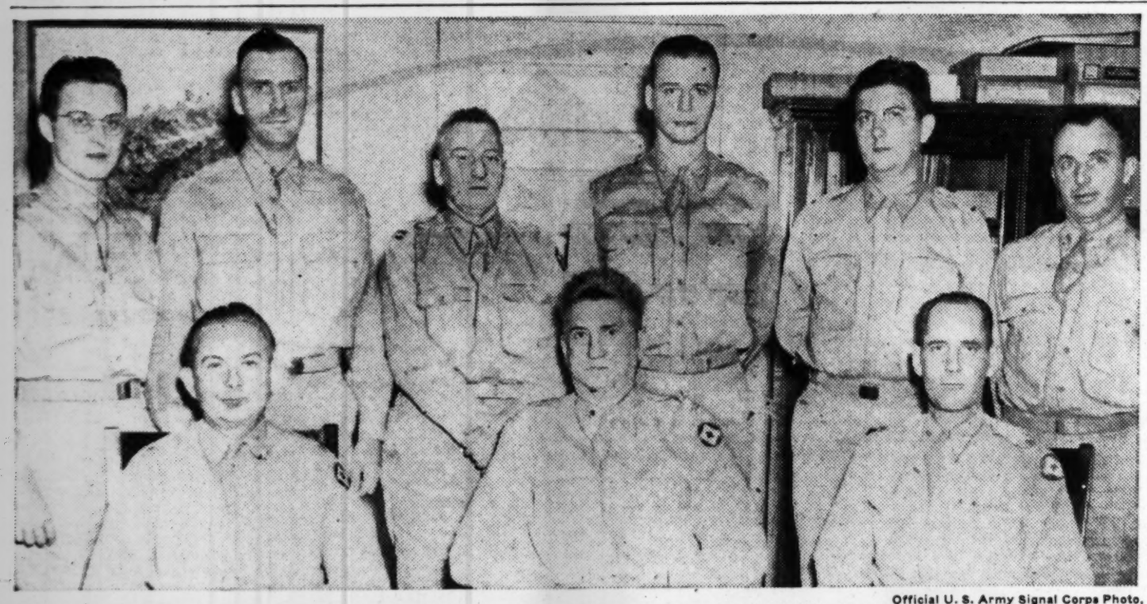
Ruskin

FAMOUS MEMORIALS of GEORGIA MARBLE

•

Lincoln Statue, Lincoln Memorial - Washington, D. C.
Harding Memorial - - - - - - - - - Marion, Ohio
McKinley Memorial - - - - - - - - - Niles, Ohio
Pasteur Memorial - - - - - - - - - Chicago, Ill.
Walter Camp Memorial - - - - New Haven, Conn.
Columbus Memorial Fountain - - Washington, D. C.
Buckingham Fountain - - - - - - - Chicago, Ill.
Dupont Memorial Fountain - - - Washington, D. C.
Centennial Memorial - - - - - - Edwardsville, Ill.
Crawford W. Long Statue - - - - Washington, D. C.
Fairbanks Memorial - - - - - - Los Angeles, Cal.
Alexander Stephens Statue - - - Washington, D. C.
Maine Memorial - - - - - - - - - Havana, Cuba
Coast Guard Memorial - - - - - Washington, D. C.
Williams Memorial - - - - - - - - - Atlanta, Ga.
Eleanor H. Porter Memorial (Pollyanna) Boston, Mass.
Burr Memorial - - - - - - - - - - Oshkosh, Wis.
Livingston Memorial Lighthouse - - - Detroit, Mich.
Bok Singing Tower - - - - - - - Lake Wales, Fla.
Vachel Lindsey Memorial - - - - - Springfield, Ill.
Cenotaph to Alamo Heroes - - - San Antonio, Texas
Massengill Pioneer Memorial - - - - Bristol, Tenn.
William Cooper Proctor Memorial - - Cincinnati, Ohio

•



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

FORT McPHERSON STAFF—Pictured above are the members of the staff at Fort McPherson. They are, seated (left to right), Major J. B. Dismukes, of the Station Hospital; Colonel Clifford C. Early, post commanding officer; Major Cyril S. Lloyd, post provost marshal. Standing (left to right) are: Captain William E. Reynolds, post adjutant; Captain William F. Catron, post executive officer; Captain John McGinty, post quartermaster; Lieutenant Marvin A. Hagarstand, post personnel adjutant; Lieutenant Harold A. Tyler, public relations officer, and Lieutenant James B. Pendergrast, post engineer. Major Lester M. Davis, commanding officer of the Station Complement, was absent when the picture was taken.

Civil Defense Set-Up Major Task at Home

Atlanta Developing Well-Knit Organization Against Raids.

Organization of civilian defense has proved one of the biggest and most complicated jobs on the home front.

No one had much experience at this particular activity, and the program which gained momentum as the war progressed still is being carried out.

Preparing a city for an air-raid attack involves many individual jobs, including auxiliary firemen and policemen, wardens, plane spotters, fire watchers and first-aid workers.

First Aid Classes.

First phase of the development was the organization of classes in first aid. Men and women flocked to the classes, and husbands, brothers, fathers and sweethearts spent hours in bandages simulating injured and dying.

Firemen and policemen to supplement city forces practiced, and wardens attended classes to perfect themselves for work they hoped would never be necessary.

Then Atlanta held its first blackout. As expected, the city was found wanting. Reorganization among the leaders of the program followed.

Being regional headquarters of civilian defense, Atlanta was eager to become a model civilian defense city. George M. (Pup) Phillips, former Georgia Tech football star, took charge of the Metropolitan area. Whiteouts and blackouts, more classes and more drills were arranged.

Filter Center.

Control centers went in. Men and women learned how to take emergency calls. A filter center was established. Sirens dotted the city, and screamed their practice warnings to the populace.

So Atlanta continued to progress in the right direction on a sound basis.

Dean James M. Landis, national head of civilian defense, visited the city. A regional meeting was held. Experts came from Washington and other cities to tell Atlantans what to expect.

Charles H. Marchison, regional director; Robert B. Troutman, head of the state civilian defense setup, and Phillips urged more and more activity.

So the program continued to gather momentum, pushing forward to the day when Atlanta can be prepared as much as possible with practice for the day enemy bombers may come.

Horses Walked More Easily On Wooden Blocks

Company, Building Railroad Ties, Once Constructed Streets.

With historic beginning in the treatment of wooden blocks for street paving, the Southern Wood Preserving Company has paralleled the growth of Atlanta throughout the years and adjusted its products to changing times.

Begun in 1908 by R. H. White Sr. and Sam Finley to manufacture the creosoted wood blocks used for street paving at that time because they were easier on horses' hooves and not as noisy as paving blocks, the company now specializes in prolonging the life of railroad ties and bridge timbers, power and telephone poles; also, the manufacture and installation of creosoted wood block flooring in industrial and defense plants all over the country where heavy-duty floors are needed. Using creosote oil as a preservative, the Southern Wood Preserving Company treats wood by a pressure process to make it practically immune to the ravages of decay and attacks of termites.

The White family has operated and developed the company since its inception. The founder, R. H. White Sr., served as president until his death in 1937. His sons, R. H. White Jr., president and treasurer; W. Emmett White, vice president and general manager, and J. J. White, secretary, with S. D. Hicks, vice president and Franklin C. Hill, assistant secretary, manager the company.

In its 34 years of experience in wood preserving, this pioneering company, under the leadership of the White family, has established plants in East Point and Macon, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn. Sales offices are maintained in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Detroit, Toledo and Charlotte.

Education Comes First In Athens, Cotton Next

Athens, a leading city of Georgia, was founded in 1801, the year that marked the opening of the University of Georgia, the oldest chartered state university in the United States.

Since that time, Athens has been the unchallenged educational center of the state.

The city is located in the center of Georgia's best cotton producing belt. Athens also has several cotton mills and a splendid line of prosperous manufacturers.

Rayon came of age to serve our wartime needs

In 1918, the year World War I ended, the United States produced 5,800,000 pounds of rayon. In 1941, over 570,000,000 pounds. Well nigh half of this huge volume was produced in the South, and consumed by Southern mills.

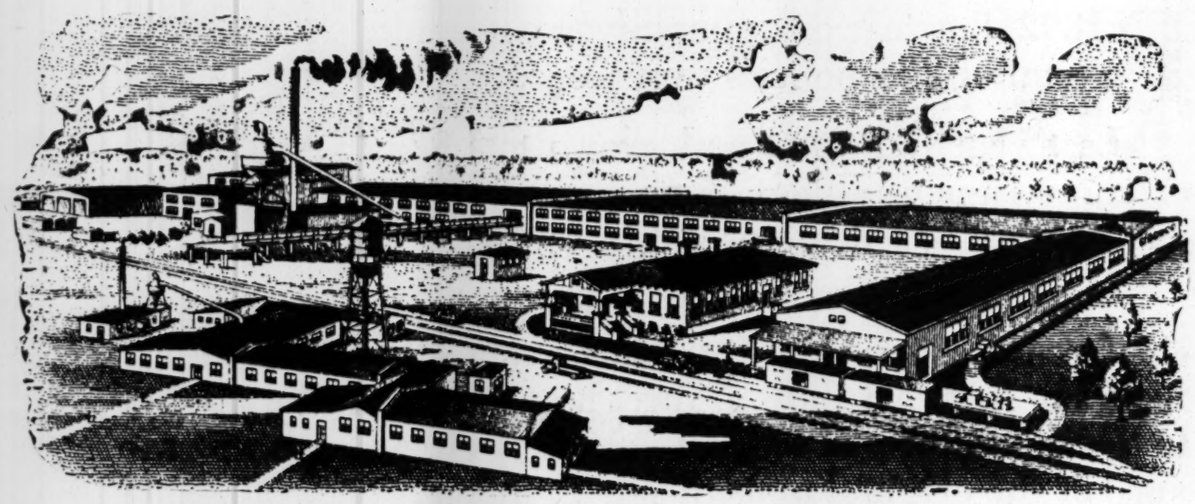
Volume tells only a small part of the marvelous story of rayon. From a crude substitute for silk, it has developed into a basic fiber that in its own right has permeated the textile industry. Rayon has constantly kept research at work to develop new uses, new services.

And now, while rayon is finding more and more direct war uses, it continues to serve with increasing distinction in providing civilian clothing that combines style with service qualities.

Tubize, with plants in Georgia and Virginia, has played its full part in the dramatic development of rayon; and by consistent advertising and merchandising has established Tubize Rayon as one of the recognized quality names in American textiles.

TUBIZE CHATILLON CORPORATION
Acetate and Viscose Rayon Yarns and Fabrics
ROME, GEORGIA
KNITTING AND FINISHING PLANT: HOPEWELL, VIRGINIA
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 2 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK





Since 1920...our business has been devoted exclusively to the manufacture of dining room furniture ...and in that period has multiplied itself six times and over.

R. L. TROGDON, PRESIDENT
C. F. JONES, VICE-PRESIDENT
CORBIN SMITH, SECY. & TREAS.

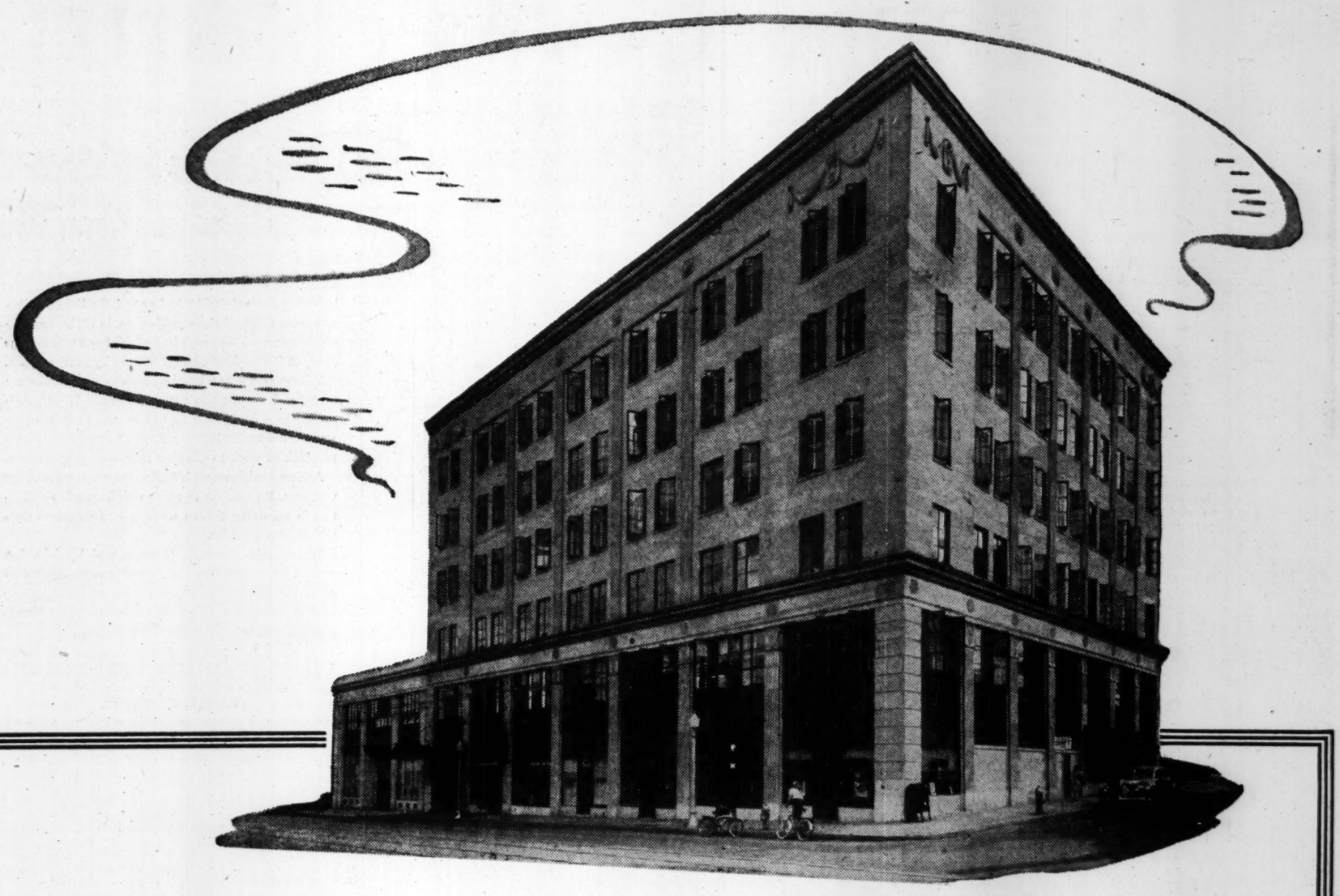
TROGDON FURNITURE CO., INC.

MANUFACTURERS OF "THE TROGDON LINE"
DINING ROOM FURNITURE

PERMANENT DISPLAY
MAINTAINED AT FACTORY

TOCCOA, GA.

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS



50 Years of Increasing Service and Performance

IN 1892, the year our company was founded in Atlanta, a total of 734 policies were issued.

Last year that total had grown to 1,025,154 policies—or an average of almost seven times as many in a single day as were issued in our entire first year of business.

That physical growth in itself, however, is not our chief reason for pride. Our sincerest gratification stems from the fact that those figures bespeak a growing service to the people of our section—an ever-increasing performance of the original aims of our founders.

Half a century of writing sick, accident and health benefit policies and—since 1926—straight life insurance has given us the privilege of a close association with our city, state and section which few organizations can boast.

Greetings to an old friend

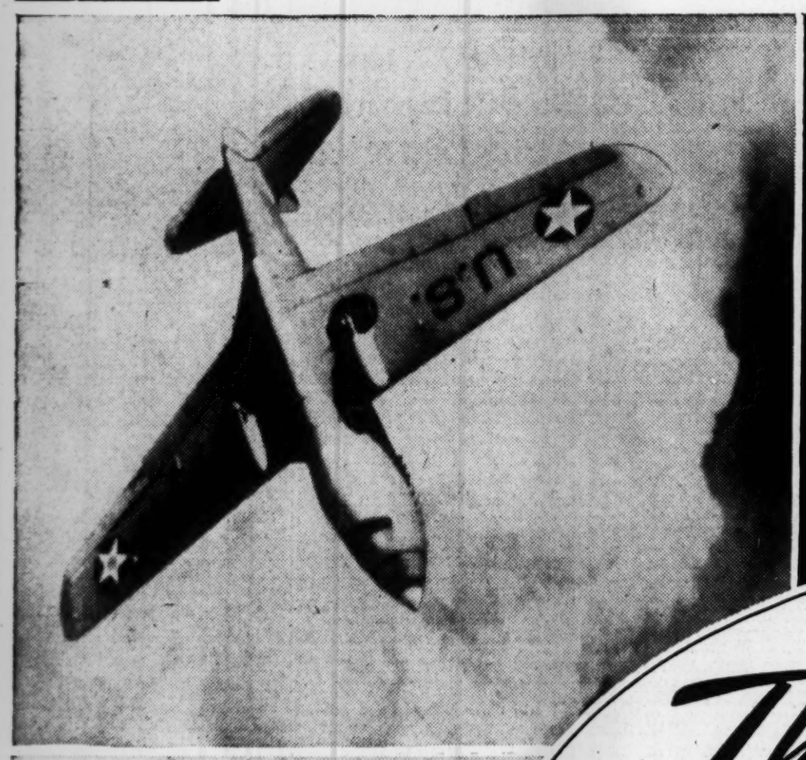
It is a pleasure to salute The Atlanta Constitution on its 75th Anniversary—celebrating a long and valiant service to Atlanta, to Georgia and to the Sonth.

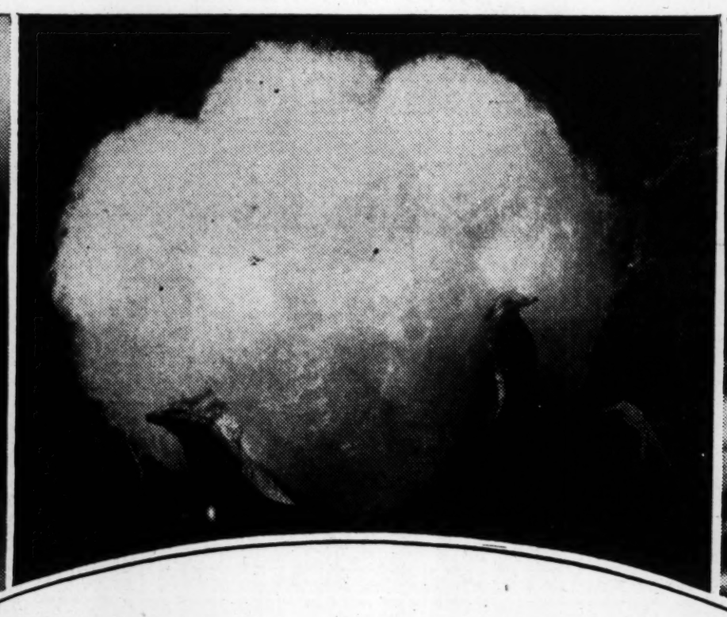
INDUSTRIAL
Life and Health
Insurance Co.
HOME OFFICE
West Peachtree and Linden Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

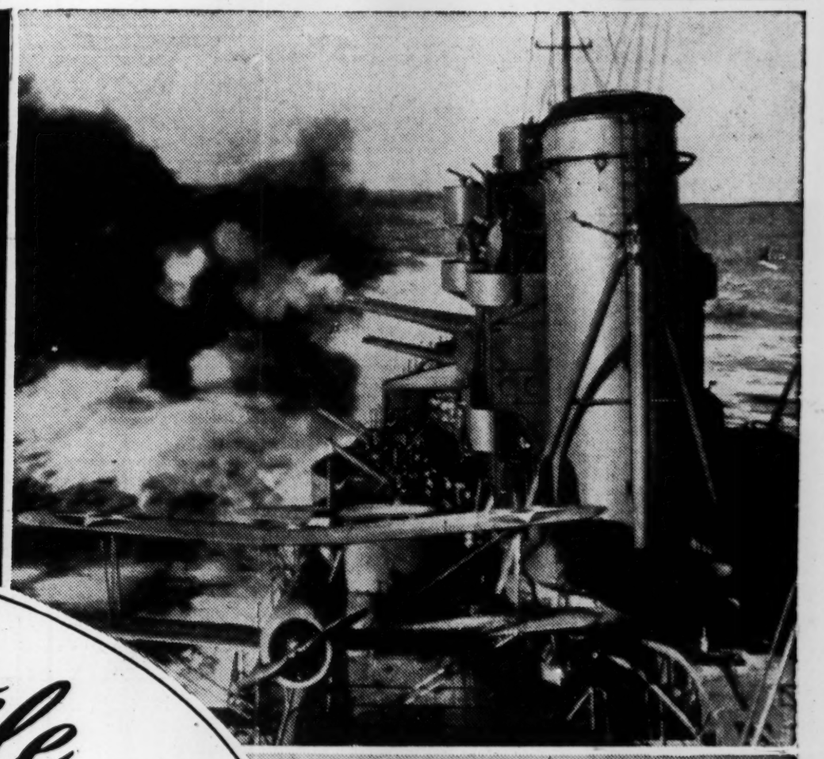
Cotton Textile Section

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

75th Anniversary Edition







The Cotton Textile Industry

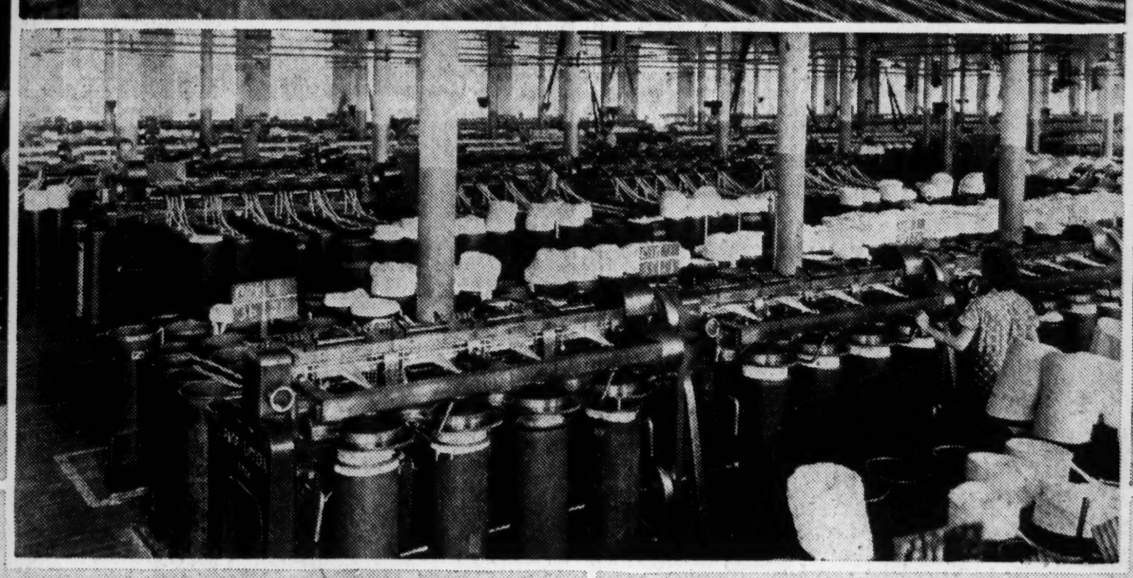
IN PEACE AND WAR

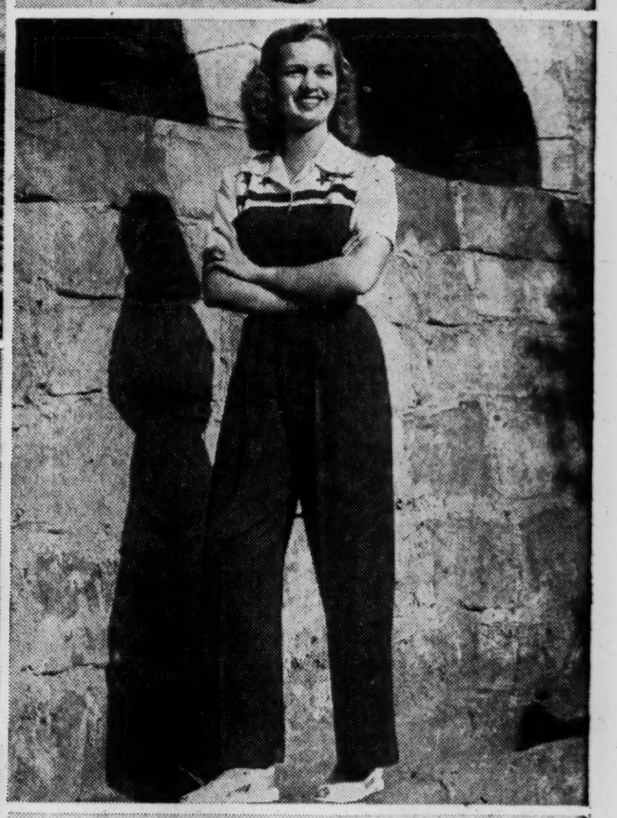


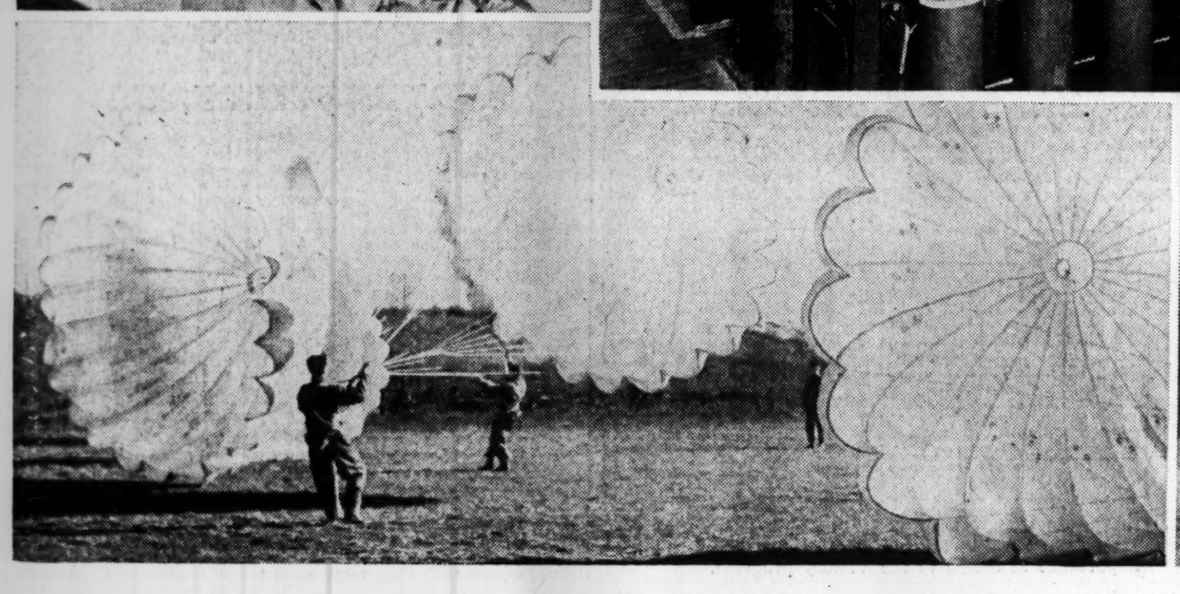














Uses of Cotton in World War II Amazing in Scope and Variety

Half of Production Now Being Utilized In Military Means

By FORD BOYD,
National Cotton Council of America.

When Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, drew the now historic selective service system number 158 on October 16, 1940, and the United States began to mobilize its great resources of men and machines for war, the position of the nation's great raw cotton industry was turned upside down almost overnight.

The cotton in government warehouses and elsewhere, placed there under what was once considered by many as being an unwise and uneconomic procedure, was converted into an asset of national salvation. Cotton farmers went off of relief; cotton textile mills ceased operating for charity. A buyer's market was changed to a seller's market, because King Cotton had gone to war.

Cotton in war has always been a vital material. In this war, however, it ranks second only to steel. Upon cotton has fallen the burden of two great jobs. First, it must help clothe and equip the largest fighting force our nation has ever used. And, secondly, it must provide food and clothing for civilian use. It must do these things adequately and well. And at the same time it must work diligently to make itself a satisfactory substitute for silk, flax, wool, jute, and—yet—even metals that no longer are available to our war industries in sufficient quantities.

War Percentage Grows.

Figures as to the exact amount of cotton being used for war purposes are hard to obtain, for the reason that buying is being done by a large number of government agencies, as well as by individual companies engaged in the manufacture of tanks, trucks, planes, and other mechanical equipment. For a time statisticians were of the opinion that about 20 per cent of our 1941 domestic consumption went for war requirements. Then the estimate was upped to 30 per cent on the grounds that the cotton goods used by heavy industries engaged solely in war work should be listed as military contracts. At the present time we are using approximately 45,000 bales of cotton a day; and of this unprecedented consumption it is estimated that about 50 per cent is going for military purposes.

Whatever the exact figure, we know that if it is true that an army travels on its stomach, the garments it wears and the equipment which it carries are no less essential. We know that the cotton industry—from ginner to manufacturers of cottonseed oil products—is carrying a most important burden. We know, too, and can say with pride, that the cotton industry as we of the south know it has met successfully the initial impact of the Victory program.

Astonishing Statistics.

Last year American cotton mills consumed more than 10,500,000 bales of cotton. From this immense quantity of cotton lint approximately 12,000,000,000 yards of cotton cloth were produced. To many people these statistics may not mean much. But to the southerner—you and me and those 13,000,000 other persons dependent upon cotton—the achievement is recognized as being one of the most astonishing chapters in American history.

The following order recently placed by the United States Army Quartermaster Corps, will give a measure of the extent to which the present war production program is dependent upon cotton fabrics alone. The order calls for 351,300,000 yards of cotton cloth. This is the largest single order for cloth ever issued. It means that our government wants at once some 199,602 miles—yes, miles—of cotton fabric, or enough to reach around the world about eight times! In addition, and at the same time, it ordered 40,000,000 yards of mosquito netting.

Important to Morale.

In addition to helping clothe and feed and equip our armed forces, cotton today is being called upon to create and maintain public morale by providing adequate clothing and food for the people whose labor is keeping the war industries running day and night, and the families who are keeping the home fires burning for the boys doing the fighting.

In order to measure properly the magnitude of this job, it is only necessary to look at other countries that have embarked upon an armament program. In both Europe and Asia, those nations diverting a large share of their wealth to the production of war materials have been forced, as the saying goes, to choose between guns and butter. Not only have living standards deteriorated greatly, but governments have been forced to ration all foods and clothing. Fortunately, nothing so drastic has happened here; and it is unlikely to happen as long as we continue to grow adequate supplies of cotton and are able to maintain the machinery and research required to process our leading home-grown fiber.

We will make sacrifices to be sure. And we will make them cheerfully and willingly. But with our great stocks of cotton and even greater cotton productive power we are not likely to experience the niggardly clothing rations that are now a familiar pattern in the countries of Asia and Europe.

New Developments.

Cleanliness may or may not be next to Godliness, but it is an acknowledged and important stimulant of personal morale and, fortunately, the American people may not be able to get all the cotton materials they want during the war period, will certainly be able to get all that they need. And, with thanks to cotton research, they will be able to get cotton materials of design and finishes that even we did not know of a half dozen years ago.

The following items, gleaned from newspaper stories, advertisements, and technical journals during the past few years will give you an idea of the cotton finishes from which the housewife today can obtain material values. A new crease-resistant finish is overcoming one of cotton's greatest disadvantages—its wrinkling propensities. A permanent starchless finish imparts to cotton fabrics crispness and a freedom from fuzziness. Cottons given this finish do not soil as readily or become limp in damp weather, or "linty" after washing.

Thermoplastic cottons are now being "fused" as collars requiring no starch. Controlled shrinkage has removed a serious handicap. A number of mildew-proofing finishes increase cotton fabrics' resistance to weather. But probably the most sensational of the new finishes are the fire-retardent finishes for curtains, draperies, ironing board covers, fire blankets, awnings, and felt insulations. Making them absolutely flame-proof, this finish is now being applied to both lint and hull insulation materials as one of the most spectacular developments in cotton utilization.

Ample Supply.

These new finishes, as well as the new designs and color patterns adapted to the conservation of fast dyes, are closely connected to the important war-time essential—personal morale. But even more closely connected with morale are cotton's basic native qualities which make it the world's most versatile fiber. Because of these qualities, the American people are fortunate in that of all the fibers in use in normal times, war has found America amply supplied with cotton. For during the war period cotton is, and will be, the all-important fiber of civilian conservation.



COTTON GOES WHERE WAR GOES—The sturdy tarpaulins which cover these Army trucks and the fabric in their heavy-duty tires are only a slight reminder of the manifold uses which cotton has in war. On every battlefront, as well as on the industrial front at home, cotton is a war essential, contributing its strength, utility and versatility to the cause of victory. When the country's call for all-out war production was sounded, the cotton textile industry in the south was quick to respond—ready at a moment's notice to swing its force into production of war materials.

Cotton Goods Face Demand After the War

Countries All Over the World Will Need Supplies.

If the war should continue for another year, the world-wide famine in cotton goods will become so serious that mills in the United States will be kept busy long after the conclusion of peace in clothing the downtrodden millions in occupied and belligerent countries alike, according to Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Dr. Murchison states that there is no justification for the belief that peace will result in an immediate collapse in cotton consumption by American mills.

Great Vacuum.

The rubber and automobile industries are large consumers of cotton goods and, while they are still using cotton in large volume, sales to these outlets have diminished considerably as a result of the restrictions imposed on the manufacture of products containing rubber and cotton and on motorcar production. These industries alone, he asserts, have an enormous vacuum to fill and sales of cotton goods to them after the war is over will do much to offset the slack resulting from the cessation of purchases of cotton goods for military requirements.



U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.

PARATROOPER — This dashing branch of the service relies on water-repellent cotton fabrics to safeguard it from the elements in its daring activities.

What the Textile Industries Mean to Georgia

Source: U. S. Census of Manufactures—1939.

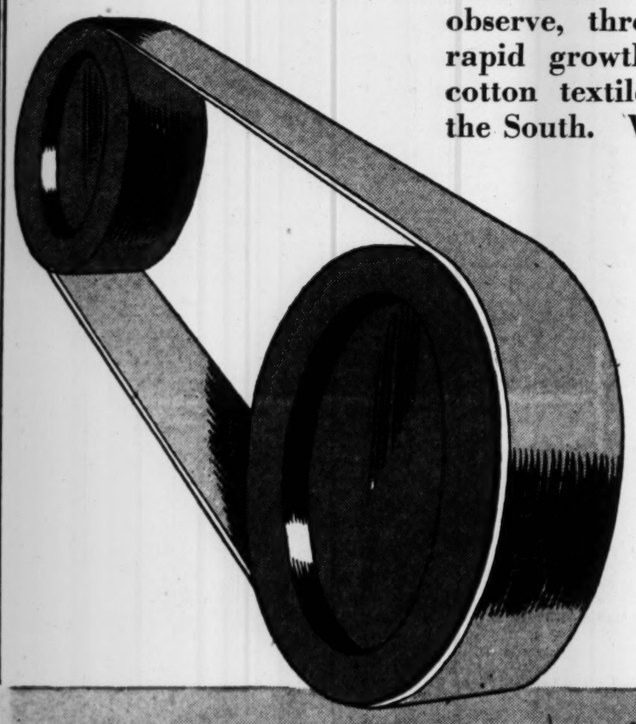
Branch of the Textile Industry	Number of Plants	Total Number of Employes	Total Salaries and Wages	Cost of Materials, Supplies, Fuel, Power, Etc.	Value Added by Manufacture	Total Value of Goods Produced
Cordage and Twine	9	1,202	$ 840,200	$ 1,998,130	$ 1,463,024	$ 3,461,154
Cotton Broad Woven Goods	81	50,896	36,963,163	70,740,902	60,886,114	131,667,016
Cotton Thread	3	1,253	1,033,366	2,390,727	1,918,514	4,309,241
Cotton Yarn	38	12,577	8,661,678	20,701,098	13,189,734	33,890,832
Dyeing and Finishing Textiles	8	1,435	1,060,512	1,815,696	2,262,458	4,078,154
Hosiery—Full-Fashioned	13	2,208	2,244,584	2,551,272	3,539,739	6,091,011
Hosiery—Seamless	28	6,946	4,537,524	6,087,805	6,135,115	12,222,920
Knitted Cloth	4	132	122,362	643,443	298,843	942,286
Knitted Underwear	7	1,053	696,286	1,076,783	1,626,932	2,703,715
Rayon Broad Woven Goods	3	1,438	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Rayon Yarn	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Textile Machinery	10	249	271,707	470,758	538,988	1,009,746
Woolen and Worsted Goods	6	2,847	2,633,841	6,195,667	5,334,069	11,529,736
Other Textile Mill Products	15	2,283	1,638,940	3,082,294	2,273,368	5,355,662
Total All Textile Industries in Georgia	226	84,519	$60,704,163	$117,754,575	$99,466,898	$217,261,473

(a) Figures omitted to avoid disclosing data for individual plants. These data are included in "other Textile Products."

Helping the

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

WIN THE BATTLE OF PRODUCTION



Since 1890 . . . it has been our privilege to observe, through close association, the rapid growth and development of the cotton textile industry in Georgia and the South. We have long been conscious of the far-reaching effects for good which this important phase of Georgia life has had on our state and section—and are convinced, also that on it rests much of our bright hope for the future prosperity of the region. It is gratifying to us that we have been able to serve an industry which so well serves the South.

Over Half a Century of Service to Southern Textile Mills

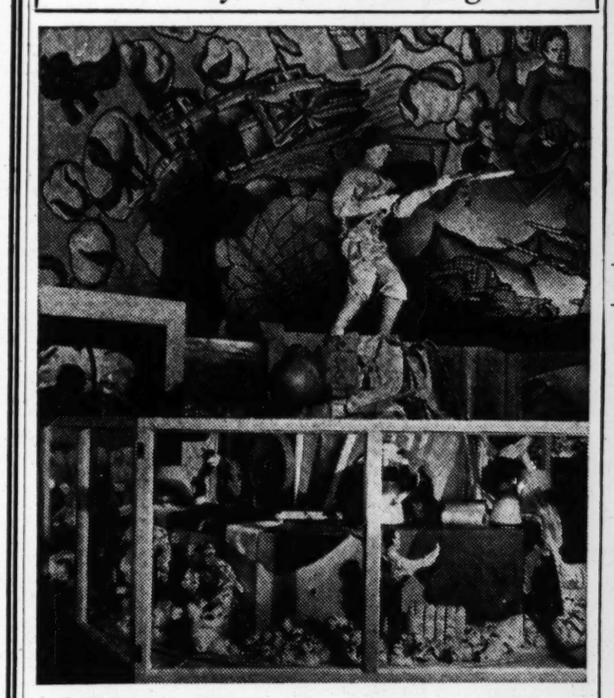
SOUTHERN BELTING COMPANY

52th Anniversary 1890 1942 SOUTHERN BELTING COMPANY ATLANTA GA.

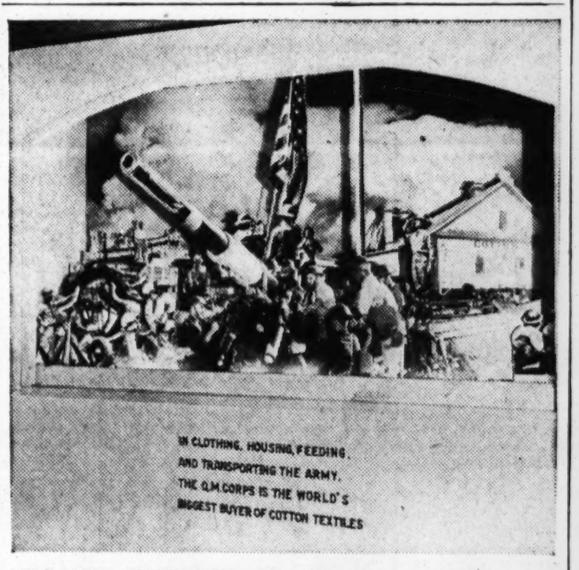
MANUFACTURERS and DISTRIBUTORS ATLANTA

Rubber Belting · Leather Belting · V-Belts and Sheaves · Paper and Metal Pulleys · Rockwood-Southern Pivoted Motor Drives · Westinghouse Motors

Army Show Coming



ELABORATE DETAIL—Thorough-going explanations, graphically presented, accompany all the exhibits in the big war exhibit of the Army which will visit Atlanta in October. Here is a section of the cotton exhibit from that show.



BIGGEST CUSTOMER—The legend beneath this exhibit from the big war show of the Army shows the importance of cotton to the Victory program.

E-Z MILLS, Inc.

Manufacturers of High-Grade Underwear for Men and Children

"E-Z"
For Children of Any Age

"OTIS"
For Discriminating Men

CARTERSVILLE, GA.

★

Cotton Textile Industry Plays Vital Role in Georgia's Growth

History of Fibre Throughout Years Reads Like Romance

By PAUL WARWICK.

When measured by the influence that it has had on the civilized world, cotton—that soft snow-white fiber that is so familiar to everyone who has lived in the south—is one of the most important commodities in the history of mankind.

Certainly it would be impossible to pick out a single commodity which has more completely dominated the entire social, political and business history of our own State of Georgia. The whole growth and welfare of our state has been dependent upon cotton. Our reliance on cotton was foreordained by our very location between the lines of longitude and latitude on the globe. It was our destiny even before that winter day of 1733 when James Edward Oglethorpe and his courageous little band of colonists first scrambled up Yamacraw Bluff at Savannah—the light of new hope shining in their sea-weary eyes.

Even if it were possible to live out a lifetime in Georgia and never see a cotton patch, or a bale of cotton, or a cotton mill—it still would be utterly out of the question for any citizen of our state to escape the daily influence which cotton has on the lives of all of us. The clothes on our backs, the food on our tables, the automobiles in which we ride and the highways on which they roll, our churches, our schools, our public buildings—all these and every other evidence of our prosperity owe their existence, in great part at least, to the money that cotton puts in circulation every year. Cotton is so vital to our well-being in Georgia that we take it for granted and forget it; just as we do the ground we walk on and the air we breathe.

Important to World.

Of course cotton could never have attained this supreme importance in Georgia if it were not highly important also to the rest of the world. The fact that we have it would not be important if others did not want it.

Since our own southland grows such an overwhelming proportion of the world's cotton, some of us may often have held the idea that cotton originated here and that it will not grow satisfactorily anywhere else in the world.

The truth is that the story of cotton, as far as man's records go, begins in India 2,000 years before the birth of Christ. Later on, historians tell us, cotton goods were a valuable part of the loads which swayed and rocked along on the backs of camels as Arab caravans traveled and traded throughout the east as early as 400 B. C. More than twenty centuries ago priests read their solemn prayers while draped in flowing robes of cotton, and cotton tents and bright-colored cotton canopies dotted the Seven Hills of ancient Rome, in the first century, A. D.

Considering then, our good-tempered southern climate and our fertile southern soil, it must not have been such a great surprise to Columbus, in 1492, when he found the bronze-skinned natives of his new-found world garbed in garments made of cotton. Parts of his proof that the new land he found was worth claiming for Queen Isabella consisted of stalks of cotton which he took with him back across the ocean.

When colonizing of America began in earnest, the importance of cotton in this New World was recognized from the beginning. Cotton, in those days, was grown chiefly for the use of each individual family. The earliest settlers wore clothes of cotton homespun. The women and girls of the family did the spinning and the weaving, while the menfolk went about their business of carving a nation from a wilderness.

The combination of soil, climate and rainfall peculiar to Georgia and the other southern colonies was found highly suitable to the growth of cotton—and there were vast expanses of land available for its planting. Trees were cleared away, more and more acres of "new-ground" were sowed in cotton. When, late in the 18th century, revolutionary inventions sped up the manufacturing process and multiplied the demand for the fiber, the growing of cotton in the south really came to life and the south first showed signs of making its influence felt in the markets of the world.

Eli Whitney.

Without a doubt the most important single episode in the development and spread of cotton manufacture was the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney, in 1793. (At first, Whitney's machine was called a "Cotton Engine." Its name, however, was soon shortened to "gin.") It seems almost providential that Eli Whitney, a native of Massachusetts, should have been sojourning in Georgia when this great inspiration came to him. This gave to Georgia, one of the greatest cotton-growing states, also a place of original significance in the history of cotton manufacture. Although that later phase of Georgia's importance in the development of cotton was somewhat longer getting under way, cotton manufacture today plays as vital a role in Georgia's life as cotton growing does.

Georgians were among the first to watch the spinning wheel and the loom move out of the home into the mill. Early American cotton mills were established throughout the south, as well as in Pennsylvania and the New England states.

The first successfully operated cotton mill in the south was built near Washington, Ga., in 1811. During those first years of the 19th century, the south shared in the industrial progress of New England's factory enterprises. The output of textile products in Georgia, and her sister states of Virginia and the Carolinas, then exceeded that of all the New England states.

White's Factory.

White's factory began operation near Athens in 1833 and by 1840 there were 19 cotton mills with 779 employes in the Georgia towns of Augusta, Columbus, Sparta, Roswell and others.

During this period, however, the picture had begun to change. Perfection of the cotton gin had increased the price of cotton and the price had remained high. Exports of cotton from this country went up year by year and the demand kept on growing. With so many millions of acres of land simply begging to be planted, it was only natural that the south permitted itself to neglect the manufacture of cotton for the more profitable and more simple operation of growing it. Men who had operated cotton factories left their mills idle and turned to the culture of cotton to fill the ever-mounting demand. More plantation labor was needed than was readily at hand. Slaves were imported for work in the cotton fields. History of the times says that while slave labor was used almost exclusively to plant and harvest cotton, paid free workers carried on the operations of manufacture.

Here, then, developed the Land of Cotton—the region of far-reaching cotton plantations—the fields of snowy white—the south of the storied days before the War Between the States. Cotton planting was the major activity and almost exclusive livelihood of southern families. Money was easy to make by growing cotton, but too large a proportion of that money had to be spent outside the south for essentials of existence which the south did not produce. The south was not manufacturing finished goods to supply its needs; too much of its income went away to the industrial centers—there was a lack of proper balance between industry and agriculture.

In the Sixties.

It took the War Between the States to shock the people into a realization of just what this economic weakness meant to southerners. Cotton, they discovered, could not win the war for them. Manufactured articles—even cotton garments—were woefully unavailable. Shipyards were inadequate. Transportation was insufficient. The south found itself without the simplest, most elementary materials which were needed to carry on a war. And, to cap adversity with disaster, the market for southern cotton virtually vanished because cotton could not be shipped to New England factories at all—or even overseas to Europe with any degree of safety.

The foregoing little excursion into history is not for the idle purpose of "fighting the war all over again." It has a place in this story because the lack of cotton mills and the general inadequacy of industry in 1860 illustrate most emphatically the great value of Georgia's cotton textile mills and the vast importance of manufacturing enterprise to Georgia today—and to our nation, in this global war of 1942.

After the war ended in 1865, the people of Georgia accepted the challenge that had been hurled at them by a changed situation. What they achieved in the years that followed is a living tribute to resourcefulness, determination and down-to-earth hard work. Now, near on to 80 years later—in spite of war—Georgia is closer to self-sufficiency and to a safe, sane and reasonable balance between agriculture and industry than she has ever been in her long and colorful history. Georgia is beginning to justify to the world her title of Empire State of the South. Our state's continued progress depends in large degree, on maintaining this desirable balance between income from manufacture and income from the soil.

In 1840, before the War Between the States, census figures showed that New England possessed 70 per cent of the spinning machinery, or "spindles," in the United States. By 1870, just after the war, the proportion was 77 per cent and by 1880 it had grown to 81 per cent.

Change Begins.

It was about this time that a real change began to be noticeable. In 1890, New England's share of the spinning machinery had dropped back to 76 per cent, although the actual number of New England spindles in service had increased by more than 2,000,000. That was the turning point; Georgia and the South were on their way back to a place of importance in the field of cotton manufacture. That revival of the "Industrial South has continued until today—and still continues—with results that have not only been profitably felt in the immediate past but which are highly encouraging for our future.

This change to a more favorable economic balance (that is, a more favorable comparison between the part of the south's income which is spent at home and that part which it is forced to spend in other sections) was not gained easily. Capital was scarce, profits were often slim almost to the point of financial starvation and a shortage of experienced workers slowed down the pace of progress.

Odds against recovery were heavy in those post-war days. Columbus, Ga., one of the oldest manufacturing towns in the south, offers an excellent example. In 1865, the Federal Army not only burned 60,000 bales of cotton in Columbus, but destroyed all the mills as well. A few years later, in 1880, The Raleigh Observer had this to say about Columbus: "The very heart of the city was burned out. . . . Within 15 years the waste places have been rebuilt and industry revived from its very ashes." Augusta and other Georgia cities showed the same brave spirit.

New Era Dawns.

"The dawn of a new era" was a phrase heard often in those days . . . and it was not an empty phrase. Southern leaders realized that future progress depended upon their ability to encourage the establishment of new industry in this section. Establishment of cotton mills became a matter of civic interest, a goal of local patriotism, a source of statewide pride. The effort was spurred on, too, by the opportunity to improve a crushing situation of unemployment left in the wake of war and to turn calamity into advancement. The south had paid the price, suffering and in heartbreak, of industrial dependence on other sections. The south was determined that this tragedy should never be repeated.

Georgia has done her share in carrying out this determination. To day, in terms of cotton consumption in its own mills, Georgia ranks either second or third (depending on the month of the year), among all the textile manufacturing states.

From the standpoint of spinning machinery in action, Georgia, in May, 1942, had 3,144,884 spindles in place, while Massachusetts, leading the New England states, had 2,992,840.

It is both interesting and enlightening to observe what effect this increase in cotton manufacturing has had on the ready market available to Georgia cotton farmers. Up to 1931, the cotton mills of Georgia did not consume for manufacturing purposes as much cotton as Georgia's cotton farmers grew. Beginning with 1932, however, a change in this situation began to take place. From that year on, with little exception, Georgia's cotton mills have purchased and used more cotton each year than was grown that same year by Georgia farmers.

Such a situation is naturally a splendid asset to the state and excellent insurance of its prosperity, because it provides a quick and ready market for Georgia's principal agricultural crop and an outlet for its sale and use within the borders of the state. Maintenance of this condition justifies the full and active co-operation of the people of Georgia, in encouraging the continued growth of the textile industry in the state. It is only in this way that the statewide benefits of such a balance may be preserved.

This is no new idea, for as early a statesman as Andrew Jackson expressed the thought in these words: "American industry must be nurtured and protected, for upon the success of manufactures as the hand-maiden of agriculture, depends, in a great measure, the independence of our country."

A graphic impression of the cotton industry's importance in human values, as well as its imposing size, is gained from the simple statement that it employs in Georgia upwards of 85,000 people. Included in this big total—bigger than the population of Athens, Columbus and Rome combined—are some who find welcome employment in nearby Georgia mills in off seasons when they are not engaged in agricultural or other pursuits. More than one-half of all the people employed in manufacturing in Georgia are employed in the cotton mills. More than one-half of the state's total manufacturing pay roll is paid to employes of Georgia's cotton mills.

These employes, with their families, constitute a large and vital segment of Georgia's population. By accepted standards of calculation, alloting four people to each employe's family—the 85,000 cotton mill employs are the nucleus of an imaginary city of 340,000 inhabitants. An imaginary community, yes—but a community more effective in many ways than a real incorporated city of the same size would be, because its influence is spread throughout the state, reaching out into a large number of Georgia counties, carrying its good sitizenship far and wide, making its buying power and stimulation to trade a powerful factor for good in every line of business and endeavor in the state.

Widespread Influence.

A dollar bill from the pay envelope of a textile mill employe travels an impressive and beneficial route. On Saturday night, say, the mill employe pays it to his grocer—on Monday the grocer pays the farmer for his produce—the farmer pays the hardware merchant—the hardware man pays his doctor—the doctor pays the milkman—the milkman pays the filling station operator—the filling station man passes it on—the textile employe's busy dollar maintans a moving pace in the channels of business and trade. Cotton mill employes furnish millions and millions of dollars every year to the lifestream of our state's prosperity.

Besides pay rolls, the mills start other millions moving for the internal good of Georgia In 1937, according to U. S. census reports, Georgia mills spent $142,227,025 for materials, fuel and electricity. A huge portion of this sum was spent for cotton and other materials purchased within the state of Georgia—placing other millions in circulation among Georgia farmers, businessmen and others—insuring continued employment for thousands in many lines of work.

Georgia's cotton mills, being Georgia's largest industry, are Georgia's largest taxpayers. Many communities, and in some cases entire counties, are primarily dependent on the taxes which cotton mills pay into their treasuries to help provide better public services, better health, better schools and better roads. Other cotton mill tax dollars, paid into the State Treasury, provide substantial revenue for the support and assistance of state-wide institutions and statewide public services.

Tremendous Volume.

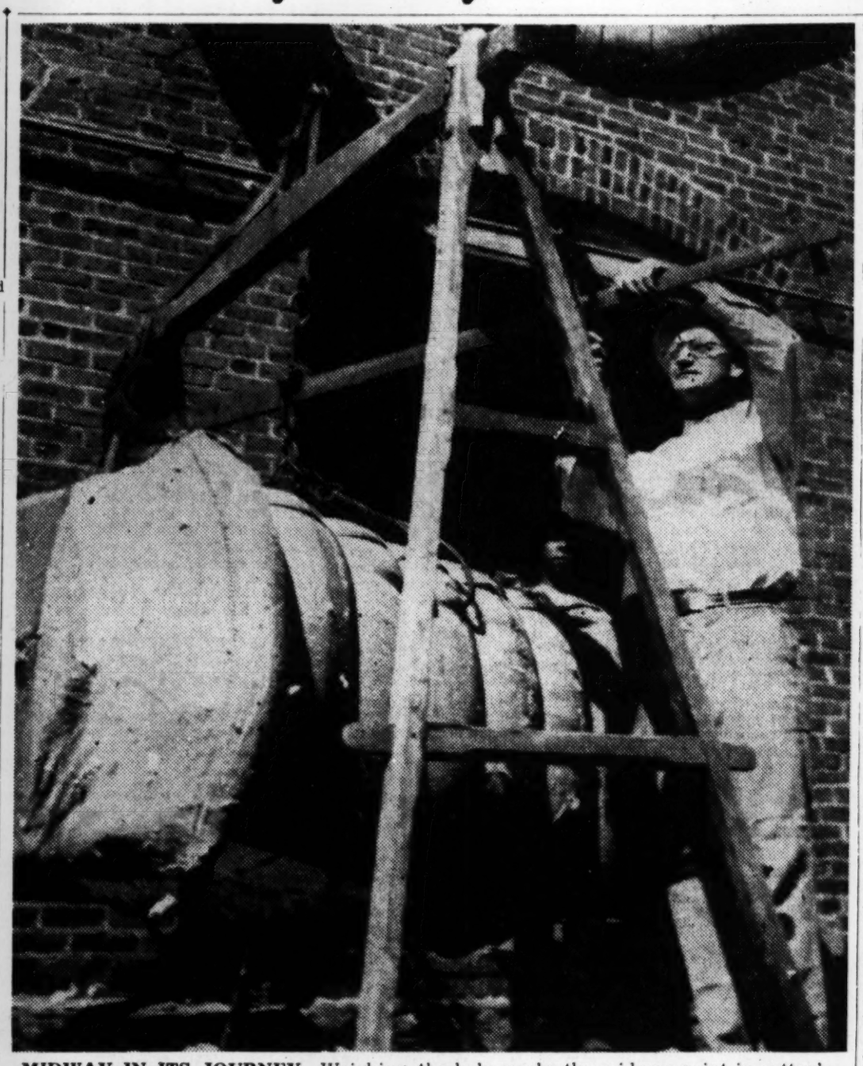
From another dollars-and-cents' viewpoint, the cotton mills bolster Georgia's economic welfare. During the year 1939, the latest year on which complete figures are available, Georgia's textile industry produced finished goods having a total value of approximately $250,000,000. As most of these goods were sold outside the state, the revenue derived from their sale provided the largest single source of new wealth for Georgia—making the profitable operation of the mills a direct factor in the prosperity of the state as a whole.

Georgia boasts another advantage in the character of goods which are produced in Georgia textile mills. These textile products run the whole range, from the finest and lightest yarns and fabrics for clothing and home consumption to the heaviest and coarsest of materials used for industrial purposes. The production of Georgia mills is more widely diversified than that of any other textile manufacturing state—a distinct advantage to the state, as well as the industry, because it means that unsatisfactory market conditions in one division of the industry need not necessarily cause curtailment of production by mills producing other types of goods.

Back of all the advantages which the cotton mills have brought to Georgia, giving strength to the solid background which the cotton mills provide for Georgia's continued industrial expansion in other fields, back of the growth which looms in the future for Georgia's national and world importance—stands the character and the dependability of the cotton mill workers themselves, the people who make these important wheels go around. A high percentage of them are native-born Georgians of fine stock and high intelligence, men and women of independent spirit and sturdy purpose who value the right to work for an honest living and to enjoy the privilege of freedom and personal initiative which belongs with that right. They are the sort of upright, forthright, four-square individuals whose inborn love of independent thought and action is our nation's most cherished heritage.

In the years during which cotton manufacturing has replaced cotton growing as a factor in Georgia's progress, the importance of cotton to our state has grown in stature. The cotton textile industry is—and naturally should be—Georgia's largest industry. It employs more people, pays more wages, spends more money, pays more taxes and brings in more new wealth than any other industry in Georgia.

When Georgia spindles are active, business in Georgia is good. When the mills are closed or on short time, business in Georgia is bad. Thinking Georgians know this; patriotic Georgians—farmers, merchants, bankers, professional men, other manufacturers—will all exert their co-operative influence to see that the cotton mills continue to be an asset to Georgia. They know that Georgia's progress demands that we continue to encourage progress for the cotton mills in Georgia.



MIDWAY IN ITS JOURNEY—Weighing the bale marks the midway point in cotton's important journey from the field to finished fabric. Bales of cotton have been for years so important in the south's economy that the cotton bale has frequently been used as a symbol for the entire section. This is the point where the cotton farmer realizes his reward from raising it—the point from which the cotton mills begin to transform the staple into world-wide usefulness.



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Textile Industry Is Leader in Education

School Head Pays Tribute To Activities

By DR. M. D. COLLINS,
State School Superintendent.

Behind the roaring machinery of Georgia's textile mills there is a gripping story of public service that frequently goes unnoticed in the steady march of progress.

That story centers around the contribution the mills are making to public education in Georgia.

Gone are the days when the cotton mills were interested only in cheap labor and cared nothing for the welfare and comfort of their workers. No longer do they want illiterate men and women who are capable of nothing more than a monotonous job they are taught to do with a machine.

The textile mill of today wants keen, alert employes who can think and act for themselves, who are constantly seeking improvement for themselves and their families.

In helping to bring about this kind of progress the mills have taken an active interest in the schools and have sought to improve the educational facilities in their respective communities.

Generally speaking, I think we are unaware of the many things the mills are accomplishing in educational improvement. We look upon them essentially as industries for making money and seldom stop to think about what they are doing in other fields of endeavor.

Nine-Month School.

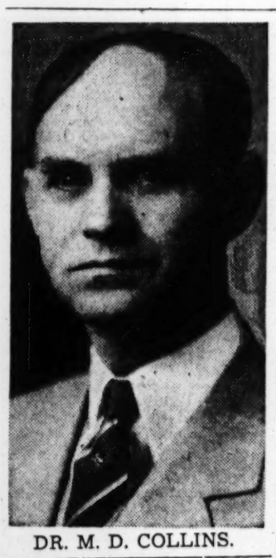
Numerous schools in this state are running nine months of the year because the textile mills provide most of the money for the extra two months. The state is responsible for only a seven-month school term and it is up to the local communities to determine whether the schools shall remain open nine months.

For example, a survey disclosed that in Spalding county, a thriving textile center, the mills spend an average of $2,300 a year in supplementing salaries for elementary teachers.

Since we have singled out Spalding county it might be well to examine some of the other educational activities in which the mills there are engaged.

Four elementary schools and one high school serve the cotton mill sections. Each of the elementary schools has from five to nine teachers, while the Spalding High school has 18 teachers with 350 pupils coming from mill areas.

The mills make no particular contribution to the high school, but they aid the elementary schools by providing coal, janitors and janitor supplies, repairing buildings, keeping up the grounds and helping to operate school lunchrooms.



DR. M. D. COLLINS.

The Spalding county mills own three schools. One was constructed in 1940 by the Kincaid Mills at a cost of approximately $20,000.

Special Classes.

But in most cases the mills don't stop with regular schools. They sponsor special classes for their employes. The Highland Mills in Spalding county operate four textile evening classes and the Kincaid Mills have fostered two WPA nursery schools.

Up in Whitfield county the mills are equally as co-operative. The American Thread Company has paid the entire salary of a teacher for kindergarten classes in the Atcooga school. The mill also supplements the salaries of the principal and some of the teachers and furnishes buildings and playground equipment.

The Crown Cotton Mills, which have two schools, supplement the salaries of all its teachers. In one of its schools, the Boylston Crown school, the mill pays the full salary of one teacher so as to have three teachers instead of its regular allotment of two. During the past year the mill has installed and equipped a lunchroom in its Crown Point school.

The mills in this area operate vocational night classes and co-operate with the Boy Scout organization. They have also aided in the purchase of library books.

Fred C. Cooper, Whitfield county school superintendent, summed up the situation in his community with this statement:

"Mills are always co-operative and they do their best to assist in the operation of the schools."

Switch over for a moment to the Porterdale Mills, near Covington. Here again the mills are solidly behind education.

Other Mills.

The Porterdale Mills have erected and equipped two school buildings, and James Porter, vice president of the enterprise, has made possible a handsome gymnasium. In addition, the mills supplement all teachers' salaries and keep five teachers employed the year round by paying for the three months they are not in school.

Numerous other educational contributions round out the life of this progressive community. The mills conduct one class at night for adult illiterates, sponsor 10 classes in textile mathematics for adults, two workers paid by the company are teaching Red Cross first aid and nutrition classes, kindergarten is available the year round and a nursery school will begin in September.

The mills also have donated liberally to school and community libraries, helped equip an industrial arts shop, and started the erection of a Boy Scout cabin and activity building.

In describing the contributions the cotton mills are making an education in Polk county, Kankakee Anderson, Polk county superintendent, made the following statement which I thought was rather impressive:

"The mills in the county contribute to the financial support of all the schools. We have the active support of the mill employes and officials in all of our school programs and activities. Mill employes and officials are often school trustees and members of the boards of education. They contribute to the spiritual, social, civic and intellectual life of the community.

Good Citizens.

"Here we do not have the farmers, mill workers and white collar workers divided into different classes. We have a collection of good citizens, some doing one kind of useful labor and some doing another kind, but all conscious that they are making a contribution to the welfare of the whole. One banker's son is working in a mill and a weaver's son is an official in the bank. A merchant's son is studying agriculture and the farmer's boy is getting ready to open up a store."

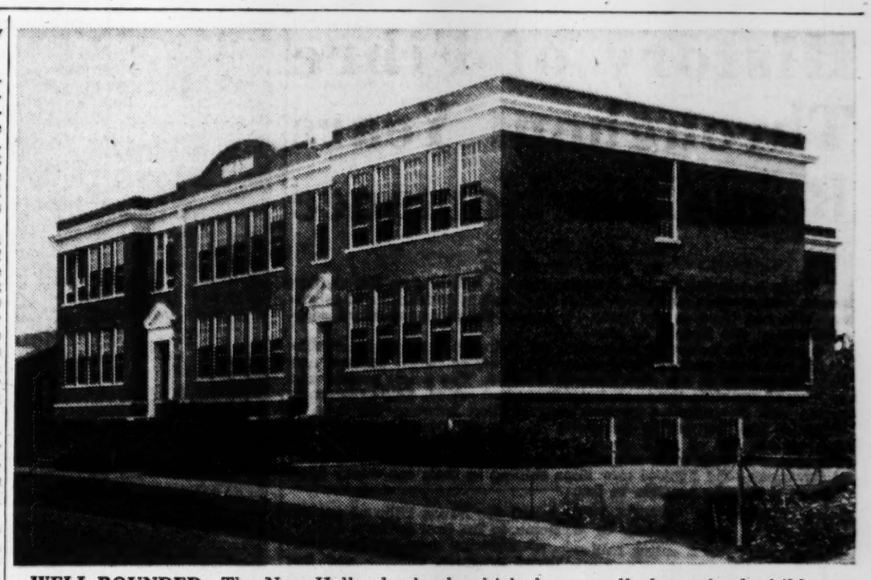
This shows clearly what the people in the mill towns think about their textile industry and proves that the mill, the school and the community must be looked upon as a single unit in the promotion of public welfare.

In examining the textile industry's educational donations, we should not overlook health education.

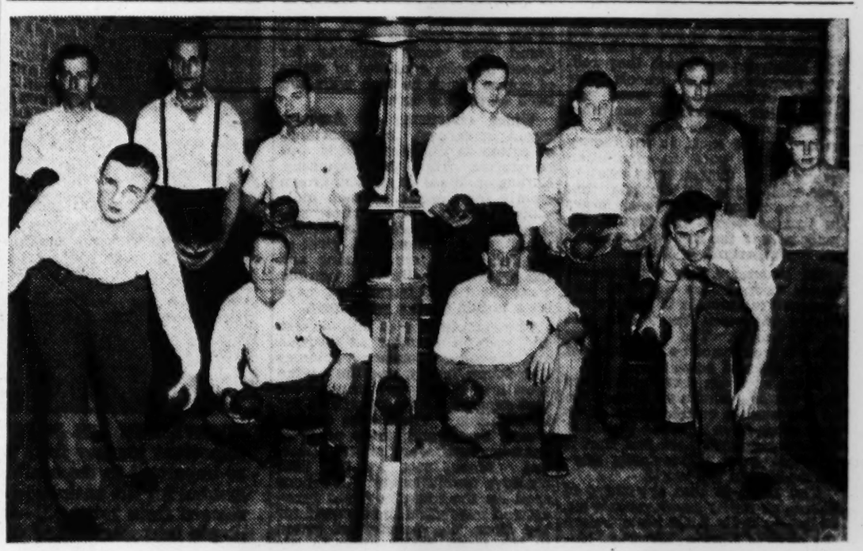
Fuller E. Callaway, president of Callaway Mills at LaGrange, has provided a good example of this. During the past two years he has given all the mill schools a dentist, has had eyes of needy children examined and bought 120 pairs of glasses. This project alone cost about $4,000 and was in addition to the normal contributions already mentioned.

Although only a few mills have been cited in this discussion, the same things might be said about virtually every textile community. Some of them emphasize athletics and libraries, while others stress buildings and Boy Scout activities.

All in all we can say that the mills are awake educationally. They are on their toes. State educational officials are grateful for their interest and hope they will continue to foster educational progress in Georgia.



WELL-ROUNDED—The New Holland school which houses all day school children, the domestic science department, a pre-school department, and vocational school.



KEGLERS—Bowling is a popular sport, with both sexes, at many cotton mill centers in Georgia. This particular group is enjoying both exercise and competition at Bibb City.

The University System has 18 units.

ANCHOR DUCK MILLS

●

Rome, Ga.

ARAGON MILLS

ARAGON, GA.

DALLAS MILLS

DALLAS, GA.

FLOYD MILLS

ROME, GA.

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Cotton Mills Contribute to General Welfare

Huiet Praises Co-operation Of Industry

By BEN T. HUIET.
Commissioner of Labor.

Georgia's textile industry, the largest in the state, is making a noteworthy contribution to the promotion of the general welfare . . . the primary objective of government.

From the records of the Department of Labor, which is charged with the responsibility of administering all the labor laws of Georgia and the state unemployment compensation law, I find that the industry is providing employment opportunities for some 160,000 men and women under the most favorable of work conditions.

In providing safeguards against accidents and disease, it has measured up to both the letter and the spirit of its legal and moral obligations and ranks among the best in the nation.

Largely through its constant accident prevention efforts, Georgia was one of only two states which showed a decline in industrial accidents and deaths last year. The other state is not, essentially, an industrial state.

The excellence of its sanitation facilities is evidenced by the fact that there are no healthier people in the state than those who work in textile plants.

Relations Strengthened.

These and other factors have served to strengthen relations between the mills and their workers, which at this time are perhaps better than ever before.

Since assuming office as commissioner of labor in the latter part of 1938, there have been relatively few labor disputes and they were promptly settled through the combined efforts of the interested parties and the conciliation provided by the department. In a number of cases differences or grievances were adjusted without any loss of time or stoppage of work. I think this is a splendid tribute to both management and labor.

Under the state unemployment compensation law, enacted by the legislature in 1937, the industry is the largest contributor to the unemployment trust fund, from which over $13,000,000 has been paid to unemployed workers in every industry and every county in Georgia.

Containing some $35,000,000 at present, the fund stands as a protective fortress between the worker and unemployment arising from circumstances over which he has no control.

The primary purpose of the unemployment compensation law is



BEN T. HUIET.

to encourage employers to stabilize their employment, to provide as reasonably steady employment for their workers as possible, and it may be surprising to the average layman to learn that many mills have succeeded in attaining this desirable objective.

Lot Improved.

The practical effect of this is to improve the lot of the individual worker and his family although, incidentally, it has resulted in a considerable savings to these mills in contributions or taxes this year.

The payment of benefits is a secondary consideration and is designed to compensate the worker against loss of wages arising from involuntary unemployment. The payments vary from $4 to $18 per week, depending upon the earnings of the worker, and are limited to a maximum duration of 16 weeks in a benefit year. To receive the benefits a worker must comply with requirements of eligibility provided in the law.

In supervising the conditions under which our people work, the Department of Labor has received the unstinted co-operation of the industry.

Director Berry Frank Holbrook, who heads the inspection division, one of the units in the department, said 98 per cent of all recommendations made by inspectors last year were carried out within 30 to 60 days.

The mills are complying strictly with provisions of the child labor law, under which young people between the ages of 16 and 18 years of age with work certificates are permitted to work in non-hazardous occupations.

These certificates are issued by the city or county school superintendent of the county where the minor resides. Proof of age and a physical examination is required as a condition precedent to the issuance of such work certificate.

Child Labor.

In the past year and a half, the number of certificates issued by these authorities has tripled due to the national emergency and the rapidly diminishing supply of skilled labor. During the month of June alone, more than 1,250 certificates were issued.

Significantly, the Georgia Department of Labor is rated as one of the most efficient in the nation in the administration of the child labor law.

I am deeply grateful to the textile industry and all employers and workers in Georgia for the co-operation they have accorded the department in the administration of the various laws under its jurisdiction. The fine record we have been able to make is due entirely to their friendly interest and the efficient hard work of the employes of the department.

We have endeavored to administer the laws for the benefit of all the people, and this will continue to be my policy as long as I am commissioner of labor.

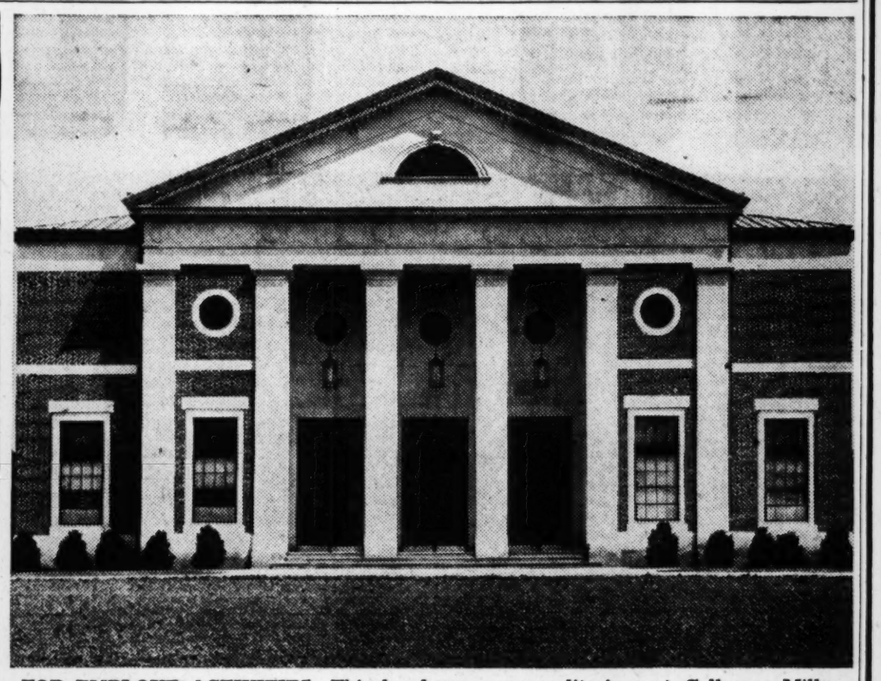
We are now going through the greatest and most serious crisis our country has faced in its history. We must keep the torch of liberty aflame and preserve the freedom and liberty for which our forefathers fought, suffered, and died.

Today our country is respected and looked upon as the greatest nation on the face of the earth. The love of God and man has made us what we are today, and without this we cannot survive. With unity such as exists in Georgia, there can be no reason why we cannot do the job necessary to save civilization, democracy and our way of living.

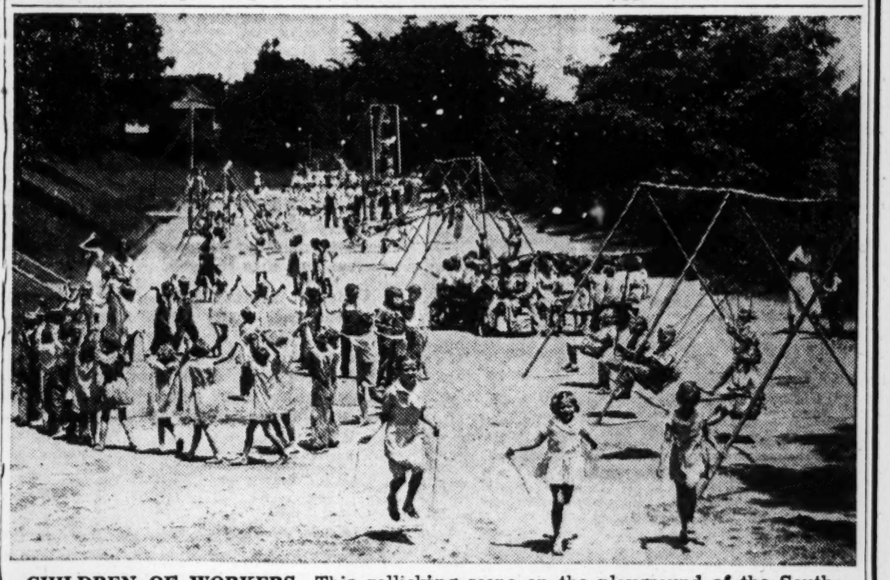
In 1733, John Wyatt constructed a "model about two feet square by means of which, without a single witness to the performance, was spun the first thread of cotton ever produced without the intervention of the human fingers. The cotton had been carded the common way, and was passed between two cylinders, from whence the bobbin drew it by means of the turit."

An old lawsuit of 1721 gives the labor set-up for a 100-loom "house"; weavers 100, wool sorters 4, wool pickers 10, wool combers 20, spinners 900, throwers 4, turners of the throwing mill 4, thread makers 4, doublers 50, bobbin winders 12, back-throw winders 12, quill boys 50, warpers 5, dyers 6, and pressers 7; total, 1,187.

The first mill in America (if not in the world) where power looms were used and spinning and weaving carried on under the same roof was erected at Waltham, Mass., in 1813 by Messrs. Lowell, Jackson and Moody. This mill was still in operation up to 1878.



FOR EMPLOYE ACTIVITIES—This handsome new auditorium at Callaway Mills, LaGrange, is dedicated entirely to employe activities. Its handsome interior houses a modern stage, dressing rooms, private dining rooms and a floor convertible for basketball games and prize fights, as well as other highly versatile appointments.



CHILDREN OF WORKERS—This rollicking scene on the playground of the Southwest LaGrange school illustrates the provisions made for the entire families of workers in Georgia's leading cotton mills.

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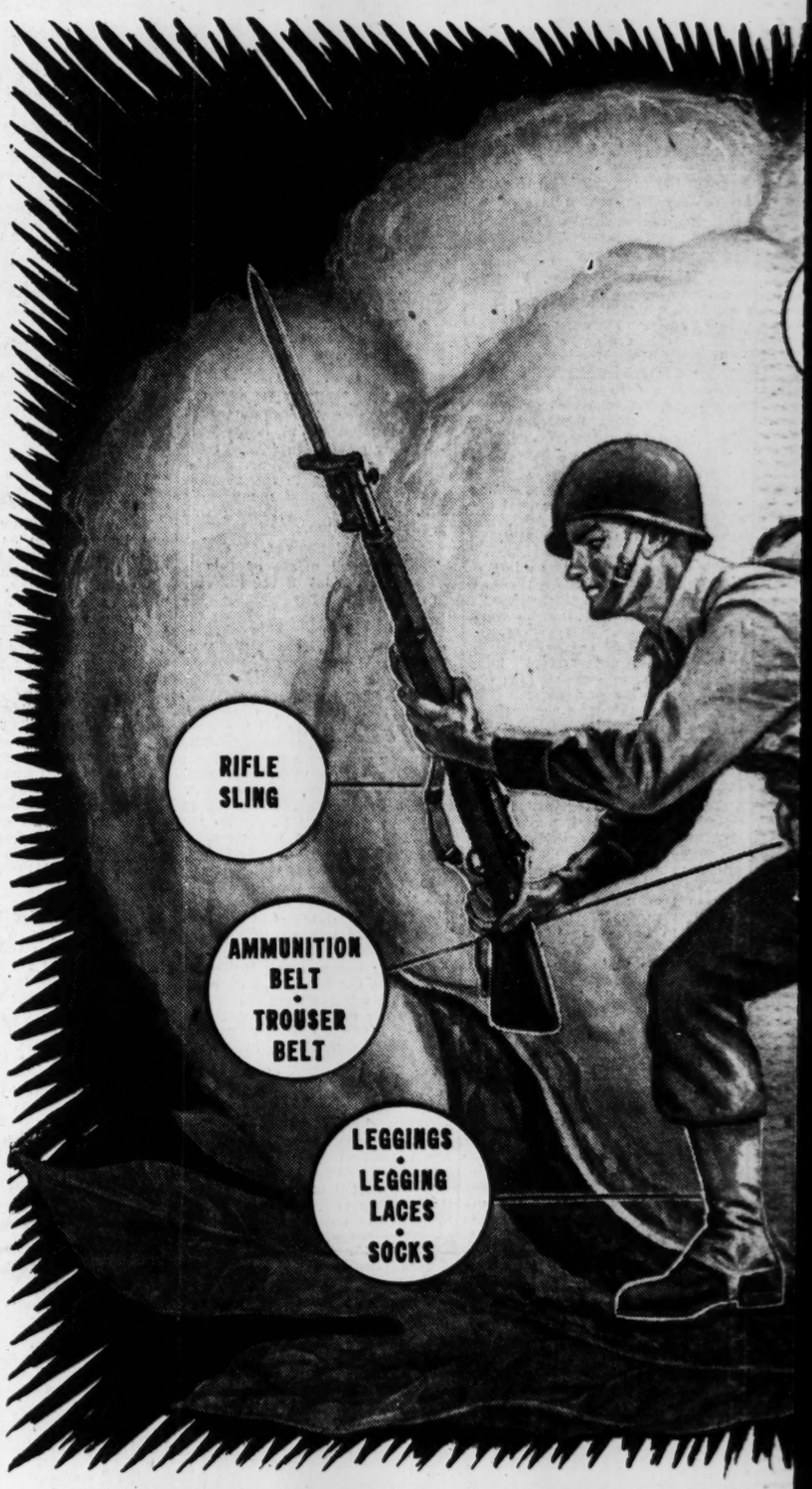
Carrollton, Ga.

KING COTTON



SEA EAGLES (Above)—When an American military plane is forced down over the ocean, a crew member throws a folded, rubberized canvas raft into the sea.

Quickly inflated by a tube of compressed gas, the raft easily holds the crew and provisions. Many of America's finest fighting men already have been saved by these rafts made of cotton duck produced in Georgia's cotton mills. They ride with every plane over the sea—bomber, ferry or fighter.



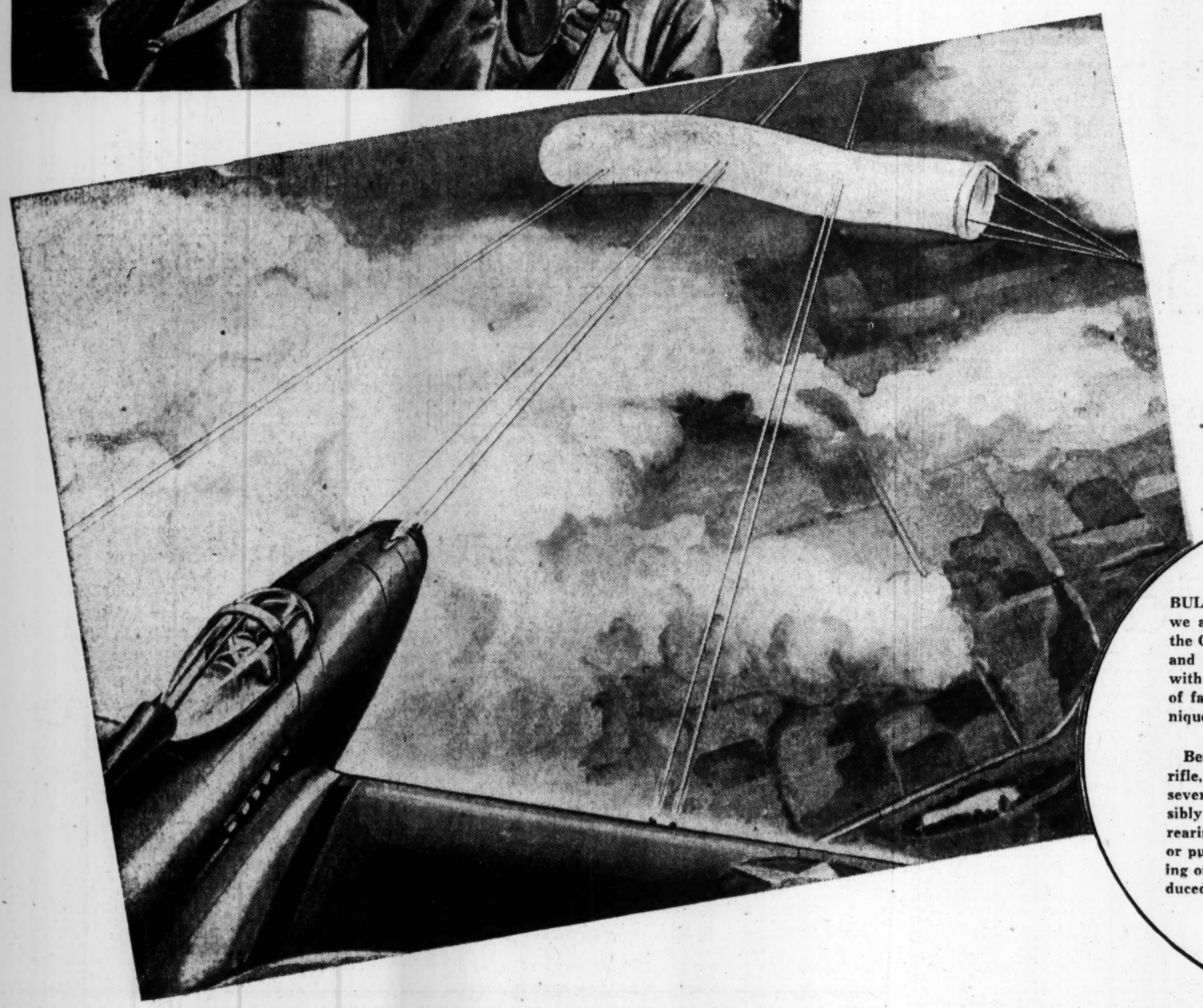
When they hand a new soldier his nine-pound rifle, he thinks it is heavy, but before his supply sergeant stops giving him the personal equipment necessary for his comfort, health and safety, he will receive 17 pounds of things made of cotton. Every one of them is produced in whole or in part in Georgia cotton mills.

America's modern Army and Navy travel, clothe themselves,



IN ACTION (Left)—You are looking into the business end of what is rapidly becoming the world's greatest Army—the most intelligent the best equipped, the best fed and the most modern down to the cotton webbing rifle sling. Unlike leather, it does not rot out rapidly in the tropics, it is not attacked by new devilish gases reportedly invented by our enemies which damage leather and make it poisonous to any one coming into contact with it.

Our new Army will have the advantage of every latest discovery or development of the cotton textile industry.

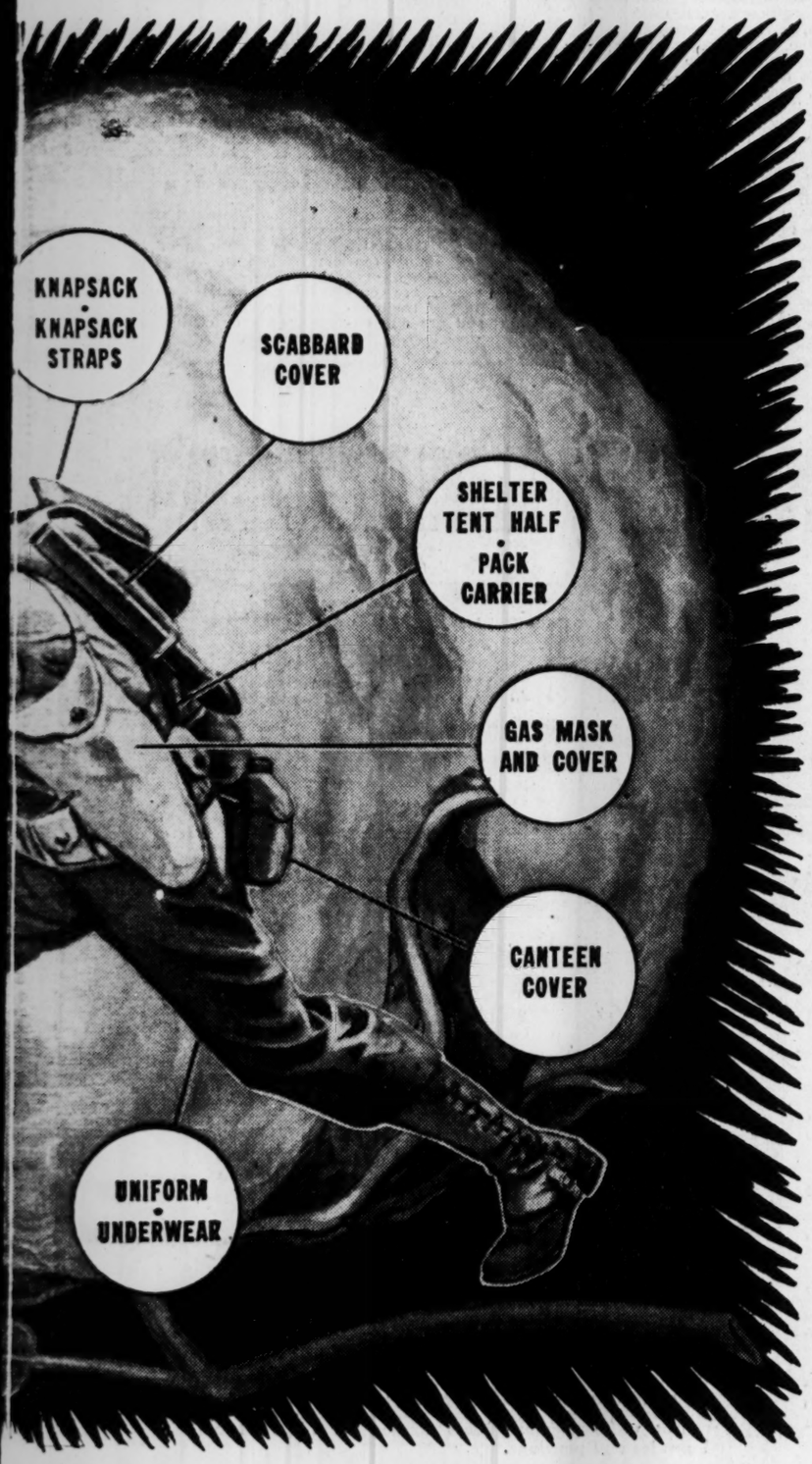




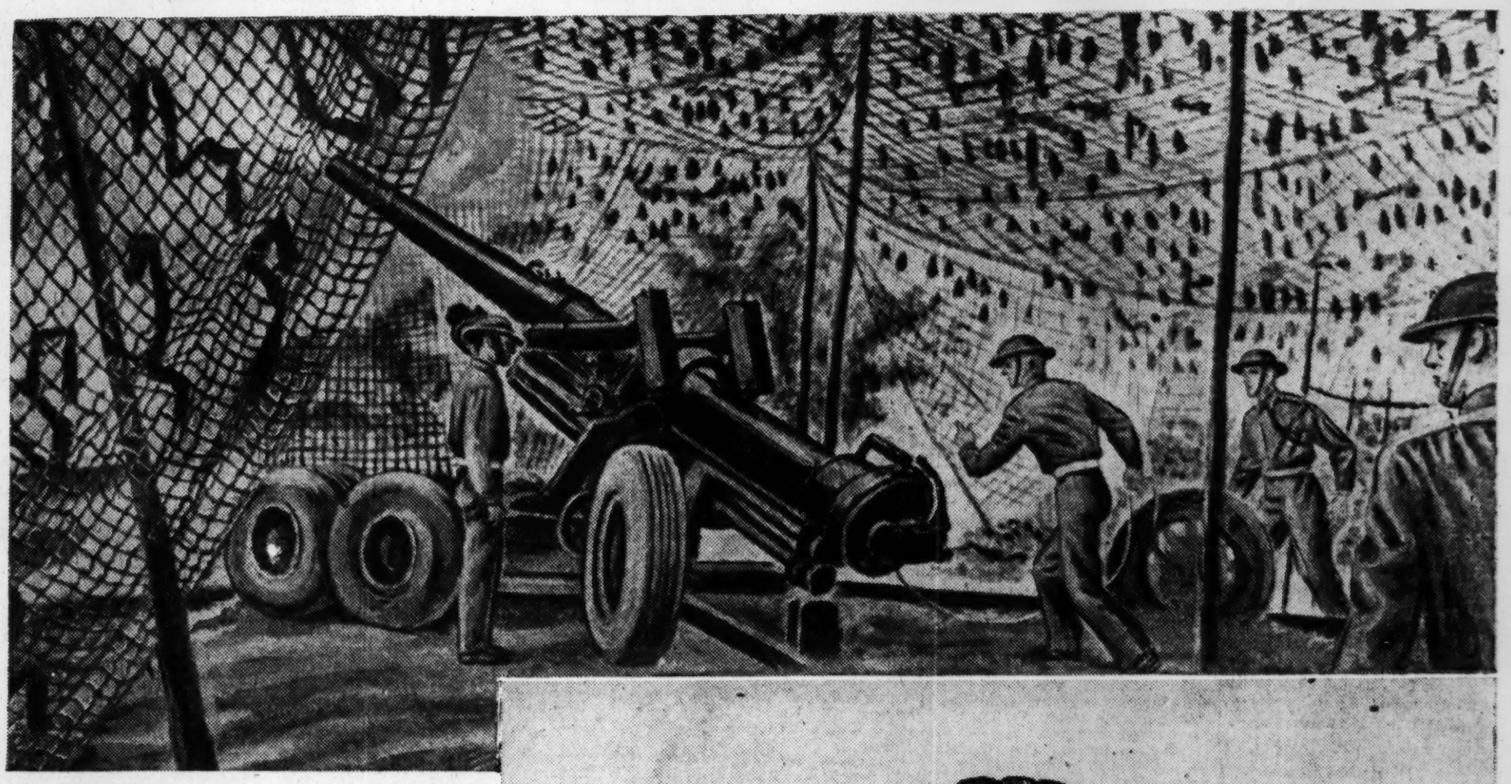
BULL'S-EYE (Left)—It is a new kind of war we are fighting today. The descendants of the Green Mountain Boys, the Daniel Boones and the Sergeant Yorks are in there today with their deadly aim and their courage born of faith in their own power. But the technique is different.

Besides having to be a dead-shot with a rifle, our modern soldier of the air must aim several large-calibre machine guns and possibly a cannon by his skill in controlling a rearing, snorting 400-miles-per-hour fighter or pursuit plane. He learns how by practicing on a target made with special fabric produced in Georgia cotton mills.

Goes to War!

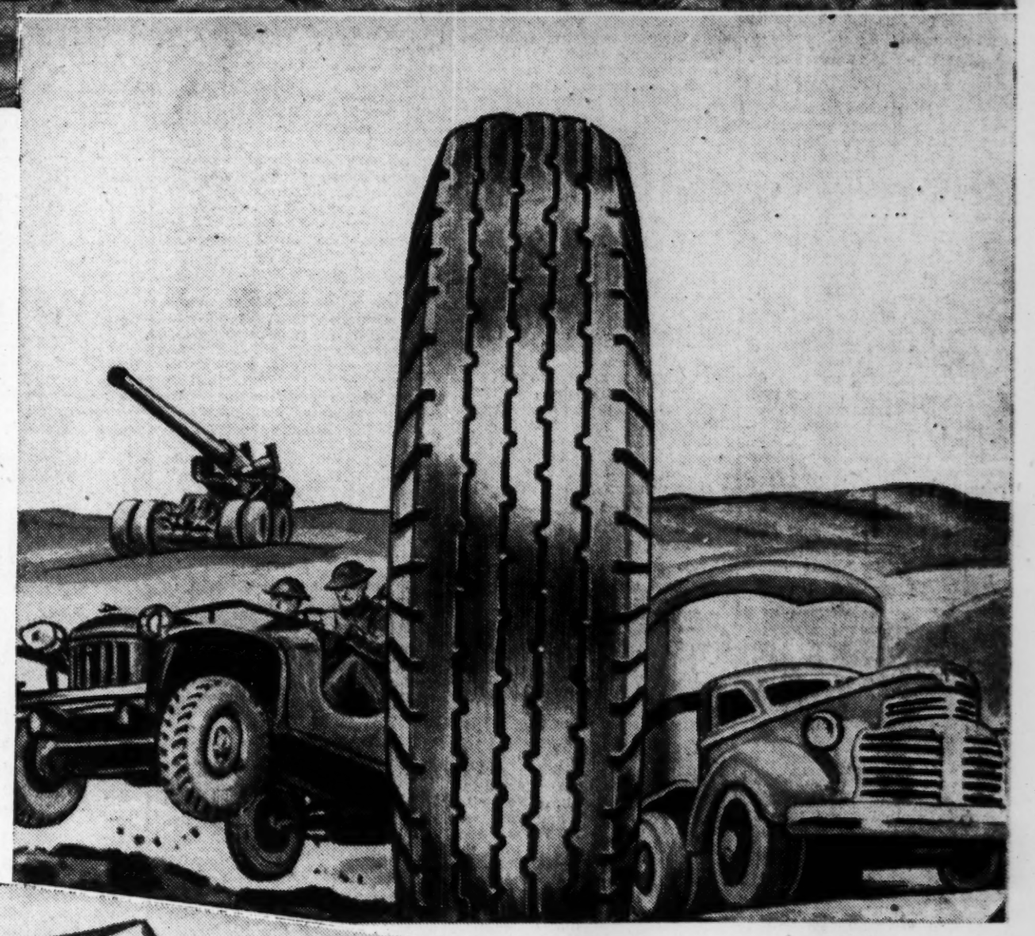


sleep, communicate and fight with the indispensable aid of cotton textiles. Every American soldier will use equipment and supplies made of cotton totaling 250 pounds per year per man average. To take cotton away from our modern Army would be worse than taking the mortar from a brick building—it would collapse immediately.



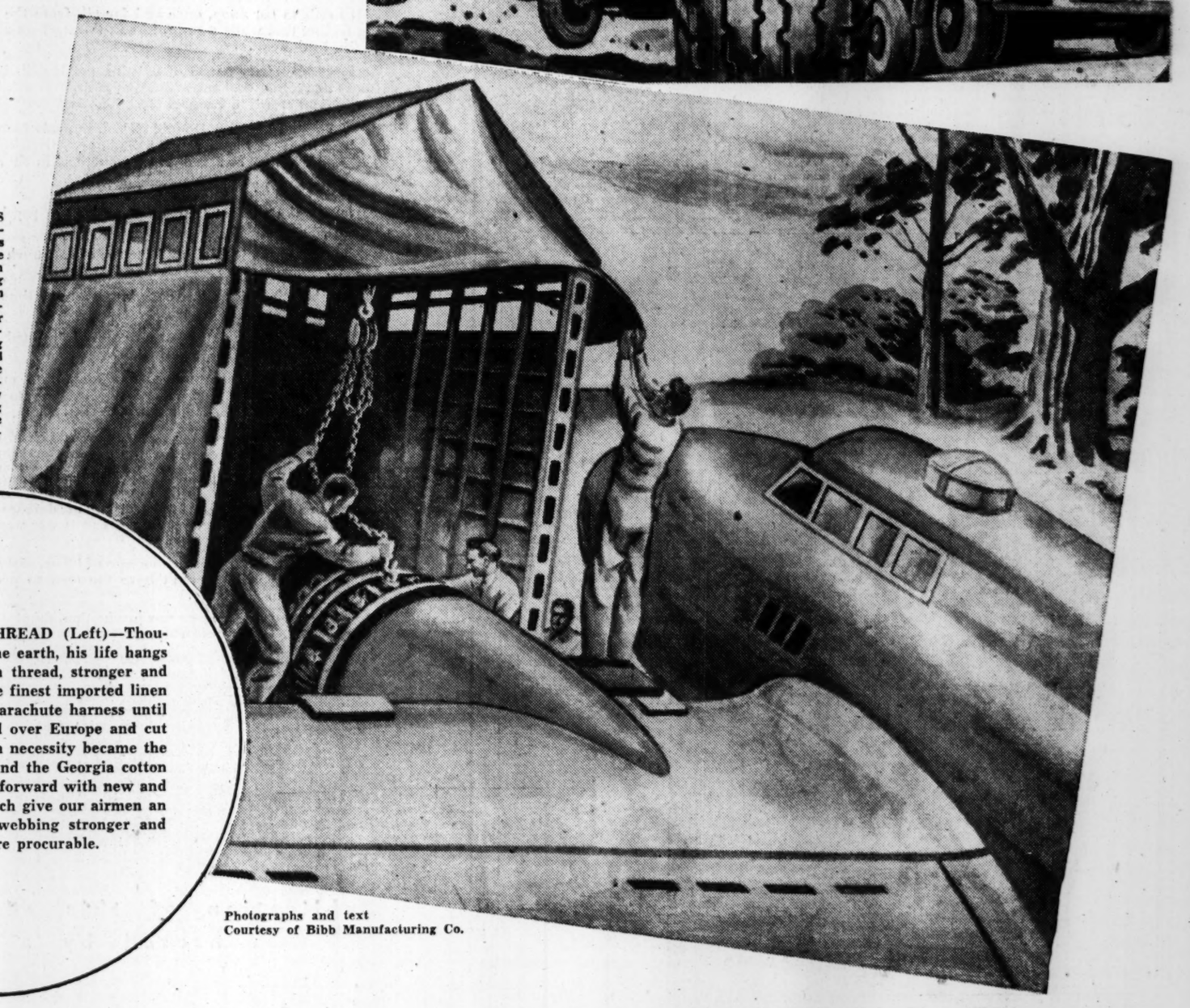
MAGIC (Above)—Mighty are the feats of magic practiced by the camofleur of America's modern Army. Whole areas are made to disappear from the sight of the enemy, huge guns merge into the landscape, giant factories, supply dumps and sections of cities can be made to look like almost anything except what they are.

The magician does his disappearing tricks with mirrors but our Army depends largely on camouflage nets made of cotton materials produced in Georgia's cotton mills.



ON THE MARCH (Right)—Napoleon said "An Army marches on its stomach." That was 130 years ago. Today our modern Army marches on cotton—the cotton cord in the millions of tires needed to cushion the most completely motorized Army the world has ever seen.

New processes discovered in Georgia mills now provide cotton cords superior to anything else known for strength, flexibility, freedom from growth, freedom from damage by water, heat or cold. Tires can now be made from these new cotton cords which last longer—do not fail under shock and strain, and use less rubber than ever before possible, both in original construction and because the body is so durable that several recaps make possible much longer life of the rubber used to build the body of the tire. These modern cotton cords are heat resistant and ideal for the new synthetic rubbers which generate more heat than natural rubber.



PANZER HANGARS (Right) — Modern long-range bombers may win this war, say the experts. One essential of their operation is the facility for making emergency repairs far from their home base. This essential is provided by panzer hangars made of Georgia-made cotton duck covering collapsible tubular steel frames. The duck is made proof against dust, oil, water, wind and gasoline. They can be stowed away in a big plane and when needed are quickly set up with all facilities.



HANGING BY A THREAD (Left)—Thousands of feet above the earth, his life hangs by a thread—a cotton thread, stronger and more flexible than the finest imported linen which was used for parachute harness until Axis aggression rolled over Europe and cut off our supply. Again necessity became the mother of invention and the Georgia cotton textile industry came forward with new and original processes which give our airmen an unlimited supply of webbing stronger and better than ever before procurable.

Photographs and text
Courtesy of Bibb Manufacturing Co.

Association's Growth a History of Leading Personalities

Activities Headed By Georgia's Top Mill Executives

By T. M. FORBES,
Secretary, Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

In the year 1900, the cotton textile industry of Georgia was a rapidly growing and expanding industry, and in consequence the mills of the state were confronted with ever increasing problems of local and mutual interest. In an effort to co-ordinate their individual efforts in dealing with these common problems, a small group of outstanding Georgia mill executives met in Atlanta on November 13, 1900, and discussed the establishment of a co-operative agency through which the mills might work more closely together in matters of interest and importance to the industry as a whole.

A few months later—on a date not definitely known—the cotton textile manufacturers of Georgia met at Warm Springs, Ga., and organized what was then called "The Georgia Industrial Association."

At this first meeting the following officers were elected: President, B. S. Walker, of Monroe, the father of former Governor Clifford Walker; vice president, O. A. Dunson, of LaGrange, and secretary, Charles D. Tuller, of Exposition Cotton Mills in Atlanta. They also elected an executive committee composed of G. Gunby Jordan, of Columbus; J. P. Verdery, of Augusta; P. B. Murphy, of Newnan; J. L. Hand, of Pelham, and A. S. Hamilton, of Trion Factory, as the community was then called.

Charter Members

Among the charter members who attended the first meeting of the association, in addition to those already named, were F. B. Gordon, of Columbus; Fuller E. Callaway, of LaGrange; D. A. Jewell Sr., of Chickamauga; Dr. Jeff Davis, of Toccoa; S. A. Carter, of Atlanta; Colonel J. J. Spalding of Atlanta; H. P. Meikleham, of Lindale; H. L. Johnston, of Palmetto; L. C. Mandeville, of Carrollton, and W. C. Vereen, of Moultrie. There were many others present at this organization meeting, but these are the only ones whose names are definitely known.

The first annual convention of the new association was held at Warm Springs, Ga., on May 30, 1901, and Mr. Gunby Jordan, then president of Eagle and Phenix Mills at Columbus, was the principal speaker. Manifesting a keen vision and foresight, Mr. Jordan discussed several vital problems that confronted the industry at that time, and he suggested many activities which the association should undertake and which later became necessary. He called attention to the very unfavorable freight rates that discriminated against southern mills, and he recommended the employment of a traffic expert to look after the interests of the Georgia mills. He predicted the troubles that later arose over undesirable industrial and labor legislation that was fostered by labor agitators and by those jealous of the growth of cotton manufacturing in the south. He discussed the advisability of southern mills installing machinery to manufacture finer fabrics instead of the heavy coarse goods that then composed the bulk of textile production in the south. During the course of his address Mr. Jordan also suggested that the mills co-operate more closely with the colleges and the textile schools in a program of training young men who would be capable of assuming positions of responsibility in the mills to the end that improved methods might bring greater management efficiency. In outlining the extensive industrial relations activities of his company, he emphasized the necessity of giving close and careful attention to the physical, religious and educational advancement of the mill employes and their families.

First Officers.

Not a great deal is known about the activities of the Georgia Industrial Association during its first few years of operation, because except for some newspaper and magazine clippings and the association files of F. B. Gordon, which were recently located, it has has been difficult to find very many records that throw light on the early history of this organization.

The first officers of the association were re-elected each year until the third annual convention, held at Warm Springs on June 19, 1903, at which time the following officers were chosen from the active members: President, Fred B. Gordon, president, Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus; vice president, Harry P. Meikleham, agent, Massachusetts Cotton Mills in Georgia, Lindale; secretary and treasurer, Charles D. Tuller, secretary and treasurer of Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta; executive committee, J. P. Verdery, Augusta; J. L. Hand, Pelham; J. F. Hanson, Macon; Fuller E. Callaway, LaGrange, and H. L. Johnson, Palmetto.

Colonel Jack Spalding.

Mr. Gordon and the other association officers continued to serve until the seventh annual meeting held at Warm Springs in June, 1907, at which time he was succeeded by Dr. Jeff Davis as president of the association, but with Mr. Tuller continuing to serve as secretary and treasurer.

Dr. Davis served for two years, then Colonel Jack Spalding, of Atlanta, who had been one of the guiding spirits in the association from its inception, was elected president at Warm Springs in June, 1909. Colonel Spalding, whose principal business was the practice of law, contributed immeasurably to the success of the association during its early years, both with his splendid legal and executive advice and by his able representation of the association before the various legislative bodies.

After serving two years as president Colonel Spalding was followed in 1910 by Charles D. Tuller, of Atlanta, who had been secretary and treasurer of the association since its organization. During Mr. Tuller's two terms as president (he died while still in office after being re-elected in 1911) H. L. Johnston, of Palmetto, served as secretary and treasurer.

It was during Mr. Tuller's second year as president that the executive committee put into effect recommendations that had been made at the tenth annual convention and set up a traffic department for the association, employing C. W. Chears as traffic manager. At that time Mr. Chears was connected with the Central of Georgia Railroad in Chattanooga and the traffic department's office was maintained in that city for a number of years. This marked the beginning of the association's traffic services which have been continuously maintained.

When the association met at Warm Springs on June 11, 1912, for the twelfth annual meeting, the members drafted Mr. Gordon, of Columbus, to serve for the second time as their president, and H. L. Wiliams, also of Columbus, was persuaded to take the job of secretary and treasurer. The by-laws were also changed to provide for the election of eight vice presidents who, together with four additional members would constitute the executive committee. Along with electing C. V. Truitt, of LaGrange, as vice president, the association chose the following vice presidents and executive committee members: Allen F. Johnson, of Atlanta; Allan Little, of Griffin; W. P. Bryan, of Athens; T. S. Raworth, of Augusta; James H. Porter, of Macon; W. J. Vereen, of Moultrie; Frank T. Hardwick, of Dalton; H. D. Meikelham, of Lindale; J. L. Hand, of Pelham; J. A. Mandeville, of Carrollton, and E. W. Swift, of Columbus.

Change of Name.

In the beginning it had been intended that the Georgia Industrial Association would include Georgia manufacturers in all the various lines of industry, but the membership never included many industrial plants other than cotton textile mills. Therefore, at the twelfth annual meeting it was decided to change the name of the organization to the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, and a resolution was adopted making the change of name effective.

After serving for two years during his second experience as president of the association Mr. Gordon was succeeded by Allen F. Johnson, who was elected at the fourteenth annual meeting held in Atlanta on May 8, 1914. Mr. Johnson was re-elected for a second term at the fifteenth annual convention held in Atlanta on May 18, 1915. At this same meeting Mr. Williams found it necessary to resign as secretary and treasurer and the association chose as his successor P. E. Glenn, of the Exposition Cotton Mills in Atlanta, who continued to serve in that capacity until a full-time secretary for the association was employed in 1923.

In the following order then, these Georgia leaders served as president of the association during the next few years: W. J. Vereen, of Moultrie, for one year; R. C. Freeman, of West Point, for two years, during whose administration the association's annual meeting was held outside the state for the first time—in New Orleans in 1918, in a joint meeting with the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and in Atlantic City, N. J., in 1919; D. A. Jewell Sr., of Chickamauga, who followed precedent established by Mr. Freeman and took the convention out of the state for a third time—this time on that memorable trip to Quebec—in 1920—the first year of "prohibition"; J. A. Mandeville, of Carrollton, who continued the custom of out-of-the-state conventions and carried the twenty-first annual meeting to Philadelphia in 1921, for a joint session with the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; Cason J. Callaway, of LaGrange, who brought the convention back to Georgia and held the twenty-second annual meeting in Atlanta at the East Lake Country Club, and Lee Jordan, of Atlanta, who also had his meeting at the Atlanta East Lake Club in 1923.

New Officers.

It was at this meeting that Mr. Glenn found it necessary to give up the job as secretary-treasurer, after eight years of faithful service. In view of Mr. Glenn's resignation, it was voted to change the association's by-laws so as to provide for only one vice president, a board of directors of seven members (with the past-presidents as ex-officio board members), a treasurer to be elected from the membership of the association and the employment of a professional secretary on a full-time salary basis.

At this twenty-third annual convention the association expressed its gratitude for Mr. Glenn's long service as its secretary and treasurer, by electing him as its president. To work with Mr. Glenn the following officers were elected: Vice president, H. L. Williams, of Columbus; treasurer, T. J. Callaway, of Milstead. At the same time these directors were chosen: F. S. Ethridge, of Jackson; H. P. Meikleham, of Lindale; R. T. Jones, of Canton; W. H. Hightower, of Thomaston; J. H. Mayes, of Fitzgerald; C. J. Swift, of Columbus, and H. W. Pittman, of Macon.

To fill the office of secretary, the officers and directors employed W. M. McLaurine, who at that time was connected with the industrial education department at the Georgia School of Technology. Mr. C. W. Chears was continued in the position of traffic manager.

Mr. Glenn was followed in office by George S. Harris, also of Exposition Cotton Mills, who was elected president of the association at the twenty-fourth annual convention in Atlanta in 1924. It was during Mr. Harris' term of office that the movement was started to establish a national organization for the cotton textile industry, and he and W. J. Vereen, a former president, assumed the leadership in the creation of the Cotton Textile Institute. Because of his work involvec in setting up the institute, Mr. Harris was continued in office as president for three full years, during which he rendered constructive service to the industry as a whole, as well as to the Georgia mills.

Effective as of January 1, 1927, W. M. McLaurine resigned as secretary of the association to accept the position of secretary and treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and he was succeeded by T. M. Forbes, the present secretary, who came to the association from the public relations department of the Wichita Gas Company, a Cities Service Company property in Wichita, Kansas.

Past Presidents.

At the conclusion of Mr. Harris' third term as president he was succeeded by W. H. Hightower, of Thomaston, who was elected at the twenty-seventh annual convention held in Atlanta on April 18-19, 1927. Beginning with Mr. Hightower, the presidents have each served only one year and the following Georgia mill executives have been accorded that honor, in the order named:

J. J. Scott, of Scottdale.
Clifford J. Swift, of Columbus.
D. A. Jewell Jr., of Chicamauga, who is the only president whose father served in the same office.
D. W. Anderson, of New Holland.
Norman E. Elsas, of Atlanta.
L. L. Jones, of Canton.
W. K. Moore, of Dalton.
J. H. Cheatham, of Griffin.
W. N. Banks, of Grantville.
Paul K. McKenney, of Columbus.
Fuller E. Callaway Jr., of LaGrange.
R. O. Arnold, of Covington.
J. A. Miller, of Atlanta.
George Swift, of Columbus.
J. T. Hightower, of Thomaston, the incumbent.

The history of the association, under the leadership of the men who have served as its president has been a history of personalities, for each year's work and activities has reflected the interests and the philosophy and the personality of the man who had been chosen by his associates to direct the affairs of this organization. The success of the association's activities and its effective services to the Georgia mills, rendered without interruption over a period of 40 years, are outstanding in the field of trade association work, and are due entirely to the good judgment, the executive ability, the unselfish leadership and the capable direction of the Georgia mill executives who have served as its president from time to time.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia is now at the peak of its success as the co-operative agency through which the Georgia textile mills co-ordinate their efforts and deal collectively in the handling of matters of general interest to the mills as a whole. Its membership is now the largest in its history in terms of percentage of active spindles, for more than 95 per cent of the total spindles in Georgia support and co-operate in the many phases of its work.

From a financial standpoint it is a most unusual trade association, for it not only operates within its budget, but by adding to its savings account year after year it has accumulated a surplus that could provide for any reasonable emergency or contingency.

Acworth Mills

Acworth, Ga.



WAKE UP, AMERICA ... IT'S LATE!

An Editorial from the New York World-Telegram.

THE nation needs to awaken to the full gravity of the peril that confronts it.

It needs to appreciate how badly we have been defeated in eight months of war.

It needs to understand that it is possible for the United Nations and the United States to lose this war and suffer the fate of France—and that this possibility may become a probability if the present tide does not change.

It needs to realize that there is grave chance of the Japanese pushing through India and the Germans driving through the Near East, to join their armies and resources in an almost unbeatable combination.

It needs to get away, once and for all, from the comforting feeling that while we may lose at the start we are bound to win in the end.

Only when fully aware of existing perils will the United States do its utmost. Pray God that awareness will not come too late, as it did in France!

Production Director Donald Nelson appeals for vastly increased industrial output on a 24-hour, seven-day basis—168 hours a week. Maximum production, in short.

Can we get it?

Not on the present basis—not under the psychology of recent years.

Not until we quit thinking in terms of less work for more money.

Not while there is greater concern about overtime pay than overtime production.

Not while farmer politicians are more interested in higher prices than raising more essentials.

Not while government bureaus—created to meet a depression emergency that is ended—continue to grab for themselves money needed for armaments.

Not while an army of federal press agents clamors to promote and perpetuate activities that have no present need or value.

Not while Congressmen try to put over useless canals and river schemes and take up the time of defense officials clamoring for factories and contracts as if war were a great gravy train.

Not while WPA, despite a shortage of labor, seeks to carry on projects which it doesn't have the men to perform or the need for performing.

Not while strikes hamper war production, despite a solemn promise that they would stop.

Not while the life-and-death need for uninterrupted production is used as a weapon to put over the closed shop.

Not while a man can't be employed on an army project or in a war plant until he pays $20 to $50 or more to a labor racketeer.

Not while fifth columnists are pampered and enemy aliens move freely in defense areas.

Not while the grim job of preparing our home communities against air raids and sabotage is gummed up with a lot of high-falutin', boon-doggling social service activity.

Not while pressure blocs clamor for higher benefits, bounties and pensions.

We will not get maximum production, in short, unless, first, we fully realize our awful peril; and, second, get over the gimmies of recent years.

Gimme shorter hours, gimme higher wages, gimme bigger profits, gimme more overtime, gimme less work, gimme more pensions, gimme greater crop benefits, gimme more appropriations and patronage, gimme plants for my Congressional district, gimme fees and dues to work for Uncle Sam, gimme ham 'n' eggs, gimme share-the-wealth, gimme $30 every Thursday.

France had the gimmes, too—had them till the Germans were close to Paris. Then everybody went frantically to work—too late.

France has no gimmes today—except gimme food for my baby, gimme a place to lay my head, gimme death.



Publication of this editorial, in the interest of Victory,
Sponsored by a Georgia Cotton Textile Mill

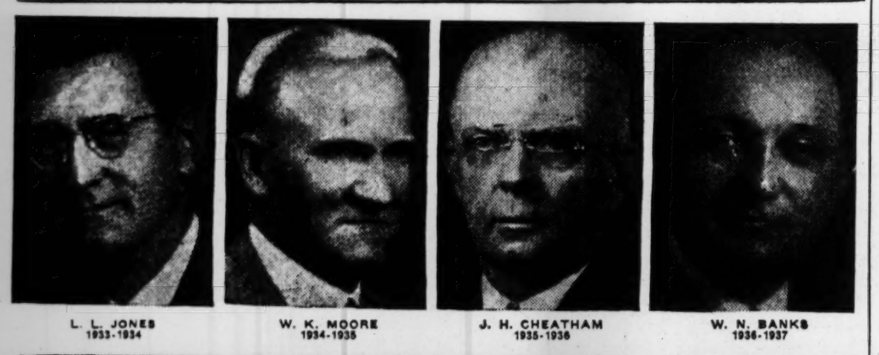
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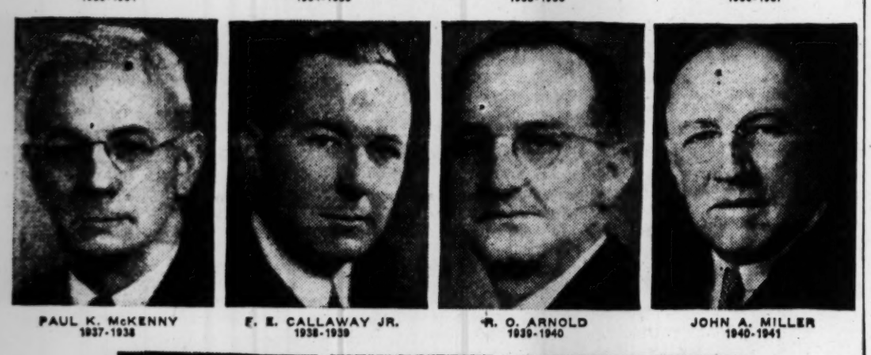
On this page, from photographs furnished from the files of the association through the courtesy of Secretary T. M. Forbes, are the leading citizens of Georgia who have served as president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia. From all pictures, clear reproduction was not possible, but it seems desirable and almost essential to pay this small tribute to the men who have been responsible for the industry's growth in Georgia.

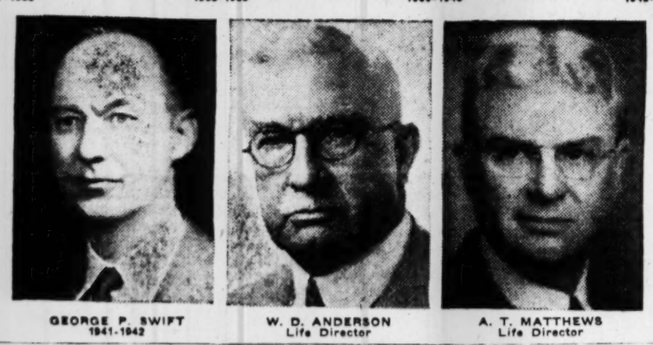
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PAST PRESIDENTS and LIFETIME DIRECTORS of the COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION of GEORGIA







Monroe

Cotton Mills

★

Monroe, Ga.

ONE GEORGIA INDUSTRY SALUTES ANOTHER

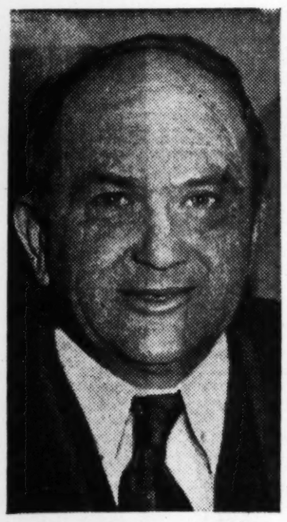
for a job well done... and still going!

The cotton textile industry has played a stellar role in Georgia's industrial development in years gone by—the cotton textile industry is today contributing vastly and tremendously to Georgia's share of production for victory—and the cotton textile industry will be a main reliance of our state when the war has been won and we begin again the battle of prosperity in peace-time.

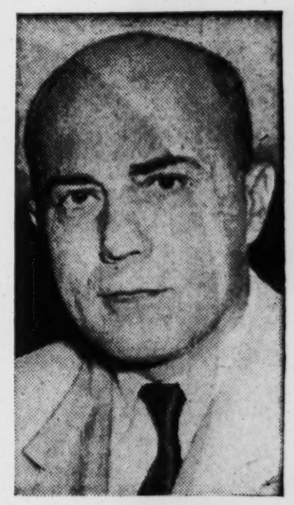
No single segment of our Georgia population has remained untouched by the benefits which have come from these men and these mills who convert cotton into human usefulness—who today are working twenty-four hours a day on production jobs essential to swift and final triumph over our enemies.

Their activity over the years has been a boon to our farmers—their pay rolls have run into hundreds of millions and made a livelihood for thousands—their taxes have helped immeasurably to support our schools and our institutions of government, to build our roads and elevate our standards of living—their heads and their workers have been loyal, upstanding, progressive citizens lending their constant zeal of Georgia's progressiveness.

The cotton textile industry in Georgia is one of Georgia's proudest and most priceless possessions—and we of the Wofford Oil Company, a Georgia Institution, count it an honor to pay them sincere tribute.



WILEY L. MOORE
Chairman of the Board



G. A. BEATTIE
President

PURE Tiolene PURE WocoPep

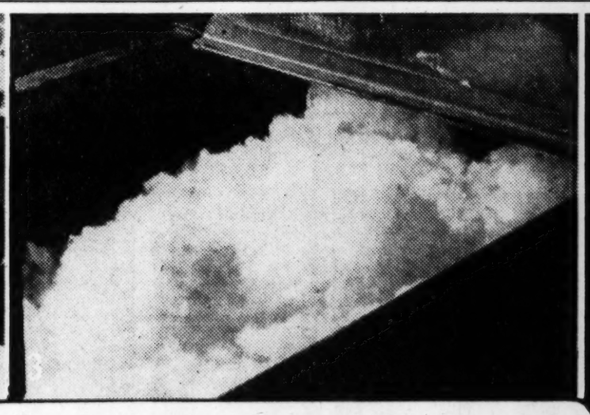
WOFFORD OIL COMPANY

A Georgia Institution

HOW COTTON IS TRANSFORMED INTO USEFULNESS









Here is the story of cotton from the time the bale enters the mill until the finished product is on its way to the world. The pathway of cotton from planting, through picking-time and into and out of the gin is familiar to most of us—although many of us have not had the privilege of following the precious fabric in its journey through a textile mill. Photographs and text on these two pages are used through courtesy of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

1. OPENING THE BALE—The first process in a cotton mill is to break the ties on a bale of cotton and allow the cotton to "stretch." Due to the pressure under which the cotton is packed in the bale, the cotton bale will usually "rise" to double its original size when the pressure is released.

2. THROUGH THE BALE BREAKER—After being given an opportunity to stretch and condition, the cotton bales are usually lined up and fed into a bale breaker. To keep quality uniform, a mix is laid down composed of several bales of cotton and a layer of cotton is fed from each of these bales in succession to the bale breaker.

3. LEAVING THE OPENING ROOM—The machinery in the opening room loosens the cotton into small "chunks." Also a good bit of trash and leaf is removed. Here the cotton is about to be sucked up into the pipe which delivers it into the picker room in the main mill building.

4. THE PICKER LAP—The picker machines further clean and process the cotton, putting it up in the form of a large roll similar to a roll of absorbent cotton except weighing about 35 to 45 pounds. Here the picker tender has just removed a picker lap from a machine and is about to weigh it to check its uniformity.

5. CARDING—The card performs a cleaning and carding function and delivers the cotton in a form which resembles a spider's web. This web is then rolled into a rope-like sliver for convenient delivery to the next machine.

6. DRAWING—In this picture six card slivers are being fed into a drawing frame. Again and again through the mill the strands of cotton are drawn together through "doublings," each time finer and finer, to achieve evenness of size and strength.

7. THE FLY FRAME—On the fly frame the roving is further drawn, parallel-ized and brought down to a finer size.

8. SPINNING—The full bobbin of cotton roving from the fly frame is placed in the creel at the top of the spinning frame. From there it is drawn down through the drafting rolls and spun into yarn. Additional strength is given to the yarn through the twisting imparted by the revolution of the spinning bobbin.

9. DOFFING—When the bobbins on which the yarn is spun are full, the spinning frame is stopped and these full bobbins are "doffed" or removed from the frame, empty bobbins being put in their place on the spindles. This operation always catches the eye of the visitor in the mill because of the rapidity with which the skilled doffer performs the work.

10. TWISTING—This is the process where strands of yarn are twisted together for increased strength and desired unit size. The resultant yarn from twisting two single yarns together is known as 2-ply, three single yarns together, 3-ply, etc.



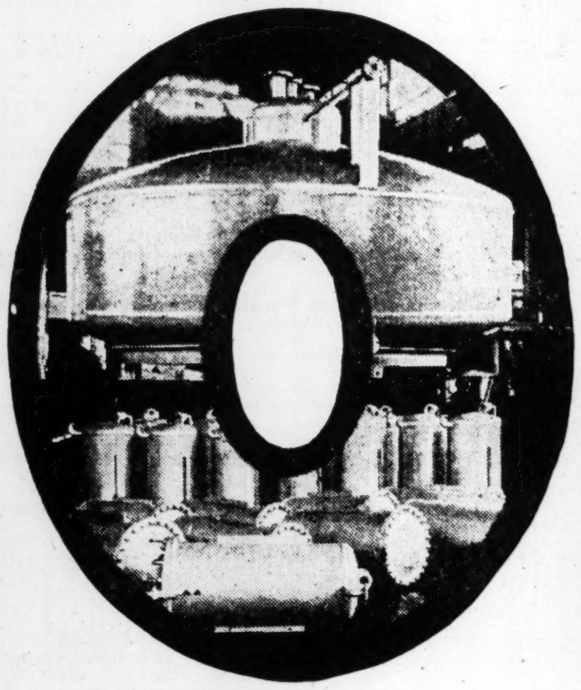


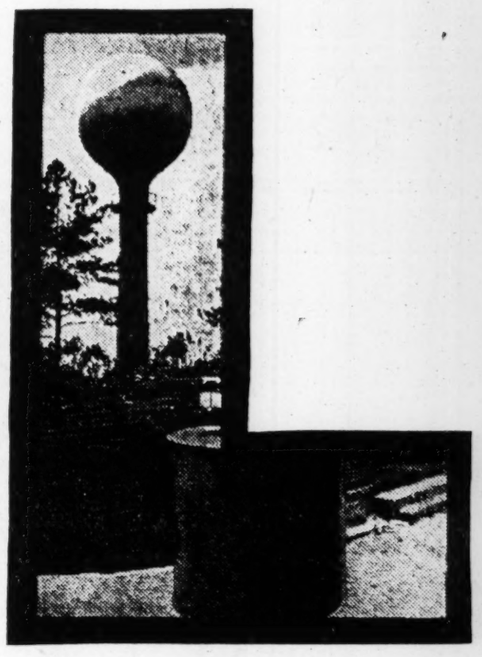


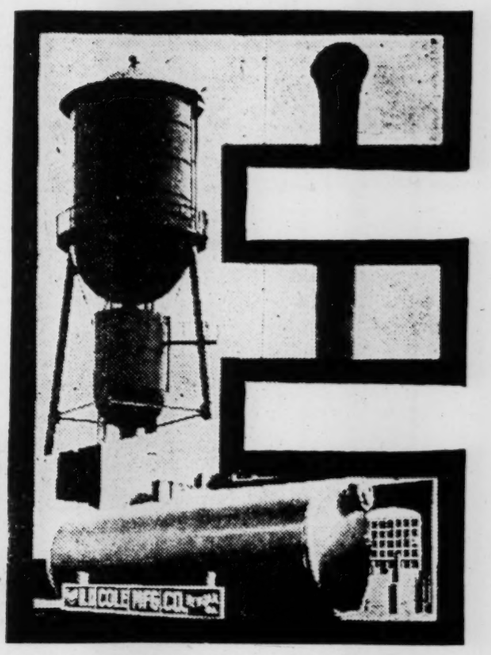


TANK BUILDERS FOR OVER 80 YEARS









Tanks and towers—water tanks, acid tanks, dye tanks, chemical tanks, oil tanks, creosote tanks, tanks for every purpose.

Starch kettles and boxes, size kettles, digestors, jig boxes, peroxide storage, vats and other vessels of nickel-clad and stainless steel.

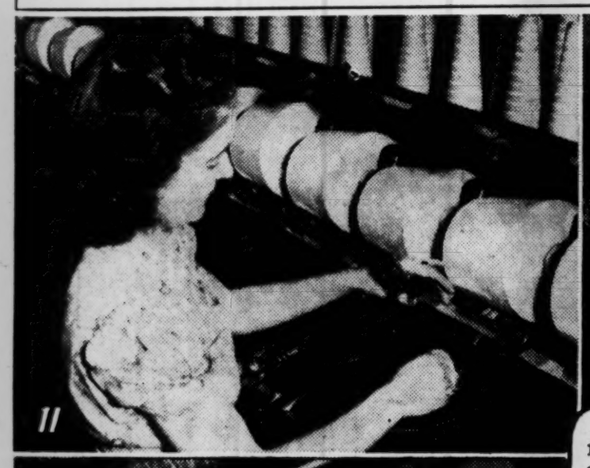
Our fabrication include boilers, kiers, air receivers, storage bins, framework, tanks, kettles, vats—and many other high pressure vessels and fabricated steel work.

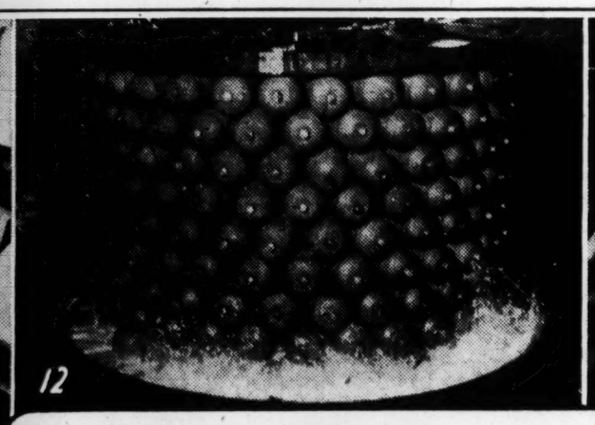
Smokestacks, standpipes and other similar products "custom made" to order from your designs and ours.

R. D. COLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

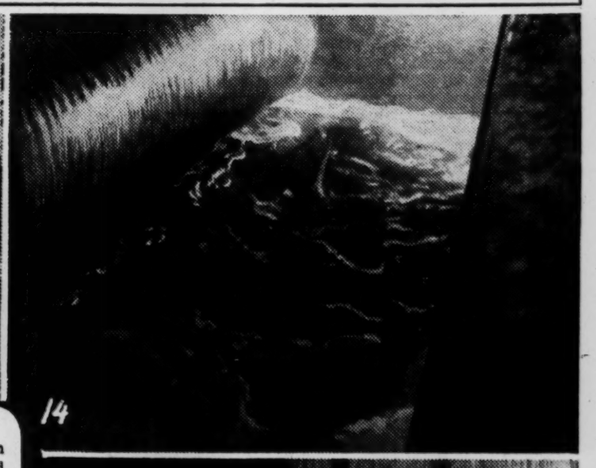
NEWNAN ESTABLISHED 1854 GEORGIA

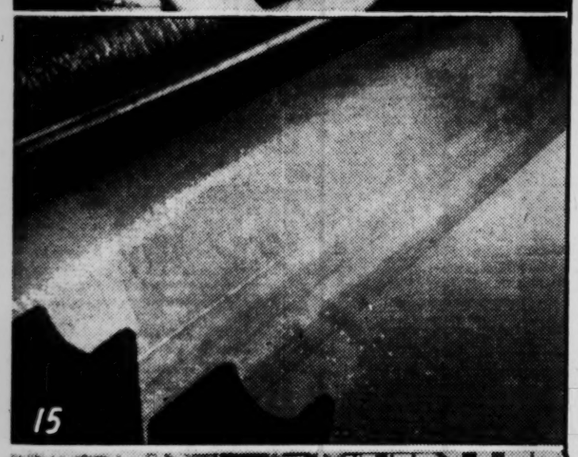
GEORGIA MILLS MAKE IT READY FOR THE WORLD


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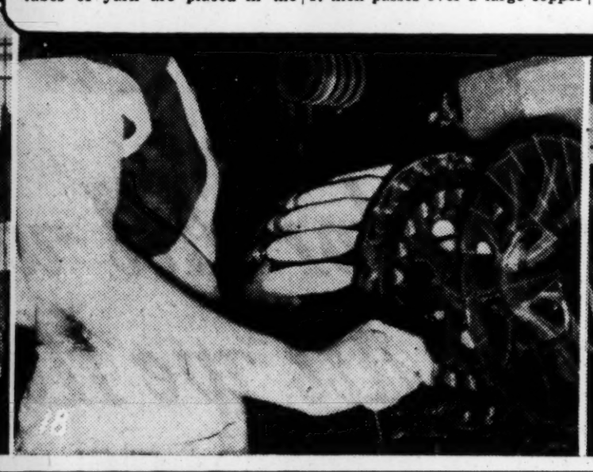

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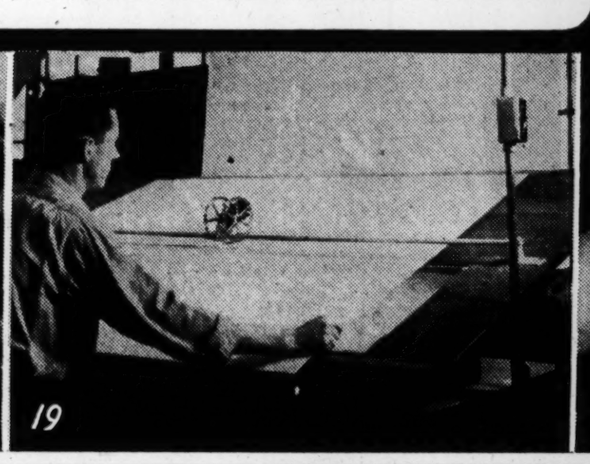

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11. WINDING—Through this operation the yarn is run off of the small bobbins onto large packages. These packages are formed for the creels of machines further on through the mill and for sale as packaged yarn. The girl in the picture is tying a knot with a knot-tying machine which is strapped to her left hand.

12. PACKAGE DYEING—The dye lot is being lifted from the dye bath. Each carriage holds about 500 pounds of yarn. The yarn is kept immersed under pressure for varying time lengths and temperatures, dependent on the color desired.

13. WARPING—Large cones or tubes of yarn are placed in the creel of the warper and run onto a beam like those shown in the background of this picture. If any thread breaks during this operation, the machine automatically stops through electrical control.

14. SLASHING—When a fabric is made with single yarn (not plied) in the warp, it is necessary to protect the warp yarn during the weaving operation to prevent it from chafing. The usual method is to run the warp yarn through the hot solution of "size" shown here, which contains starch, wax and other ingredients.

15. SLASHING—Here the yarn is passing through the size solution. It then passes over a large copper drum heated by steam which "sets" the size on the yarn.

16. DRAWING-IN—Each thread in the warp must be drawn through separate "eyes" similar to threading a needle. This girl is drawing the warp threads through the harness eyes. After drawing-in, the warp is ready to be placed on the loom.

17. WEAVING—The warp is placed in the loom and the shuttle goes back and forth interlacing the filling with the warp. The woven cloth moves forward and over the front of the loom to form the roll as shown.

18. AUXILIARY WEAVING—On automatic looms such as the one in this picture, the filling thread is placed in a "battery" and from the battery is automatically placed in the shuttle when required. Should a warp or filling thread break in the loom, stop motions protect the quality.

19. INSPECTION—After the cloth is woven, trained inspectors personally inspect each yard. Here the cloth is going over the inspection frame where it may be viewed with the light on top of the fabric and also with light coming through the fabric.

20. SHIPPING—Finally the finished product begins its journey to the market. Many lives have been touched in its preparation. Many more have come to know, use and appreciate cotton for its place in the daily lives of all.

THE TRION COMPANY

Trion, Ga.

●



For All we are and All we Hope to Be

☆ ☆ BUY ☆ ☆

United States WAR SAVINGS BONDS

BOIL it all down, put it in a nutshell, say it in a couple of words—

. . . *MEN and MONEY will win the war!*

Men to fight—and Money to arm, equip, train, house, feed and move them.

Men by the millions to shoot and win—and Money by the millions—*hundreds of thousands of millions*—to make their guns, buy their uniforms, build their ships, pack their food, construct their camps, pay their salaries, fit out their planes, turn out their bullets and bombs and bayonets! Money—millions of dollars NOW to transform five, eight, twelve million clear-eyed Americans—

. . . *into the mightiest, the most devastating and irresistible fighting machine the world has ever known.*

Men—and Money—will crush our treacherous foes and win the war.

You—with every other loyal American—*must* do your part to keep our Army and Navy on the march, to keep every possible factory, farm and shipyard working at top speed. You—with every other loyal American—must, to win the war, buy War Savings Stamps and Bonds NOW. You should buy them every payday.

Uncle Sam needs *your* money to win this war. And here is what your money will do! 25 cents will buy a dozen bandages—how they needed them on Bataan! $5.00 will buy a Navy raincoat to keep a sailor boy snug and dry on his lonely watch. Only ten cents will buy five .45 caliber cartridges—five of America's enemies put out of action for the price of a good cigar! $3.50 buys a shell for a 37mm anti-tank gun—and that may mean one less tank for Hitler. $5.00 will buy a steel helmet that might save a soldier's life. $18.75, which is what you pay for a Bond worth $25.00 at maturity, will buy a complete field telephone or a high-altitude flying jacket; two of 'em—$37.50—will buy a marine barometer to help safeguard our fleet!

To make America safe, invest in United States War Savings Stamps and Bonds with every pay check. To keep America free, save *at least* ten per cent of your income in War Stamps and Bonds.

SERVE AND CONSERVE TO WIN THE WAR

PUBLISHED ON BEHALF OF THE GEORGIA COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY BY

THOMASTON COTTON MILLS

THOMASTON, GEORGIA

New Markets for Cotton Developed by Extensive Research

Many Possibilities Explored in Field And Laboratory

By ED LIPSCOMB,
National Cotton Council of America.

Perhaps at a time such as today, when the demand for cotton goods is more than sufficient to keep both men and machines working to full capacity, it will seem unnecessary to look into the past few years and review those things that have been done to make today's record-breaking use of cotton possible. Perhaps we should cast from our minds the dark shadows forged by a decade of cotton surplus stocks and consider today sufficient unto itself. Yet I wonder if this would be wise? I wonder if it would not be the better part of wisdom to pause here and consider, lest we forget the real situation.

In the 1930's, we of the south, as a region, and the United States, as a nation, badly needed today's expanded consumption of cotton—and didn't get it. There is always the possibility that the same need may come again. For no small part of our present cotton textile production rests on the expediencies of war. The necessity for building up our war machine is calling for large increases in the use of cotton in a multiplicity of forms and products. Under the stimulus of war activity, the cotton industry from farmer to spinner is not pressed with an immediate problem of consumption. But what of the day when the emergency is over? How will the volume of cotton goods consumption and manufacture then compare with the present?

Results Are Seen.

Even a casual look into the uses of cotton outside the textile industry today will show the results. These uses represent such widely divergent parts of our industrial activity as automobile manufacturing, insulation, plastics, unwoven or unspun glazed products, paper making, caulking, furniture upholstery, munitions making, and many others, not to mention the foods, feeds and fertilizers derived from cottonseed and the multiplicity of uses for cotton linters. In addition, we find cotton textiles including fabrics such as the world had not seen even five years ago.

An automobile tire can as well be called a "cotton tire" as a "rubber tire." For a tire is no better than its "carcass," or the cotton cord fabric which forms the body and core on which the treaded rubber doughnut takes form. Two chief enemies of tire performance and safety in the past have been (1) heat generated in the tire driven at high speed, and (2) the growth and stretching of the tire in service, causing tread cracks and separation, the forerunner of blowouts. In September, 1940, the Cotton Council was able to announce a new process for modifying individual cotton fibers to yield an automobile tire cord which had a 35 per cent greater breaking strength and nearly 300 per cent longer flexing life than did the best conventional cords of the same gauge.

Paper From Lint.

In recent years the quantities of cotton rags suitable for use in the manufacture of high-grade paper have been becoming progressively more limited. The increased use of other materials, such as sizes and various types of fibers, in the production of cloth and the employment of fast dyes in many grades have reduced the useful supply still further. This situation opens the possibility of using raw cotton and linters as basic paper-making materials.

The same pulping experiments are being extended to methods for enhancing the value of lint and linters as fibrous reinforcing agents for certain types of plastics. Cotton ranks well in flexibility as a plastic filler, ranking higher than woodflour on most comparisons, including cost.

Cotton in Plastics.

The importance of cotton's prospective markets in the burgeoning new industry of plastics is indicated in a statement of Dr. L. W. Bass, assistant director of Mellon Institute: "The field of plastics and synthetic resins has almost limitless possibilities; there is no likelihood of too much research or too much production in this type of product."

For this reason, the skyrocketing plastic industry of today has been called "industry's giant." It is new and lusty; and it gives promise of growing up to be the biggest single development that has crossed America's industrial stage since the coming of the automobile and radio.

If you are puzzled as to what an industrial plastic is, just look around your house or feel in your purse. The buttons on your coat, the fountain pen in your pocketbook, the ash trays scattered about the house, the telephone receiver, the steering wheel on your car. Such things are plastics and are made of farm products — principally cotton. University of Tennessee scientists working in close cooperation with the Cotton Research Foundation, have had much to do in the development of them.

Today, plastics made from cotton linters and other farm products are proving their usefulness in taking the place of vital war metals. It is estimated that your new radio has 30 plastic parts, and your newest automobile has more than 100 such metal substitutes. That plastics will continue as a great industrial market for cotton long after the war has ended seems a foregone conclusion.

Laminated Woods.

The intimate association of cotton and phenol resins are rapidly becoming as well known as are the long-established industrial combination of cotton and rubber. Witness such new building products as flexwood, speedwall, phemaloid and Robertson bonded metal. Flexwood is a sheet of thin wood veneer laminated with phenolic resin flues to a backing of cotton fabric. It is so flexible it can be wrapped around a pencil, or glued directly over old walls to give the appearance of fine wood paneling. Speedwall is also a factory made panel of plywood. It is made large enough to cover an entire wall, where its fabric covering, made a part of the panel by impregnation with resin glues, needs only one additional coat of paint to complete an installation.

These products, new to the current scene, are all finding wide markets in the nation's extensive building program. The "cotton house"—built last year in Washington, D. C., by the Department of Agriculture to display the fact that a modern designed, modern equipped house, can today be built entirely of cotton products—is now being multiplied many times in the defense areas where new housing units are under rapid construction. Houses with cotton roofs, walls, partitions, insulation, and even fixtures are now a reality of the contemporary scene. Thanks to the magic of chemistry, the cotton house is practically fireproof.

Cottonseed Hulls.

One-third of harvested seed cotton by weight is represented in cottonseed hulls, a raw material which is available to cotton oil mills in a quantity of more than one million tons annually. Long used chiefly as roughage in foodstuffs, it was the least remunerative of cotton's by-products. Today, however, scientists are discovering that the new and important chemical product known as "furfural" can be obtained "in higher yield from cottonseed hull bran than from any other known plant material."

Furfural is a derivative of the pentosans of cottonseed hull bran, which run between 35 per cent and 42 per cent of the whole. Twenty years ago it was a laboratory curiosity. Now it is well established in industry as a selective solvent for refining petroleum, and has prospective important applications in the fabrication of dyes, fungicides, tanning agents, preservatives, and antioxidants. Its potentially greatest value, however, lies in the fact that furfural and phenol form a resin which, mixed with a suitable filler, yields a molding composition of superior plasticity.

During the war period, cotton is the all-important fiber of civilian conservation. Its strength and durability mean maximum wear and toughness, and, therefore, maximum conservation of fabrics. It is also conservative because it is easily cared for with ordinary soap and water, and shortage of cleaning fluids does not affect it. And though cleanliness may, or may not, be next to godliness, it is an acknowledged and important stimulant of personal morale. Therefore the cotton industrfy, under the theme banner of "Cotton Freshness for Fighting Trim," is today telling the American people that the needs of war demand that civilians wear cotton more often. And while telling them this, it also is explaining to them the reasons why they should like cotton more than some less versatile and durable fabric. In doing this, it is preparing for the time when the war will end and peace will return.



INCUMBENT—These are the present officers of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia at the most recent meeting of that body. From left to right, G. I. Parmenter, vice president, manager of the Goodyear-Clearwater Mills; Julian Hightower, president, vice president of Thomaston Cotton Mills, and H. O. Ball, treasurer, of the Pepperton Mills at Jackson.

Georgia historic spots as named by Miss Ella Mae Thornton, state librarian, include: City of Savannah, St. Simons Island, Wormsloe Estate, Chickamauga battlefield, Etowah Indian mounds in Bartow county, University of Georgia and city of Milledgeville.

Carroll, with 4,377 farms, has the largest number of farms of any county in the state; McIntosh, with 130, had the fewest farms in 1940.

The Georgia state flower is the Cherokee rose; bird, the Brown Thrasher; tree, the live oak.

Walton
Cotton Mill
Company

Monroe, Georgia

DUNDEE
TOWELS

GEORGIA
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GRANITEVILLE
COMPANY

Makers of Cotton Cloth Since 1845

Sibley Division

Enterprise Division

AUGUSTA, GA.

General Offices
GRANITEVILLE, S. C.



With his head held high and a determined swing in his stride, this man is hurrying to his job in order to do his part to lick the enemies of freedom. He realizes that our fighting men are depending on him to help keep them supplied with necessary materials and that he must not let them down.

(The dramatic drawing above was executed by Russell Hatfield, an employe in the general offices of the Bibb Manufacturing Company.)

"Let's Tighten Our Belts...

and Give the Best that's in us"

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY men in the armed forces—9,000 workers in action on the home front! That's the way Bibb feels about its war-time activities and that of the whole textile industry. With approximately 90 per cent of everything this company makes going into war goods, every man and woman in the entire organization is in reality a production soldier with a serious duty to perform. That's why all of us at Bibb are determined to tighten our belts another notch and give the best that's in us.

It's the little things that linger in our memory . . . it's the little things we remember about those we know and love, whether they be our own boys, our sweethearts or our neighbor's boy. Our minds, working in their own peculiar fashion, can't take in such abstract terms as bravery and loyalty and stamina.

But mix these words with the sound of a lad's whistle, the hum of a snatch of song, the light in young eager eyes, a jaunty footstep in the hall. Then . . . empty words come to life.

And with that realization our own jobs become something much more than ordinary tasks in the ordinary way. They become pledges of faith to the boys we know and have pictures of in our minds.

Jobs of weaving, spinning, sweeping, or whatever it falls our lot to do during the war somehow take on a new meaning filled with warmth and life when we think of our service as being for a boy . . . our boy . . . or a neighbor's boy. No one who remembers a boy or a neighbor's boy can break faith with a job that needs to be done for him.—*From an editorial by Alberta Trulock, Editor of The Bibb Recorder.*

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The First Name in
TEXTILES

Manufacturing Co.

MACON, GEORGIA

Atlanta in Eighties Pleases Convention Visitor

A. H. Washburn, of Charlotte, was formerly one of the best known mill machinery agents in this section, several years ago wrote for the Charlotte Observer a very interesting account of the first cotton products exposition ever held in the south. It was staged over 60 years ago, in Atlanta. Excerpts from Mr. Washburn's article follows:

More than half a century ago, in the spring of 1881, the first cotton exposition ever held in this country was opened in the city of Atlanta, Ga. The opening program was a very important event for Atlanta, the state and the whole south, and was attended by the most prominent people of the southern states as well as from elsewhere.

The project was developed and engineered by leading citizens of Atlanta, with H. I. Kimball, of that city, as general manager. Atlanta, with a population of over 30,000, was then, as now, the most important city in the state and a great railroad center. The streets were not paved and in many places after heavy and prolonged rains, were a veritable sea of mud; for long distances the street car tracks were out of sight under mud and water. Pedestrians at many points could only cross a street on stepping stones that were set in the streets at intersections.

Old Landmarks.

The Kimball House at that time was the best hotel in Atlanta and one of the finest in the south, was a stately structure of four and five stories occupying a block, one side facing Decatur street, with its main entrance on Pryor street, running a block from Decatur street to the Western & Atlantic railroad tracks, and on beyond; another side faced a narrow street between the hotel and the railroad; the rear was toward Whitehall street.

Another prominent and popular building was the old DeGives' Opera House (now Loew's Grand). Many notable American and foreign actors had appeared on its stage, some of them again during and after the period of the exposition—Booth in Hamlet, Lawrence Barrett in Francesca DeRemini, Salvini in "The Three Musketeers," and other players and plays that were popular in that day.

Exposition Grounds.

The exposition with its numerous buildings covered a large tract of land, situated about three miles from the heart of Atlanta. The site is now owned by the Exposition Cotton Mills Corporation. Some of the buildings erected for the exposition more than 50 years ago are still in use by the Eposition Mills.

Transportation to and from the exposition was by carriages, street cars and steam railroad trains that ran frequently from the Union Station. Exhibitors were there from all parts of the United States with many kind of exhibits, mostly machinery and manufactured products; many articles on exhibition were composed of cotton. Machinery Hall was the most popular building and generally crowded during the hours the exposition was open to the public. Machinery in motion attracted more attention than any of the other exhibits.



SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING—This interesting old photograph, taken at Warm Springs in 1906, shows the attendance that year on the meeting of the Georgia Industrial Association—direct predecessor of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia. Among those in the group are W. M. Sasser, Edward Crussell, J. Wright Adamson, R. T. Jones, John W. Hinton, G. Gunby Jordan, R. E. Hightower, Dr. Jeff Davis, Judge H. W. Bell, L. G. Hardman, W. M. Harris, L. C. Mandeville, Claude Hutcheson, A. B. Mobley, B. S. Walker, Edward A. Copeland, E. W. Swift, A. T. Matthews, Oscar Elsas and W. R. Jackson.

Off to Atlanta.

The writer was at that time in the employ of the J. & P. Coates Spool Cotton Company, in charge of a section of automatic winding machines. . . .

We left Providence, R. I., the night following the day we received notice to go, by steamship, arriving in New York on our way south early next morning. The rest of the day we spent in looking about in New York, visited the Stock Exchange and spent part of our time in Central Park.

At 9:30 that night we left for Atlanta from the Jersey City terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The following morning we were up bright and early. As the morning advanced cool and comfortable, it gave promise of a beautiful day. It was when the train entering Washington and winding its way slowly through the city to the Union station, then in Botanical Park, a short block from Pennsylvania avenue, that the greatest thrill ever experienced by the writer came to him, when for the first time in his life, his eyes looked upon the great dome of the Capitol building. To him it was a most inspiring sight as the dome glistening in the early morning sun come into view, one calculated to arouse in the breast of American citizens, native or foreign, the spirit of patriotism. It brought to mind the quotation:

"This is my own, my native land."

There were no dining cars in those days; at Lynchburg a call was made for dinner from a restaurant at the station; a good meal was served. Here something new to us developed; were told by a railroad man that at that time only a few railroads south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers had the same gauge tracks. As our Pullman was to be transferred to the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad tracks, it was necessary to change the trucks under our car for others to correspond with the gauge of the rails we were to continue over on our journey to Atlanta.

At Kennesaw.

This was accomplished after some delay and again we were moving south. The morning following on awaking our train was standing at a station in a small town. Our porter told us we had been there most of the night because of a landslide a few miles ahead. It had been raining hard for several days, causing the landslide to cover our tracks for a considerable distance. This happened, the trainman said, at or near Kennesaw mountain. The tracks were cleared during the morning and we got started again, and late that afternoon our train rolled into the train shed of the union station, Atlanta.

We were met by a representative of our company from the exposition and soon found our way to the Kimball House, where we remained a few days until we arranged for rooms and board in a private family living on Alexander street, between Marietta and Peachtree streets. The four young women from Pawtucket, with two from New York, who were attendants with our exhibit, found suitable quarters in a private family who lived on Cain street, a short distance from Peachtree.

One night a day or two after our arrival in Atlanta an event occurred that created great excitement and much sadness. The barn in which the horses of the street car company were housed was completely destroyed by fire, including the horses. As the fire started late at night there was some delay in giving an alarm, and while everything was done that was possible to save the animals it was of no avail. For a long time after the fire the street cars were drawn by diminutive little mules that looked, as one man expressed it, "Not bigger than good-sized jack rabbits."

Mrs. Stonewall Jackson.

During the three-month period the exposition was open, many notable people from various parts of this country and abroad visited Atlanta and the exposition. One that stands out prominently in the writer's memory was Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, and her daughter, Julia.

Mrs. Jackson was an honored guest of the exposition authorities who held a reception for her at their headquarters on the exposition grounds. Much attention was paid to her by exposition officials, exhibitors and visitors at the exposition. Many social functions were given in her honor during her stay in Atlanta by leading citizens and their families. Mrs. Jackson was then in the prime of life, modest, dignified and retiring in demeanor. Her daughter, Julia, was a beautiful girl, who a few years later became the wife of Colonel W. E. Christian, of Atlanta, and the mother of Mrs. Randolph Preston, of Charlotte.

General Sherman, Too.

Another distinguished visitor to the exposition was the Federal General Sherman, of Civil War fame, who came to Atlanta by invitation of the exposition directors. He received great attention from the directors, exhibitors and people of Atlanta. It is reported that when it was known that General Sherman was coming at a meeting of the directors it was suggested that a committee be appointed to show him around Atlanta; another member jocularly remarked that "Perhaps General Sherman can show some of us around Atlanta." Nevertheless, the committee was appointed, and the general well entertained.

At the time of the exposition and for years afterward long lines of earthwoks could be seen near the railroad between the exposition site and the city, behind which the defenders of Atlanta under General Hood were fighting hard to check Sherman's advance. Minnie (rife) balls dug from the Confederate earth-work were sold in the exposition and in Atlanta.

We had heard a great deal about Stone mountain, in a town of that name, located some distance in an easterly direction from Atlanta, and had formed a desire to see it. A party of 20 or more men and women was made up to visit the mountain. We started one Sunday morning in farm wagons in which old-fashioned rush-bottom chairs had been placed for seats; no better conveyances could be obtained. It was a rough ride on the kinds of roads that they had in those days; our crowd, being young folks, did not mind it much. The mountain appeared to be one gigantic solid rock covering an immense amount of territory. It is a wonderful formation of nature; one face of it stands up almost perpendicular to a great height; from the crest of the mountain it slopes down toward the rear.

Our party in the wagons drove around the base, and on foot walked to the top of the mountain. On returning to the town we had dinner in an old-time hotel, having ordered it in advance. In the dining room we encountered something some of us had never seen before, though it was said they were to be found in many hotels throughout the state. It was a peculiar kind of table the dinner was served on. It was round and would seat eight people; it had what may be called an upper deck; it was round and very much smaller in diameter than the lower part, and could be turned around and around. On it was a sugar bowl, cream pitcher, butter dish, salt and pepper, a glass with teaspoons and other things; when a guest wanted some one of the items on it he would reach out and turn the desk until the article wanted was before him.



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CREECH COAL PLAYS ITS PART In the COMFORT OF SOUTHERN MILL LIFE . . .

A COAL SO GOOD it has been unconditionally guaranteed for years, CREECH COAL is particularly a favorite with textile operatives.

It not only holds fire easily overnight, but glowing fires left in the morning need only slight attention for a roaring fire quickly on return from the day's work. No need to build a new fire (saves kindling). Then, too, there's less chill in the house, both for grownups and children.

It's the pureness of Creech Coal—Mother Nature's lavish work—that spells the success of this truly outstanding Southern coal.

RANDALL FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Miners and Shippers
ATLANTA — CINCINNATI — DETROIT
"Shippers of the celebrated CREECH DUSTLESS STOKER COAL"

CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CORP.

Gainesville, Ga.

GRANTVILLE MILLS

Grantville, Ga.

Macon Textiles

Incorporated

Macon, Georgia

★

Cedartown Textiles

Incorporated

Cedartown, Ga.



LOYAL TO GEORGIA—Evelyn Keyes, Atlanta girl now starred in Columbia pictures, demonstrates her loyalty to her home state with this cotton playsuit in pastel print.

THE CLARK THREAD COMPANY Of Georgia

●

Clarkdale, Georgia

LaFayette Cotton Mills

★

LaFayette, Georgia



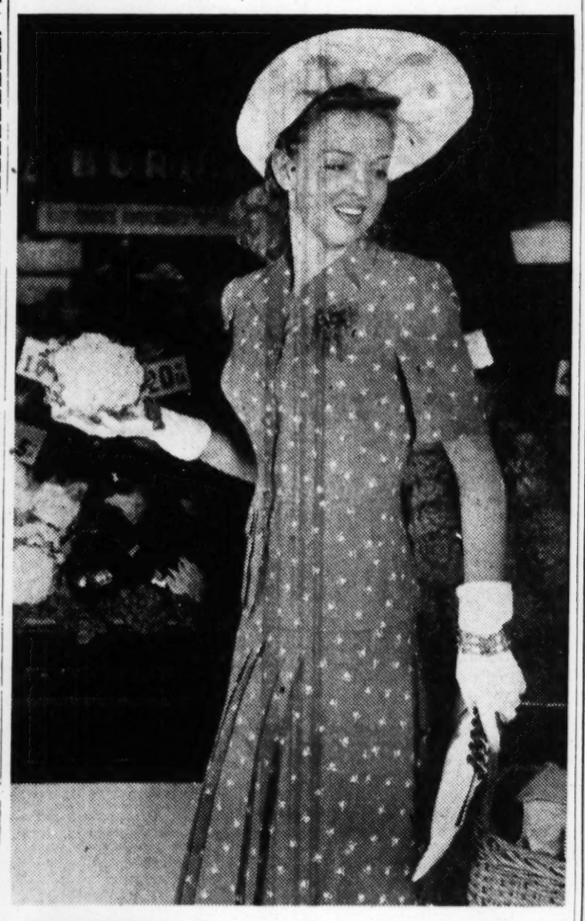
SWEET 'TEEN AGE—This lovely apple green frock with white dots is worn by Diana Lynn, Paramount player. The dress is bouffant style, with short puffed sleeves, and a short full peplum encircles the waist.

Berryton Mills

Berryton, Georgia

ATLANTA WOOLEN MILLS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



COOL COTTON—Green and white were the colors Betty Rhodes, Paramount starlet, chose for this lovely street dress—with a pleated skirt and short-sleeved jacket worn with white accessories.

The MARY-LEILA COTTON MILLS Inc.

Greensboro, Ga.

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MANUFACTURING CO.

★ DOUBLE LOOP HOOK BANDS

★ BALL-BEARING TENSION PULLEYS

★ SEPARATOR SHIELDS AND SPECIAL STAMPINGS FOR TEXTILE MILLS

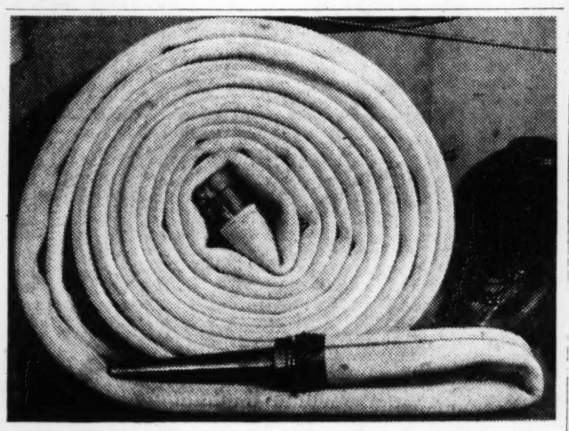
Our technical facilities are ready to help you meet today's increased obligation of saving and producing. Call upon us!

P. O. BOX 4354 ATLANTA, GA.



U. S. Army Air Corps Photo.

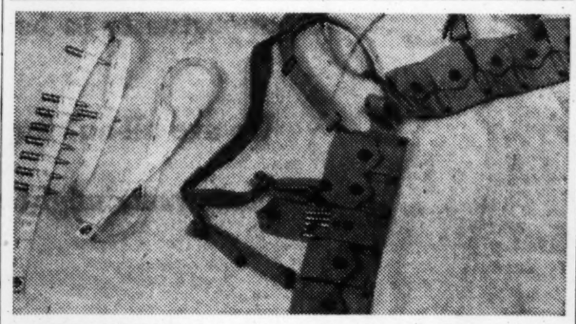
EVEN COMMUNICATIONS—Even the wires that are used in Army communication look to cotton to assist their insulation.



IMPORTANT AID—Fire hose now assumes a greater importance than ever, in its role in civilian defense. The cord in this fire hose was made in Georgia mills.



BELOW THE SEA—Even the depths of the sea are reached by Georgia cotton textiles, as is evidenced by this submarine diving suit made of Georgia fabric.



AMMUNITION—This cotton belt, with machinegun belt and harness comprise another example of how dependent our armed services are on Georgia materials.



NAVY SYMBOL—Historic and traditional are the hammocks used by the United States Navy. This one—at repose while its usual occupant is on duty—was manufactured by a Georgia firm.

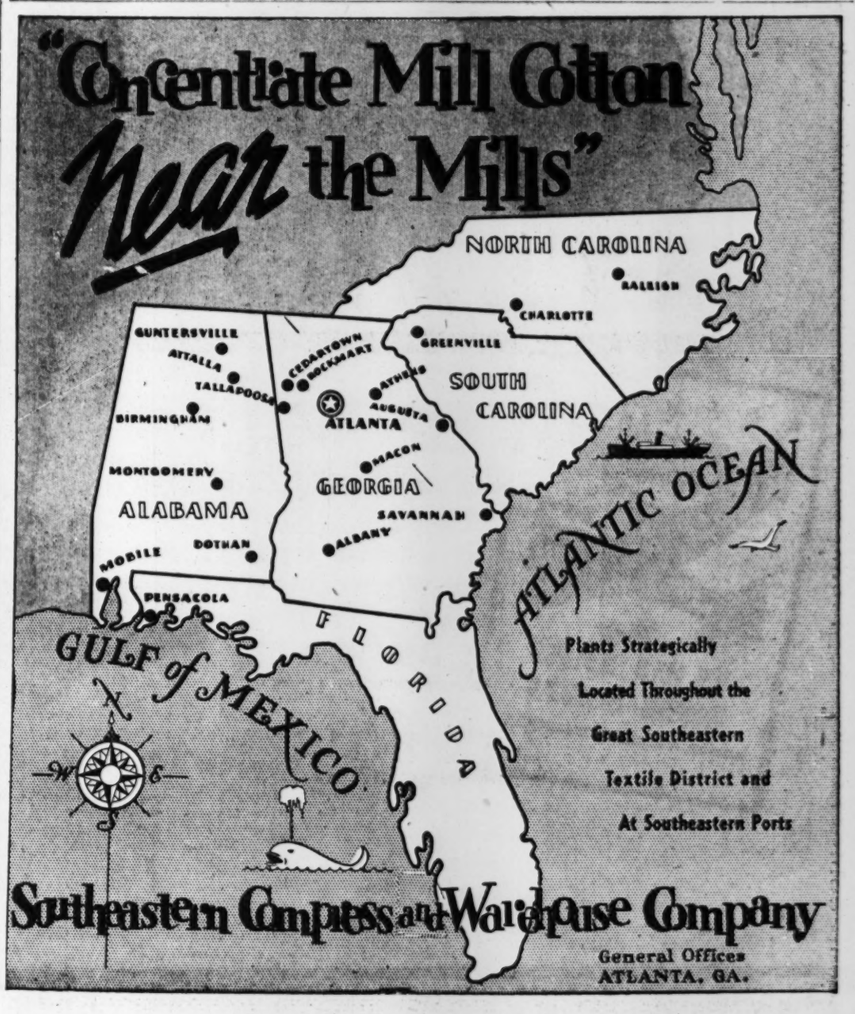
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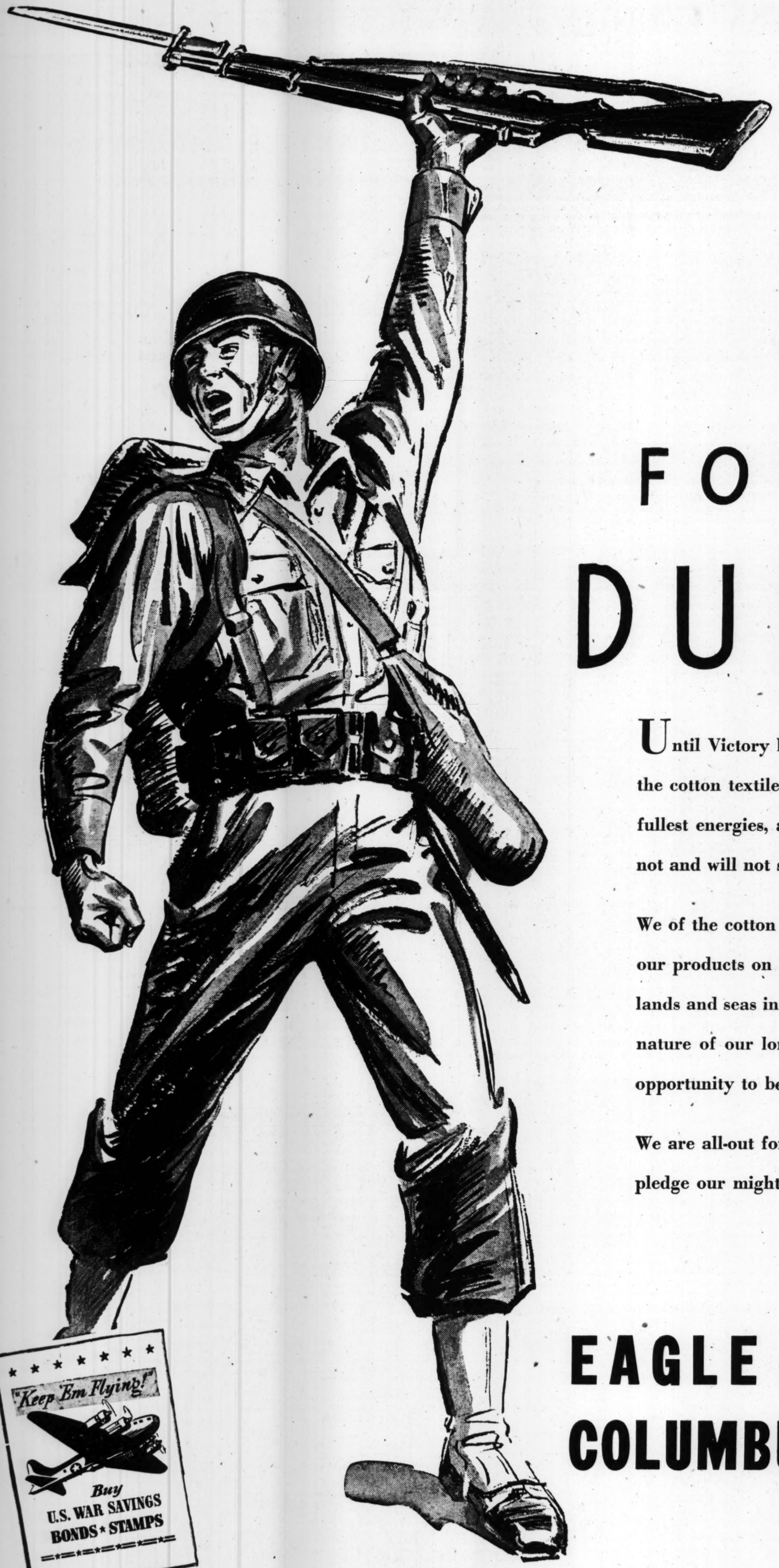
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FOR THE DURATION

Until Victory has been won—war production is the No. 1 task of the cotton textile industry, a job to which we are now devoting our fullest energies, an all-important responsibility from which we can not and will not swerve.

We of the cotton industry are not only proud of the importance of our products on all fronts of the war—at home and over the many lands and seas involved—we are also highly gratified that the very nature of our long-established activities gives us such a magnificent opportunity to be of vital service.

We are all-out for Victory until it has been won—and thereafter we pledge our might and main to the even bigger programs of peace!

★

EAGLE-PHENIX MILLS
COLUMBUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Columbus, Georgia

World War II Brings Many Changes in Work of Cotton South

Farmers and Mills Meeting Problems With Much Ingenuity

Today, under stress of war, a state of international flux exists. Economic, social and political changes are taking place hourly, and are presenting problems which the south's great raw cotton industry must solve if the south is to survive economically.

Many of the initial problems brought into current being by the war have been ably surmounted. The cotton industry can justly say with pride that cotton has met successfully the initial impact of the war program. The records set by the cotton mills will substantiate this claim. The achievement constitutes one of the most astounding chapters in American history.

Military Uses.

The number of cotton items going into military purposes is truly amazing. Some authorities state that the armed services are using as many as 350 different kinds of cotton products. These products range all the way from clothing, such as underwear, socks, shirts, and trousers, to duffel-bags, to tents, to bullet-proof covers for gasoline tanks, and belts for parachutists.

Those of you who have visited an Army camp have seen cotton goods being used in many forms. Primarily it was obvious to you in clothing. The Army so far has purchased a hundred million yards of combed cotton twill uniform cloth, which, rating it at about four yards per uniform, will give some idea of the scale of production for the original equipment and for the maintenance and expansion of the forces in this direction alone. The lesser items of insignia and the like are of cotton, and beyond this are the fatigue garments, not paralleled in other armies, which use denims, drills and the like in vast amounts.

In Industrial Production.

But these are only the immediate, visible points at which cotton enters into the national problem of equipping and maintenance of the armed forces. Equally vital to war, although less apparent to the ordinary observer, are the amounts of cotton which enter indirectly into the industrial effort. These are the heavy amounts of cotton goods which are being used in industrial production of other war materials. In the arsenals of democracy, vital parts of mass production goods, such as automobiles, airplanes, guns, and sundry other items, move along assembly lines over conveyor-belting made from cotton. Buffing and polishing cloths, fabrics used in interlining in small boats, yarns used in insulation, and a thousand and one other items can be called to mind in this direction. The work clothing worn by labor in defense plants is being supplied in constantly rising amounts of cloth. The field of cotton use in this direction is large, much of it difficult to trace exactly to the particular order, but nevertheless essential to the preparation for the difficult times which we are entering.

In addition to supplying military requirements, cotton is being called upon to supply needs which in other items have been filled by other textiles and by paper. Requirements for burlap and jute products, for sandbagging, sacks and bags, are being met by the use of cotton goods due to the inavailability of normal supplies from India. Cotton is taking the place of flax and linen in both civilian and military channels. The loss of silk imports is throwing a burden on fine yarn mills which are already swamped with orders for military and wire insulation purposes. Imports of wood are seriously curtailed and a great part of domestic wool must be diverted from normal civilian uses. Diversion of cotton linters to use in munitions and shortages of certain products needed in the chemical industries, will result in curtailment of the production of rayon

Tremendous Problems.

Needless to say, all that the cotton industry has achieved to date in the war effort, and all that it expects to achieve in the future, has and will involve tremendous problems. But it is not in these problems—in this condition which comes of cotton's close relationship to the Victory Program—that cotton finds its greatest responsibility and opportunity. For the fulfillment of these responsibilities and the accomplishment of these opportunities, the raw cotton industry as a whole must realize the necessity for and execute its problems with the closest possible cooperation between its several interest groups.

The coming of war has changed, almost overnight, our responsibility as farmers, ginners, warehousemen and compressors, merchants, crushers, and spinners. Our responsibility has become one of assisting our government in promoting and making possible necessary adjustments in the demand for cotton products, rather than one of stimulating increased use in all the fields to which we have within recent years been giving close attention.

Farmer's Difficulties.

The recent call for larger cotton production on the part of cotton farmers—a request from the Department of Agriculture that the nation's two-and-a-half million cotton farmers this year plant their full acreage allotment of about 27,400,000 acres—focuses immediate attention upon the farmers' increasingly difficult problem of obtaining adequate material to secure a full crop of cotton on these acres.

The cotton farmer, as a direct result of the war, will this year be faced with an inadequate supply of fertilizers. Many chemicals used in fertilizer in peace times have been diverted wholly or in large quantities to the manufacture of munitions and other vital war materials. Somehow, we are going to have to work out arrangements whereby the farmer may obtain the fertilizer he needs.

Another immediate problem is that of insecticide and disease control. The boll weevil and the other insect pests so devastated the 1941 crop in some sections of the southeast that in many areas little or no cotton was harvested. The wholesale spread of these pests could result in a complete crop failure throughout the cotton belt and thereby bring about such a drastic shortage in this vital war fiber that the whole Victory program of our nation would be in jeopardy. Then there is the farmer's problem of equipment. It is all very well to say "let's bring back the mule" on mechanized farms, but that involves more manpower—and manpower on the farm is already a growing problem.

Other Shortages.

It is already possible to foresee, moreover, that cotton ginners, compressors and warehousemen will encounter grave difficulties in securing replacement parts and new equipment. This is, of course, due largely to shortages in materials and other commodities needed in the war program. Yet it is necessary that we take into consideration the fact that it is essential for the cotton industry to have needed parts and equipment if it is to continue to play its vital part in the Victory program.

Never in the history of cotton, as we know it in the United States, has there been greater need for a broad program of scientific research than during the current war. We realize, both as individuals and as an industry, that there must be heroic effort exerted in the search for ways and means to make cotton available in lieu of fibers and metals no longer attainable in adequate quantities. Already cotton is recognized as being second only to steel in its importance to the victory program, and I can say without hesitation that there is little doubt that it will prove even more valuable before the war ends.

What of the Future?

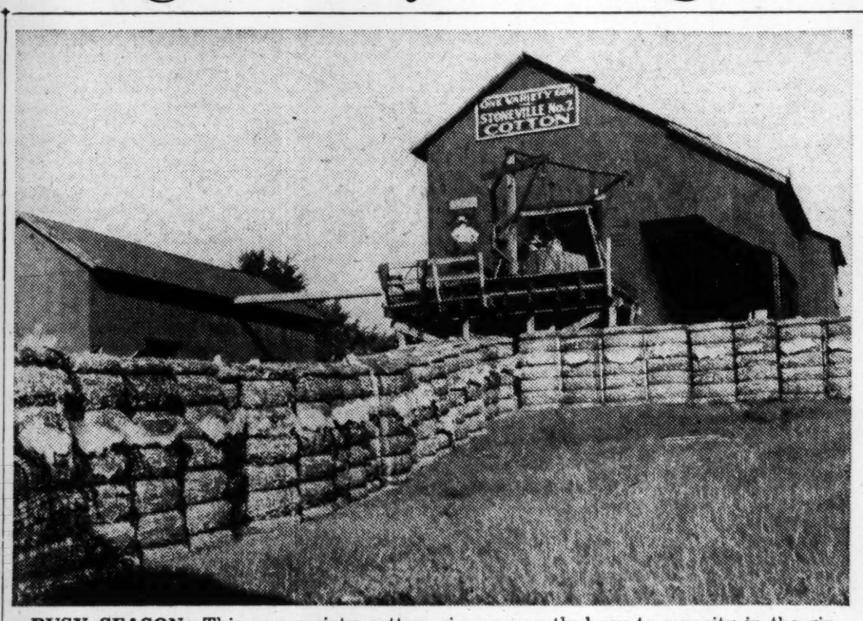
No one can say at this time what the future holds for cotton. Yet it is very certain that there will be a market for every pound of cotton lint raised and every yard of cotton goods produced as long as the conflict lasts. Export markets are bereft of inventories and are calling upon American mills for supplies. We may be compelled (perhaps we already are) to ship large quantities of cotton textiles to nations such as Australia, South Africa, Russia and China, which are our allies in the gigantic battle against world tyranny. This, of course, may mean a reduction in the supplies available for distribution to our own civilian population.

Cotton Tied to War.

The flow of events may also force us to enlarge our armed services above contemplated levels, with the result that shortages in manpower may very well affect operations adversely. Last year's power shortages in the southeast and this year's shortage in adequate number of cotton pickers are but an example of the developments that will crop up frequently as long as the war lasts. In textile districts, competition for skilled labor has become intense, so much so that a number of mills which could very well operate a third shift have abandoned attempts to do so.

Must Be Ready.

But one thing is certain, and that is that cotton is closely tied to the war program and is now operating under a war economy which presents problems radically different from those of the 1930's—which were traceable to an oversupply of goods and raw materials. From now on until the war is finished, cotton people will be faced with persistent demands for their product and may find it difficult to obtain the supplies required for efficient operations.



BUSY SEASON—This one-variety cotton gin, apparently busy to capacity in the ginning season, is eloquent testimony to the work for improvement of the cotton crop in Georgia, an activity encouraged and supported by Georgia cotton mills.

Farms and the Mills

Year	Spinning Spindles in Place in Georgia Cotton Mills	Bales of Cotton Consumed by Georgia Cotton Mills	Bales of Cotton Produced by Georgia Farmers	Estimated No. of Acres Required to Produce Amt. of Cotton Consumed by Georgia Mills Based on Yield Per Acre
1860	85,186	27,816	701,840	
1880	198,656	71,389	814,441	229,546
1900	815,545	307,359	1,287,386	889,779
1920	2,542,755	800,901	1,447,159	2,397,908
1930	3,240,088	1,089,661	1,592,539	2,343,357
1932	3,312,314	874,383	861,789	2,690,409
1933	3,297,286	1,104,795	1,093,385	2,183,389
1934	3,390,608	1,059,665	974,868	2,328,934
1935	3,383,988	956,319	1,052,662	1,959,652
1936	3,300,000	1,225,115	1,086,458	2,568,375
1937	3,309,350	1,562,062	1,473,984	2,819,606
1938	3,243,128	1,080,193	850,691	2,550,984
1939	3,234,256	1,347,511	908,990	2,859,418
1940	3,210,466	1,565,066	1,006,657	3,007,941
1941	3,148,180	1,917,807	637,435*	5,722,352

*Bales ginned to March 20, 1942.

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Beamer Tender
Blacksmith
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Card Hand
Card Grinder
Carpenter
Carpenter's Helper
Chemist
Clerk (Billing)
Clerk (Cost)
Clerk (Filing)
Clerk (Shipping)
Clerk (Supply)
Cloth Inspector
Cotton Grader
Dictaphone Operator
Drawing in Hand
Drawing Tender
Dyer
Electrician
Engineer
Fly Frame Tender
Landscape Engineer
Loom Fixer—Jacquard, Dobby and Plain
Machinist
Nurse
Pay Roll Checker
Pipe Fitter
Playground Supervisor
Plumber
Quiller Tender
Section Man
Sewing Machine Operator
Size Maker
Slasher Tender
Smash Hand
Spinner
Spinning Doffer
Spooler Tender
Stenographer
Surveyor
Technician
Tester
Timekeeper
Time Study Man
Twister Creeler
Twister Doffer
Twister Tender
Warper Tender
Weaver
Winder Tender

Invented in Georgia, Cotton Gin Revitalized the South

Whitney's Genius Gave the World Brand-New Outlook

By STILES A. MARTIN.

History records that, perhaps purely by circumstances and chance, there came to Georgia in the fall of 1792 a 27-year-old man who devised a machine that revolutionized life in Georgia, in the south and the United States, and vitally affected the commerce of the world.

The young man's name was Eli Whitney and his contrivance was the cotton gin.

Born in Massachusetts.

Whitney was born in Westborough, Mass., December 8, 1765. Although only a lad, he earned his living during the Revolutionary War by making nails by hand and selling them. He was an apt mechanic, made many articles and trinkets, sold them for enough to pay his expenses at Yale University, where he graduated in 1792.

Coming to the south to teach in the fall following his graduation, he found the position he sought had been filled and he accepted the invitation of Mrs. Nathanael Greene, widow of the Revolutionary War general, to visit her at her large plantation, known as "Mulberry Grove," about 12 miles north of Savannah. This plantation had been presented to General Greene for services rendered during the war.

The Greene homestead, now marked only by a chimney and some brick pillars, a large grove of trees and a tangled mass of moss and vines, situated on the Savannah river, is the spot where President George Washington first touched Georgia soil on May 12, 1791, when on a trip to the south, he came over from South Carolina, landed at "Mulberry Grove" to pay his respects to Mrs. Greene. He proceeded to Savannah and then to Augusta, where he was lavishly entertained.

Whitney, by chance, met Mrs. Greene while en route to the south and she was so impressed with him that she invited him to visit her.

Planters visiting the Greene home complained that the slow process of separating the lint cotton from the seeds prevented them from growing and selling large quantities of cotton. Mrs. Greene, who had noted Eli's mechanical turn of mind because of the trinkets and articles he had made for her, suggested that Whitney might solve the problem.

Young Eli listened to the farmers' problems, procured some cotton and set himself up a shop in a corner of the Greene home.

Whitney produced a macnine which he called a cotton "engine," which word was contracted to "gin," and this explains how the name gin used in this connection originated.

Gin Was Success.

Whitney's gin was recognized as a success from its first appearance, because cotton planters realized the problem of separating the seeds from the lint had been solved. His gin separated from 600 to 900 pounds of cotton in a day, compared with 10 to 12 pounds separated by "hand." One man could separate as much cotton in one day as he formerly could during a whole winter.

Whitney's gin operated by saws revolving through "ribs," pulled the lint from the seeds, brushes removing the lint from the saws. Whitney made his saws by inserting wire teeth, and later solid saws, said to have been contrived by Hodgen Homes, of Augusta, were used. The original gin principle of the saws, ribs and brushes is still used in the modern gins operated today.

The gins were first operated by hand with a crank, then water and horsepower were used. Still later steam power was applied and more recently electricity. There are still many Georgians who remember the horse-power gins which turned out about two bales of lint in a day and there are a few of these gin houses scattered over the state, and in some may be found some of the machinery—the "king post," the "cog-wheel" and the "screw" and "Griffin" presses.

The screw press operated from overhead, but the "Griffin" press pushed the cotton upward in the press, the idea having been obtained from the operation of a grasshopper's legs. Expanded levers were drawn together by ropes and chains, this action compressing the cotton into a bale.

Whitney was granted a patent on his gin on March 14, 1794, by the United States Patent Office in Washington, but he had much difficulty with his patents and later abandoned the manufacture of gins and established at Whitneyville, Conn., a suburb of New Haven, a plant for the manufacture of firearms in which he was very successful. He is said to have perfected the plan of making interchangeable parts for firearms, and then sold his guns to the government on contract.

Invention Made History.

The changes made possible by the Whitney gin affected the state of Georgia, and the social, political and economic structure of the United States. Situations that were created were amazing in their scope and magnitude, the results of which were far reaching.

Some of the effects, direct and indirect, included: (1) Growth of Georgia and the slave traffic in the south; (2) Indirect cause of the war with Mexico; (3) The creation of the state of West Virginia; (4) The formation of the Republican party; (5) The breach in religion and subsequent schism of the creeds; (6) Direct cause of the War Between the States and the abolition of slavery; (7) The economic structure of the south today.

Here each one is explained:

Effect in Georgia.

(1) Savannah, the home of the gin invention, had been a leading port of Georgia since the founding of the state by Oglethorpe in 1733 and the invention of the gin caused it to become the principal cotton export city on the Atlantic coast, much staple still being shipped from there. This cotton trade caused Savannah to grow into the leading cotton market in the south of that period.

Textile mills in England clamored for American lint and this shifted the growing of this plant from other areas of the world to the south, because we could separate the lint from the seeds, as no other cotton country could do.

Savannah developed as an export city, cotton being hauled from the interior and was shipped down the Savannah river, Augusta being an important trading point, from where it was sent down the river to Savannah.

Among the first railroads built in the state were out to the interior of the state from Augusta and Savannah, these two cities becoming important rail centers and to which cities cotton was shipped.

Faster boats for export of the cotton were sought, and the first ship that used steam as power to propel it was made for the purpose of transporting cotton to England, and it sailed from Savannah to Liverpool in 1819 loaded with cotton. It was named the "Savannah."

The gin invention had a marked effect on Georgia's population. In 1790 Georgia's population was 82,548, in 10 years later, seven years after the invention, in 1800, the census showed that 162,686 people lived in the state. In 1791 Georgia grew 1,000 bales of cotton; in 1800, 20,000 bales; in 1811, 40,000 bales; 1826, 150,000 bales.

Slave Traffic Growth.

Prior to the gin invention, slavery had been considered a burden. Even in the south, the feeling was growing that slavery was unprofitable and plans for the freedom of the slaves originated in the south. However, with the gin invention, cotton raising became the chief occupation of the southern farmers and production increased in the south from 138,328 pounds in 1792 to 1,601,700 pounds in 1794, the second year of the use of the gin, and to 17,789,803 in 1800.

Cotton cultivation called for more labor and southern farmers began to buy more slaves and anti-slavery sentiment waned perceptibly, both in the north and the south. The northern climate plus the fact that the Negro did not fit into the manufacturing scheme there caused a shift of them from the north to the south.

The question of paid labor in the north versus free labor in the south brought industrial jealousy between the sections, and slavery became an issue. The cotton area had gradually extended westward, and the south desired that Texas be admitted to the Union as a slave state.

War With Mexico.

(2) The admission of Texas into the Union in 1845 as a slave state brought the warning from Mexico that this would be regarded as a declaration of war, and hostilities began between the United States and Mexico in 1846. For the first time, bloodshed was caused as an indirect result of the gin invention. With her victory over Mexico, the United States came into possession of 525,000 square miles of additional territory. This included California, and for the first time, the United States extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

West Virginia Created.

(3) Slavery was profitable in the eastern and southern areas of Virginia, but was unprofitable in the northwestern mountainous section, and friction between the sections existed. So, when Virginia voted to secede from the Union in 1861, the people in the dissatisfied section voted overwhelmingly against secession and immediately called a mass meeting at Clarksburg, which resulted in the formation of a new state, called West Virginia. This state was admitted into the Union in 1863, its constitution providing for the "gradual abolition of slavery."

Thus we see a new state was created as a direct result of the gin.

New Party Born.

(4) The present Republican party had its inception in February, 1854, as the result of the agitation of the slavery question. The party was organized at Ripon, Wis., following the introduction in the United States senate of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which related to slavery in that territory. At the Ripon meeting, a resolution was passed which declared if the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed, old party organizations would be thrown to the winds and a new party formed on the sole issue of the non-extension of slavery.

Congress passed the bill which was signed by the President on May 30, 1854. Five weeks later at a state convention held by the dissenters in Detroit, the name "Republican" was given to the new party, which was composed of Whigs, Free Soilers, Know-Nothings and those Democrats who opposed the extension of slavery.

The first Republican convention was held in Philadelphia in 1856, when a platform was adopted condemning "those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery." John C. Fremont was nominated for President and received 1,341,254 votes against 1,838,169 votes for James Buchanan, the Democrat, who was elected.

Abraham Lincoln was one of the leaders in the new Republican party and when a candidate for United States senate in 1858 made a number of anti-slavery speeches. It was in accepting the senate nomination that he said: " 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."

Therefore, the Republican convention in 1860 nominated Lincoln for President, undoubtedly because of his strong anti-slavery feeling. He was elected and the War Between the States followed.

The Democratic party became the dominant political party in the south.

Split in Religion.

(5) Dissention caused by the question of slavery invaded the realm of religion and as a result, branches of several denominations were formed. Relations with the national denominations were severed and new organizations of creeds were formed in the south. In 1939, just 75 years after the rift, the reunion of one group, the Methodists, was effected.

War Is Fought.

(6) The dispute over slavery, which had been vitalized following the demand for slave-labor after the Whitney invention, continued to grow in intensity and its fury finally broke in 1861, when the southern states withdrew from the Union. In the four-year conflict which followed, more than 3,000,000 men, on both sides, shouldered arms and marched to war. The cost of the war in dollars and cents had been estimated at seven billion dollars.

It was during this conflict that slavery was abolished.

After Effects.

(7) As the invention of the cotton gin and its effect upon slavery had caused the War Between the States, cotton was the great factor in the recovery of agriculture in the war-swept south. In 1865, the year the war ended in April, the south grew 2,269,316 bales, an increase of 1,969,316 bales over the year before. Foreign textile mills, principally in Great Britain, had received very little cotton from the United States during the war and they afforded a hungry market for the staple when the war closed.

It was this demand abroad as well as at home that enabled cotton to become king of farm products in the south, which position it still holds. In addition to the lint and seeds grown, mills that manufacture these products have shifted to the south and today there are more than 17,000,000 spindles in the southern states as compared with about 5,000,000 spindles in the east.

The development of the cotton industry naturally caused the development of allied interests. Implements, livestock, machinery and fertilizers were required for its cultivation; gins, compresses, factories, transportation facilities, by rail and water, all increased.

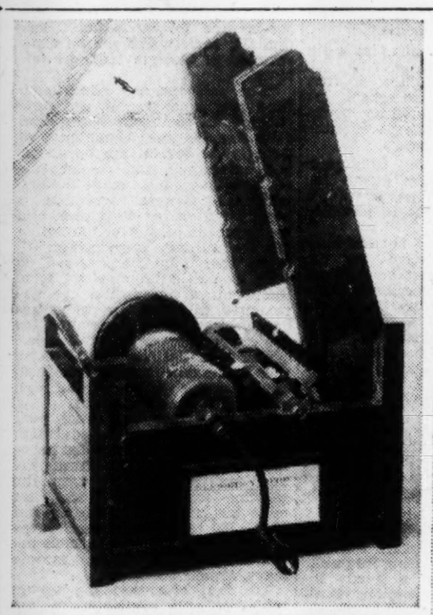
Wonder Plant.

Cotton may truly be called the wonder plant of the world. It provides both food and clothing for man, feedstuffs for animals and also food for the soil. It is the source of three major products in commerce, fabric from the lint, oil and meal from the seeds. It clothes more than half the human race, approximately one billion people. It is used in more than 1,000 articles. It has more varied uses than any plant in the world and affords employment for more people than any other single plant or product.

The rising and the setting sun both witness the activities of the cotton farmer and as the lights flash on in the factories the hum of textile machinery tells the story of the billions of yards of cotton cloth manufactured and consumed annually in the United States.

Cotton has enabled the United States to maintain the balance of power in commerce among nations, it being the leading export nation in the world, and over a long period of years, cotton was the leading item of export. Cotton is the leading cash crop in the United States, although it is grown in only 16 of the 48 states in the Union.

It was the Midas-like touch of the cotton gin, invented at Savannah, Ga., in 1793, by Eli Whitney that vitalized this cotton plant and enabled it to become a world-wide commodity. The influence of this invention in Georgia affected the history of the state, the nation and the world.



ELI WHITNEY AND HIS GIN



Knee-Length Pants For Army Air Corps

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Knee-length khaki cotton trousers are now being furnished the Air Corps of the United States Army, the National Cotton Council and Cotton-Textile Institute report.

The cotton uniform twill, from which the "shorts" are made, conforms to the Quartermaster Corps specifications and the initial purchase was for 72,000 pairs, to be manufactured from government cloth.

Waste Cotton Oil Source of Glycerine

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Enough glycerine to fire five anti-tank shells is contained in two pounds of cottonseed oil shortening left over in the kitchen frying pan.

Frying oils produced from cottonseed thus will play an important part in the campaign to salvage 500,000,000 pounds of waste kitchen fats and greases as a direct contribution of American housewives to the war effort.

From explosives to ship compasses, glycerine derived from kitchen waste has become a vital part of the war production program since Japanese occupation of areas from which one-half of America's imported fats and oils formerly were obtained.

Plans for the nation-wide fat salvage campaign provide that housewives shall carry waste fats and oils to their local butchers, who in turn will pass them on to rendering plants for conversion into form for industrial use. Both vegetable and animal fats are included in the program.

Georgia natural wonders as named by Miss Ella Mae Thornton, state librarian, include: Amicalola Falls, in Dawson county; Tallulah river gorge, in Rabun county; Okefenokee swamp, Stone Mountain, marble deposits in Pickens county, Warm Springs, great coastal and Sea Island forests.

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T. M. FORBES, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia.

Cotton Hat Season Just Around Corner

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The season is drawing near when smart women everywhere will be wearing cotton hats from dawn to dark.

There is a style and color for every occasion in these new cotton hats. The bandeau-turban of a yellow linen-like cotton, and the scoopover bonnet made of white bird's-eye pique, banded in navy belting and trimmed with striped quills, are two of the leading styles.

For the hotter days, the enormous face-framing brim of black cotton net, on which felt bands have been pattern-appliqued, with felt flange, is just the thing.

Georgia is bounded in part by three rivers—the Chattahoochee on the west, Savannah on the east and the St. Marys on the south.

Georgia Textile Mills Big Taxpayers

By J. I. ALLMAN,
Director of Division of Business Administration, State Department of Education.

Georgia's textile mills play a big part in making it possible for more than half a million children in this state to go to school, get free textbooks and library books and enjoy the privileges of education in a democracy.

The mills are big taxpayers. They help supply the money for operating our system of public education. And that is certainly a big contribution.

That, of course, is not the only service they perform for the schools. Their direct educational endeavors are described more fully in this issue by Dr. M. D. Collins. Many of them supplement teachers' salaries and help construct school buildings, but this discussion is limited to their tax-paying role. A glance at a few figures will show us how important this is.

The state appropriation for public schools for the fiscal year 1941-42 was $15,434,400. This was the largest sum ever appropriated for their maintenance and operation.

School Appropriations.

In the past few years the cost to the state of operating its public schools has shown a steady increase. The appropriations available and paid since 1936 have been as follows:

1936	$ 7,537,205.29
1937-38	$13,833,057.86
1938-39	$11,645,280.34
1939-40	$14,905,959.76
1940-41	$14,964,659.18
1941-42	$15,434,400.00

The greater portion of this money, of course, goes for the payment of teachers' salaries. There are more than 23,000 teachers in Georgia, and under the present salary schedule white teachers receive from the state a minimum of $40 per month and a maximum of $80 a month, depending upon the type of certificate they hold. The salary schedule for Negroes ranges from $25 to $60 a month.

Certain funds, of course, are ear-marked for education. Section III, Article VIII of the Constitution of Georgia reads as follows:

"The poll tax, any educational fund now belonging to the state (except the endowment of, and debt due to, the University of Georgia), a special tax on shows and exhibitions and on the sale of spiritous and malt liquors, which the General Assembly is hereby authorized to assess, and the proceeds of any commutation tax for military service, and all taxes that may be assessed on such domestic animals as from their nature and habits are destructive to other property are hereby set apart and devoted for the support of common schools."

The equalization fund which goes to the schools is derived from one cent per gallon of the fuel oil (gasoline and kerosene).

However, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, education derived $271,721.70 from the kerosene tax, $1,303,251.66 from the beer tax, $4,058,331.94 from the gasoline tax, $364,189.30 from the wine tax, fines and forfeits, and $9,058,780 from the general revenue funds of the state, which includes property taxes, income taxes, liquor taxes, etc.

We find also that the textile mills not only contribute to the state taxes for schools, but they also pay heavy taxes to the local governments, a large part of which goes for the operation of the schools.

Communities which have cotton mills are proud of them, and rightly so. Generally speaking, I think you'll find that almost every community which has large textile interests is prospering from an educational standpoint.

There are more than 1,000 post offices in Georgia and 590 incorporated cities and towns in the state.



HEALTH AND VIGOR—Healthful recreation, in all its phases, is emphasized among the workers in Georgia cotton mills. This scene is of the swimming pool at Porterdale.

Senator Russell's Tribute To the Textile Industry

Speaking before the 1942 convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, United States Senator Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, had this to say:

"I am particularly glad to have an opportunity of talking to those who are connected with the textile industry. You gentlemen have done a magnificent job in the war effort. You have met the requirements of the government, and they have been heavy indeed, and you have done it on your own resources. Washington has been full of representatives of various industries that were called upon to greatly increase their production, who are seeking financial aid from the government to construct new plants, new facilities, and operating capital. So far as I know, the textile industry is the only one of the major industries of the nation that has fulfilled all that it has been asked to do by the government, and has done it under its own steam. You gentlemen have done a magnificent job and have shown a magnificent spirit, a splendid efficiency, and I am sure that in the days that are to come, you will continue to measure up to the magnificent record that you have already set."

ROBERT AND COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Architects and Engineers
ATLANTA

TEXTILE
INDUSTRIAL
MUNICIPAL
POWER PLANTS

ARCHITECTS
ENGINEERS
APPRAISERS
CONSULTANTS

August 25, 1942

Major Clark Howell, Publisher
The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Clark:

Not only is your 75th Anniversary number a large event in the history of Georgia, but the textile section particularly is of great significance to Georgia and to our entire South. It strikes a responsive note in my own personal life and in the lives of many of my associates.

I recall the time when I sat in with the late Fuller E. Callaway and his newly acquired superintendent, Mr. Sam Y. Austin, and helped plan and work out the detail of the Unity Spinning Mills at LaGrange. From that time right on to the present date it has been our privilege at Robert and Company to serve over 90% of all the textile mills in Georgia, sometimes in a small capacity, sometimes in their complete engineering and development program.

We cherish with happy and grateful memory the establishment in Georgia of some of these great textile enterprises including many important units of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon; the West Point Manufacturing Company, West Point; the Callaway Mills, LaGrange; the B. F. Goodrich Company near Thomaston, and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Rockmart, Cedartown and Atco.

Associations like these have made it possible for Robert and Company to grow and to play some small role in the industrial development of the South. And although our staff now is largely engaged on vital U.S. Army and Navy projects, we look forward to the time when post-war consumer demands will bring about new textile development and expansion on a scale now undreamed of.

The Constitution is to be congratulated on the important part it has played in everything worthwhile in the South. The great way paved by your father and grandfather, and by that dean of all editors, Henry Grady, and now yourself, has been a guide to our state and its mighty textile industry right up to the present.

With warm regards, and with confidence that the Constitution's next seventy-five years will be as illustrious as the last,

Cordially yours,
Chip Robert

Lawrence Wood Robert, Jr., President

The JEFFERSON MILLS

Plant No. 1 Jefferson, Ga.

Plant No. 2 — Crawford, Ga.

Plant No. 3 — Royston, Ga.

Plant No. 4 — Jefferson, Ga.

Sales and General Offices
Jefferson, Ga.



LUXURIOUS RETREAT—This community house at Calumet is illustrative of the beauty and restfulness at the disposal of workers in the cotton textile mills of Georgia.



MUSIC A-PLENTY—This gaily bedecked girls' band, at Callaway Mills, provides fine music for families, friends and others—and also has plenty of fun itself—as part of the employe activities of this large Georgia cotton mill.

CLEVELAND ELECTRIC CO.

★ ★ ★

557 Marietta St., N. W.

MAin 8164

Atlanta

Flint River Cotton Mills

Albany Ga.

COTTON QUIZ

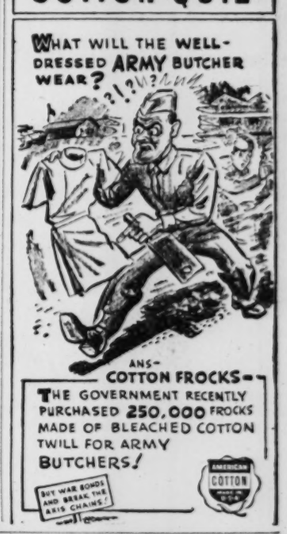


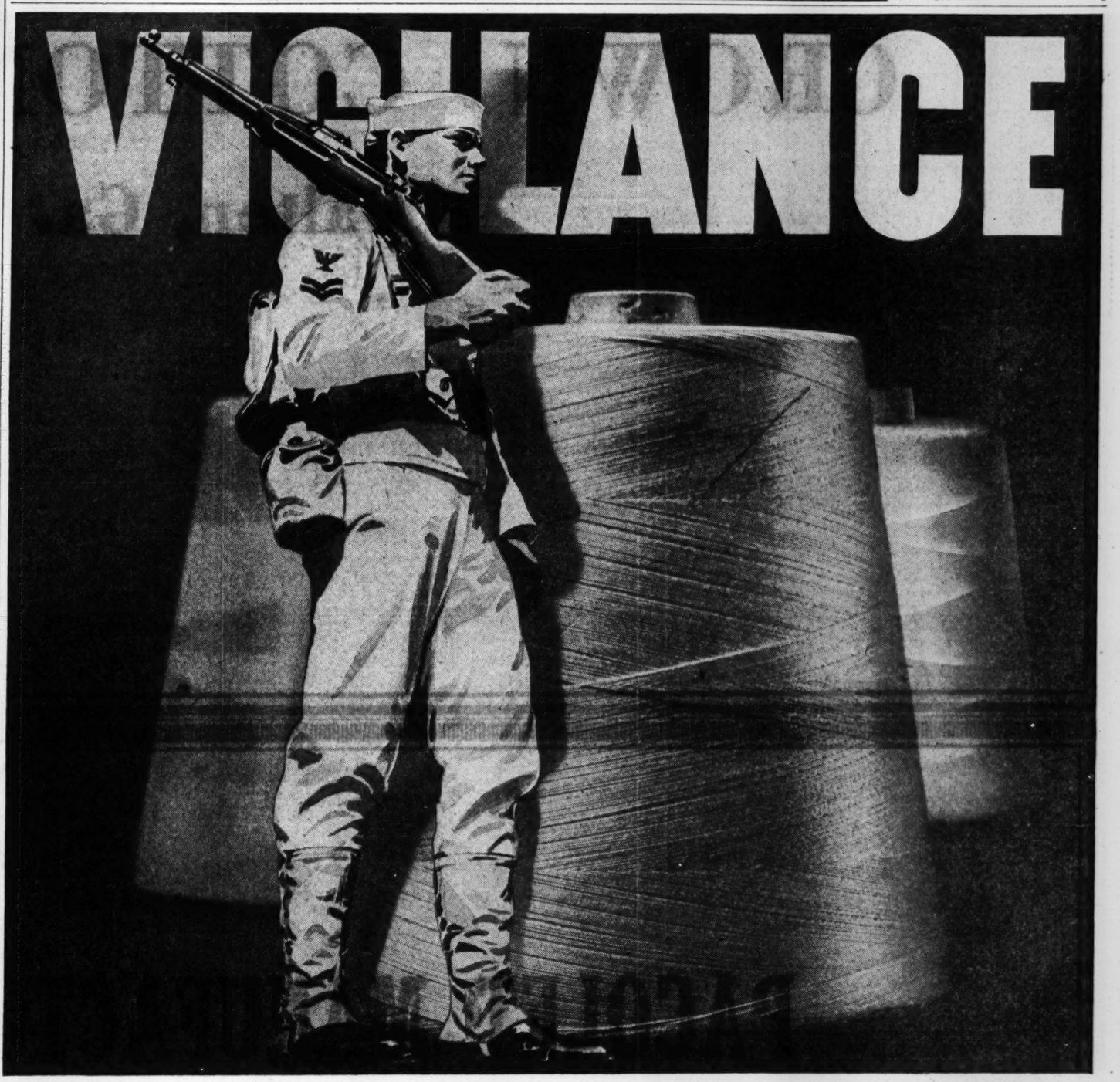
Georgia Cotton Growth and Manufacture

Cotton Year Ending July 31	Bales of Cotton Produced by Georgia Farmers	Bales of Cotton Consumed by Georgia Textile Mills	Total Value of Cotton Crop Produced by Georgia Farmers, Lint, Seed, Oil, Etc.	Total Value of Cotton Goods Manufactured by Georgia Textile Mills	Average Price of Cotton Per Pound
1900	1,233,000	307,359	$ 42,534,000	$ 18,458,000	8.69c
1910	1,812,178	486,752	123,700,000	48,037,000	14.95c
1925	1,192,952	966,324	137,940,000	199,089,530	24.74c
1926	1,498,473	1,012,980	112,530,000	(a)	20.53c
1927	1,111,399	1,152,855	127,620,000	180,509,344	15.15c
1928	1,053,205	1,168,431	110,690,000	(a)	20.42c
1929	1,399,835	1,269,578	128,270,000	212,852,000	19.73c
1930	1,597,475	1,089,661	91,430,000	(a)	16.60c
1931	1,393,715	929,901	47,350,000	106,940,000	10.38c
1932	861,789	874,383	34,650,000	(a)	6.34c
1933	1,093,385	1,104,795	64,316,000	126,301,000	7.37c
1934	974,868	1,059,665	74,051,000	(a)	11.09c
1935	1,052,662	956,310	72,903,000	157,759,000	12.44c
1936	1,086,458	1,225,115	83,922,000	(a)	11.75c
1937	1,473,984	1,563,067	79,238,000	219,525,000	12.93c
1938	850,691	1,080,193	45,812,000	(a)	8.75c
1939	908,990	1,347,511	51,622,000	177,367,397	9.00c
1940	1,000,657	1,565,066	59,885,000	(a)	10.40c
1941	637,435	1,917,807	(b)	(b)	11.55c

(a)—Figures not compiled—U. S. Census of manufacturers only made every two years.
(b)—Figures not yet available from official sources.

COTTON QUIZ







The 75th anniversary of a great newspaper is a reminder that the eternal vigilance which it exercises over the protection of our liberties is the chief justification for the confidence which its readers place in its news and editorial columns.

In like manner, the vigilance which a manufacturer exercises over the quality of his product is the justification for the confidence which a wide public places in his trade-mark. And so it is with "STAR" Brand Thread—particularly today. For in War the demand for thread is great and higher and higher do our production levels rise as faster and faster come the calls for thread . . . for uniforms as well as civilian clothes . . . for army shirts as well as children's togs . . . for army tents as well as lingerie . . . for service shoes as well as baby boots . . .

But regardless of what the requirement for thread or cotton yarn may be . . . regardless of the height to which our production may yet be forced, ours will be a course of eternal vigilance over an uncompromising, non-relaxing quality control . . . for that is the meaning of "STAR" brand wherever it appears on thread or cotton yarn. It is a promise that high quality standards shall ever be maintained. In war as in peace . . . "STAR" BRAND THREADS AND YARNS ARE BETTER.

AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY

Spinners and Manufacturers of Cotton Threads for All Purposes

GEORGIA MILL AT DALTON • SALES OFFICE, 217 PRYOR ST., S. W., ATLANTA

TRADE MARK

NEW YORK, 260 West Broadway • DALLAS, 1015 Jackson Street • ST. LOUIS, 1718 Washington Ave.
PHILADELPHIA, 1330 Vine Street • LOS ANGELES, 308 East Ninth Street • SAN FRANCISCO, 536 Mission Street
BOSTON, 210 South Street • • • • • • • • CHICAGO, 111 North Canal Street

"STAR" BRAND THREADS AND YARNS ARE BETTER!

CROWN COTTON MILLS

Dalton, Ga.

PACOLET MANUFACTURING CO.

New Holland, Ga.

GAINESVILLE COTTON MILLS

Gainesville, Ga.